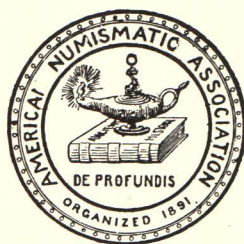


THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in
Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOLUME XLII

(1929)



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F. G. DUFFIELD,
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No 1

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JANUARY 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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VOL. XLII

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No. 1

Why We Collect Medals.

By GEORGE A. PIPES.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y., August 18 to 23, 1928.)

The collecting of medals has not the vogue in this country it has in Europe. This is indicated by the prominence given to medals in the European catalogs. I think, however, that more interest is taken in medals in this country now than ever before. The movement is one that should be encouraged, because it marks an advance in the science of numismatics.

If it is worth while to collect coins, there is no reason why it should not also be worth while to collect medals. If the study of coins teaches us history and literature and art, so likewise can this be learned from medals.

One of the main purposes of the medal is to commemorate important historical events. Since the sixteenth century there is hardly an episode in the history of Europe that is not featured on a medal. The downfall of the Stuarts in England, the Thirty Years War, the fierce struggle between Catholics and Calvinists, the wars of Napoleon—are all to be read in the interpretation of medals. Of all monarchs, Napoleon was the most desirous of having his exploits recorded in this manner. He took no stock in the expectations of the Latin poet who said, "I have builded a monument more lasting than brass." He was careful to have recorded on medals every one of his achievements. There is a medal intended to commemorate at least one event which the gods decreed should never happen. With almost too thorough preparedness, the Little Corporal ordered a medal to celebrate his anticipated invasion of England, before he was so decisively defeated at Waterloo.

The issuance of medals is always most extensive during and immediately after a war. We are enabled by the medal to catch on the wing the fleeting passions and prejudices of peoples engaged in conflict, before time has had a chance to clear up the misunderstandings and abate the intensity of the animosities aroused. We learn not only the events themselves, but the temporary viewpoints of the people concerning these events. The future historian will no doubt learn a very great deal from the very numerous German satirical medals of George Goetz, and probably some of them will very much surprise him.

An interesting accompaniment to the historical and the war medal is the military decoration and the various orders of merit. These embrace a wide field and are highly educational and entertaining. I once noticed, on viewing the film "Beau Geste," the French Legion of Honor decoration pinned on the breast of one of the heroes of the story. That is faithfulness to detail one would hardly expect to find in a film production.

If coins have a fascination for us on account of their portraiture, how much more should we be interested in medals. Although the features of some of the great figures in world history are shown on coins, for the most part the faces are those of that uninspired class of people, the hereditary monarchs. How much more entrancing is it to study the features of men who have won great distinction by their genius or force of character, rather than by the mere accident of birth. A collection of portrait medals may justly be described as "a cabinet of best minds," if we may borrow a political phrase of bygone days. If there is any person of distinction in whom we take an especial interest it is altogether likely we can procure his portrait on a medal, whether he be Erasmus, or Calvin, or Richelieu, or Beethoven, or

Pascal, or Voltaire, or Lincoln, or that artist in propriety, the incomparable Lindbergh.

As to the quality of the art displayed in the designing of all the medals, it is, generally speaking, superior to that employed in the making of coins. This is true for several reasons. In the first place, the artist has broader scope in the designing of medals than in the designing of coins. A medal can be of any size he chooses to make it. He can model the device in as high relief or in as low as he pleases, and whether the medal will "stack" is quite immaterial to him. In his choice of a design he need not follow a conventional device, but is free to follow where fancy leads. Medals are usually larger than coins, and the device more bold. This makes them especially suitable for display, where they attract a great deal of attention by their distinctive character; and their great variation in composition, size and color augments their attractiveness.

As a medal is generally superior to a coin in design, I think it is also likely to be superior in its modeling and workmanship. It is in the nature of things that great artists have not been often employed in the making of coins, Cellini being a conspicuous exception to this rule. Most of these have lacked the art to win the favor of princes and secure office for themselves. The real artist can always be found in that band of free souls who scorn "to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift might follow fawning." Others, having a talent for art not commensurate with their ability at self-exploitation, are more likely to win official place and become



Dutch Medal of Admiral Tromp, 1653.

the makers of the coins. From mediocrity, and worse, we cannot expect the production of great works of art. The result, of course, is that many coins, in many countries, have been so poor as to render the words of Iago doubly true, "Who steals my purse, steals trash."

The coin is utilitarian in its main purpose, and its artistic quality is incidental only. But with a medal, artistic merit is of the first importance. The first medals were issued for no other purpose than for their beauty. They resulted from that great impulse toward creative art known in history as the Italian Renaissance. The medal may be said to have its inception with the Italians in the fifteenth century, although there were some at an earlier date. Strange as it may seem, the medal was at its highest stage of excellence almost at its birth. The style of the early Italian medal is classical and has some similarity to the style of the Greek and Roman coins. These were often employed as models and were faithfully studied by the artists, to catch the magic spirit of the ancient art. Ancient coins were sought by the artists for the purpose mentioned, and, in a little while, by other people. The collecting of coins soon became a common pursuit, but prior to the Renaissance no interest was taken in numismatics, and the choice coins of Kimon or Euaenetos, the great Greek artists, would have had no more value than the silver they contained. Soon after the advent of the medal, however, both coins and medals were collected and prized by most all persons who took any interest in the arts.

The medalist who ranks the highest, and who has never since been equalled, was Vittore Pisano. He was born in Verona, Italy, about 1380, and died about 1450. He was a noted painter as well as medalist, but it is by his medals that he is now remembered. There are a number of them in the British Museum. He made portrait medals of many of the Italian nobles and princes, a notable one being Sigismonde Malatesta, Lord of Rimini. The beautiful wife of this noble, Isotta Atti, appears on the medals of Pisano's pupil, Pasti. A worn copy of this latter medal I once found in a lot of numismatic trash which a friend of mine had purchased. It lay among the rubbish like a jewel in a swine's snout.

Another Italian medalist of this period who is well known to collectors of Roman coins is Cavino of Padua. This distinguished medalist amused himself with making fanciful Roman coins, showing the head of the emperor, with reverses of his own composition. These are known to collectors as Paduans, and a novice is easily deceived in taking them for genuine coins. A little later there were a great number of very distinguished artists who devoted themselves to the production of artistic medals. Among these, and perhaps the best known of all to the general public, was Benvenuto Cellini. The medals he made were mostly of the Medici rulers of Florence. Other distinguished medalists of the Renaissance period were Poggini, Pastorino, and Galleotto.

The work of the early Italians is characterized by its boldness and simplicity of design. The artists learned from the ancients the limitations of



Medal of Henry III of France and his Queen, by Dupre, 1603.

the medallic art. With so small an area for their picture, they realized the best results could be obtained by giving prominence to the central figure, instead of cluttering up the medal with distracting details. This was a serious fault of many of the later medals of other countries, and particularly the medals of the Germans.

The art of making medals, having originated in Italy, soon spread to France and Germany and Holland. Its introduction into France was probably given an impetus by Catherine de Medici, the Italian lady who became queen consort of Henry II of France. The Medici family were particularly fond of medals, as is indicated by the great number of splendid ones bearing their portraits. Catherine's liking for medals was further indicated by the fact that upon her marriage, the wedding gift which was selected for her by her uncle, the Pope, was twelve rare medals. This circumstance in itself shows in what great esteem the medallic art was held at that time. The readers of "Margaret Valois," by Dumas, cannot fail to take a keen interest in a medal made by the French artist Dupre in 1603. It bears a bust of Margaret conjoined with that of her husband, formerly Henry of Navarre, but then the great Henry the Fourth of France. The portrait of Henry is especially expressive.

The early French medals seemed to resemble in many respects the Italian, but the early German medals differ widely in their style. They are much more crowded with figures, and lack the elegance and charm of the French and Italian. The Dutch also soon developed the art and produced some

splendid portrait medals, among which are some notable portrait medals of Admiral Tromp, the naval genius who made life miserable for the English tars in the seventeenth century. Some of these medals in delicacy of portraiture seemed to rival the art of Rembrandt and Holbein. Another Dutch medalist of the seventeenth century who came into prominence was Rottier, who supplanted Thomas Simon as mint master for Charles II of England, giving rise to the production of the famous Petition Crown, the trial piece made by Simon and greatly prized by collectors of English coins.

The medallic art made its first transatlantic flight in the middle of the eighteenth century. The result was a medal issued in 1756 and presented to Colonel Armstrong and his staff by the Corporation of Philadelphia for their destruction of an Indian village which menaced the town. A few years later, after the Revolutionary War, a number of other American medals were struck, particularly those of George Washington. The War of 1812 also produced a considerable number. There were not as many inspired by the Civil War as that great event would seem to justify. The most important ones were those of Lincoln. There was also a series of American medals known as Indian Peace medals, which were struck to commemorate treaties made with the Indians. Although these American medals are intensely interesting to the historian, they represent no very great artistic achievement. Of late years there has been a great improve-



Sixteenth Century Italian Medal, by Galleotto.

ment in this country in the quality of our medals, and we now have artists of high standing. We have every reason to believe that in a few years the medallic art in America will be highly developed and will receive the recognition by the general public which it deserves. I think that in all parts of the civilized world the production of medals is on the increase, and there are many beautiful pieces being struck in many countries.

What country produces the best is a matter of opinion. My own preference, based upon a very limited knowledge and experience, is for the French. The work of the best French artists displays not merely accuracy in modeling, but a classic idealism in the composition, which is especially appropriate in a medal. This quality is exemplified in the medals of such artists as Daniel Dupuis, Legastalois, and Carpentier.

Although the early masterpieces are only for the favored few, these beautiful modern medals are within the reach of all, and a few of these, well selected, would be an adornment to any collection of coins.

In concluding my remarks, permit me to suggest that if you are not collecting medals you are not making the most of your hobby. Medals are too important to be ignored. Do not neglect your coins, but when at times the spirit flags in your quest for numismatic treasure, look with favor upon the medal. Its charms are enduring, for "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Heavy wooden chests containing gold coins of the eighteenth century, valued at about \$1,650,000, have been dug up in the village of Jakobka, County of Troki, Poland, according to newspaper despatches. The telegrams relate that the treasure was found accidentally several feet underground.

Scott's Nine Hundred, United States Cavalry.

By D. C. WISMER.

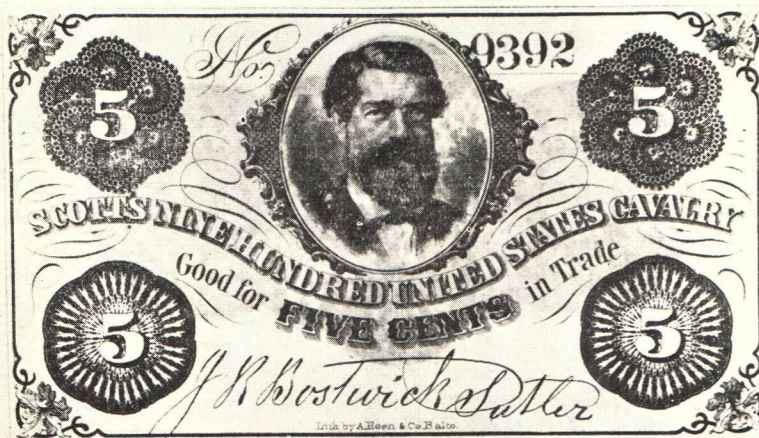
(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y., August 18 to 23, 1928.)

In 1861 President Lincoln appointed James B. Swain, of New York, a first lieutenant, and he was authorized to raise a regiment of cavalry for the United States service.

At this time a regular cavalry regiment contained 900 officers and men. In compliance with the authority given to him by the Secretary of War, Colonel Swain organized the regiment and named it "Scott's Nine Hundred, First United States Volunteer Cavalry," in honor of Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Secretary of War and a friend of Colonel Swain.

The regiment was organized in December, 1861, and served until September 30, 1865. This regiment was drilled and camped on Staten Island, departed on May 5 for Washington, D. C., arrived there on May 7 and encamped on Meridian Hill, east of Seventh street.

On October 25, 1862, the War Department turned the regiment over to the State of New York, but Colonel Swain refused to comply with this



(Illustration is exact size of note.)

transfer and made no reports to the Governor or the Adjutant-General's office at Albany. It was not until February 20, 1864 that the regiment received its numerical and State designation as the Eleventh New York Cavalry.

The camp on Meridian Hill was called Camp Relief. The following incident was related by Sergeant Hartwell: "To old Camp Relief, on Meridian Hill, in Washington, there used to come a large number of peddlers with numerous and various wares to sell. A nice, pleasant, motherly old woman used to bring mince pies, fine-looking pies, and only 10 cents apiece. I frequently bought them of the old lady, for there was something homelike about her and her pies. One day as I was eating one a harder substance than usual struck my teeth, and, pulling it out, I found something that looked like a rat's tail. I've had no appetite for mince pies since."

J. R. Bostwick was appointed sutler and was with the regiment throughout its service. He kept a variety of goods, such as gloves, thread, needles, tobacco, cigars, etc. He was a very accommodating man and asked reasonable prices for his goods. At Camp Relief he furnished the officers' mess and had money to lend for a fair rate of interest. Bostwick trusted the men for \$2 worth of tickets per month, to be paid on the first pay day, and would give more credit if a man asked for it. He had two assistants, named Kelly and Sparks.

One of the soldiers who bought a dollar's worth of stuff from the sutler offered in payment a two dollar bill. The sutler had no change, and the man refused to take the tickets instead, so Bostwick tore the bill in half and handed one piece to the soldier and kept the other himself, saying: "You will soon want to spend the rest of it and I will redeem it for a dollar."

The notes issued by Bostwick, which the soldiers called tickets, were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. These notes were all of the same general design, containing a portrait of Bostwick in the center. They were lithographed and printed by A. Hoen and Co., Baltimore, and were a type of scrip issued during the Civil War. A 5-cent note is illustrated herewith.

Additional information relative to "Scott's Nine Hundred" can be obtained by referring to the "History of the Eleventh New York Cavalry," by Thomas West Smith, Private of Troop F, published by the Veterans' Association of the Regiment.

Hatfield, Pa., August 8, 1928.

NEW SHANGHAI MINT TO OPEN SOON.

A minor financial and diplomatic flurry has occurred because of the fact that some of the foreign-owned banks in Peking and Tientsin have refused to accept at par the new silver Sun Yat-sen memorial dollars issued from the Government mint at Nanking.

When the banks' repudiation of the new coins became known, Dr. C. T. Wang, Nanking's Foreign Minister, made the blunder of sending protests to the legations in Peking, and of formally "demanding" that the legations "force" the banks to accept the new dollars at par. But though the new dollars bear the likeness of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of Chinese Nationalism, neither foreign nor Chinese banks will stretch veneration for the dead leader so far as to accept debased coinage; and the case was made worse when two out of three assays of the new dollars proved them deficient in silver.

Because of this coinage tangle attention has been attracted to the new Chinese mint at Shanghai, which has been under construction since 1921 and is expected to be ready for operation within less than six months. When this mint is opened the old ones at Nanking and Hangchow will be closed, and the new plant will turn out 800,000 silver dollars every day as well as 10, 20 and 50 cent silver pieces. Plans are being made to increase the capacity of the new mint to \$2,000,000 daily.

This mint, first backed by the Chinese Banking Consortium in 1921, was to have cost \$2,500,000, but the cost so far has totaled \$6,000,000, and to-day the mint, as in the case of most Chinese official enterprises, still owes a very large sum for machinery, materials, and the salaries of the staff and of technical experts.

When the new mint opens the dollar will be made the official money unit, and the tael will be abolished. This will be a great convenience to business, for the tael, as a coin, has never existed but is merely a given weight of silver worth approximately \$1.17 Mex. The new 10, 20 and 50 cent pieces, it is promised, will be up to full weight. At present one good silver dollar will purchase thirteen 10-cent pieces or six 20-cent pieces and a silver dime.

The new standard Nationalist dollar coin, which will differ from the Sun Yat-sen memorial silver dollar, will first be minted for circulation when the new plant opens, though 480 test coins have been made at the Nanking mint and found up to full value.

The face of the new dollars will carry the image of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while the back shows the tomb of Dr. Sun against the radiating beams of the rising sun, and in the foreground trees lining the roadway to the tomb now being constructed at Nanking. These trees to the Chinese mind signify the success of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's political principles.—Peking correspondence in the New York Times.

In renewing, one of our subscribers from Nebraska writes: "I look forward to this magazine like a fellow does to dinner."

Rare Australian Coins Added to State Collection.

There has just been added to the coin collection in the National Gallery, Melbourne, Australia, several remarkable rarities of special interest to the student of Australian numismatics. A few weeks ago the trustees purchased from Mr. A. M. Le Souef, the Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint, his collection, consisting of "Special Coins Struck in Australia, Samples of Alluvial Gold, Osmoridium and Fine Silver, Commonwealth Coinage in Silver and Bronze (complete issues), Checks, Badges and Medals Relating to Australia."

The writer had the privilege of inspecting this collection and found among the specimens several of great interest, first and foremost being a five-pound piece of the Adelaide Assay Office, 1852, in gold, and also a proof of the same die in silver. All writers agree that of the five-pound piece, although the die was cut, very few pieces were struck; in fact, according to a well-known authority, "there were no more than six struck. None are known to be in existence now. None were issued as legal tender. Only electrotypes copies can be obtained, and these also are very scarce." In the face of the above, one must consider the piece described below to be practically unique and its value to the country of its origin is inestimable.

The coin is about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across and has on the obverse a crown over 1852, with J. PAYNE. in very minute letters below, within a crenellated inner circle surrounded by a beaded circle; around is GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE above, while below is ADELAIDE, with a rosette of 6 stops before and after. The reverse has VALUE FIVE POUNDS in three lines within similar circles, and around WEIGHT . 1 . OZ : 8 . DWT : 4 . GRS : similar rosette, 22 CARATS followed by rosette.

Another wonderful specimen is a double sovereign of King Edward VII, of 1902, from the Sydney Mint. Of these only three were struck and, therefore, this also is something to be proud of.

Another very desirable and presumably unique piece is a two pounds of Queen Victoria, struck in 1887 at Sydney, a replica of the sovereign, but of double value.

Again of interest is actually the last sovereign struck in the Sydney Mint on August 11th, 1926.

There are, of course, Holey Dollars and Dumps, and also what is more rare a copy of the cardboard halfpenny token issued by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company. Positively unique pieces are a shilling of 1919, in which year none were issued; also a florin and a shilling of 1920, and a sixpence of 1922, none of these values being issued in the respective years.

Mention must be made of the quaint patterns in nickel, the dies being sunk by Stokes & Sons from models made by Douglas Richardson, of penny and halfpenny pieces having on the obverse the King's head and titles and on the reverse a kookaburra with the value in words and in some cases the date, 1920. Several varieties of dies were made and it is interesting to note the variations in style of the kookaburra; but, unfortunately, owing to a change of Government taking place, the issue was never made, which is a great pity.

The collection will be on view in the near future, as soon as can conveniently be arranged.

S. E. WHELLAMS, F. N. S.

Melbourne, Australia, October 10, 1928.

THE DOLLAR SIGN.

With regard to the notice in THE NUMISMATIST, June, 1928, page 366, Dr. Florian Cajori, of the University of California, has advised me that his publications with regard to the dollar mark are as follows:

"The Evolution of the Dollar Mark," in Popular Science Monthly, December, 1912, Vol. 81, p. 521.

"More Data on the History of the Dollar Mark," in Science, N. S., Vol. 38, 1913, p. 848.

"Early Printed Forms of Our Dollar Mark," in School and Society, Vol. 21, May 23, 1925, p. 625.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW JERSEY (Continued).

ORANGE (Continued).

Orange Bank (Incorporated 1828).

- 610. \$1. C., woman and child on a load of hay drawn by two horses, man, two children, dog, blacksmith and shop. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., girl shading her eyes, 1 above.
- 611. \$1. C., an angel with drapery, globe surmounted by an eagle, 1 each side. L., train, water and hills in distance.
- 612. \$2. C., train of cars, water and hills in distance, 2 each side. L., female head.
- 613. \$2. C., TWO in red, 2 below, TWO each side. R., female reclining on bales, steamboat and schooner in distance, 2 above. L., male head, 2 on TWO above.
- 614. \$2. R., female seated resting one elbow on a bale; box, barrel, etc., 2 above. L., male portrait, TWO above.
- 615. \$3. C., female seated, implements, cogwheel and distant factories and cars on bridge. R., State arms, 3 above and below. L., male portrait, THREE above.
- 616. \$3. C., female seated, implements, distant factories and cars on bridge, 3 each side, 3 in red, THREE below. R., 3 above and below. L., male portrait, THREE on 3 above.
- 617. \$3. C., train, water and hills in distance, 3 each side. L., half-length figure of a female.
- 618. \$5. C., man working a cider mill, another man seated, the words "Orange Cider" and figure 5 in the mill, 5 each side. R., 5, FIVE above and below. L., a head, FIVE above and below.
- 619. \$5. C., train, white V on left. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., farming scene, V below.
- 620. \$5. C., train, a farmer seated at lunch, girl, boy, dog and two horses at left. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., V below.
- 621. \$10. C., female seated holding a child; boy, dog and reapers. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., male portrait, TEN above.
- 622. \$10. C., female resting on a globe, eagle and shield, 10 each side. R., TEN DOLLARS across. L., head, TEN above and below.
- 623. \$20. C., Justice, portrait of Washington, and eagle, 20 each side. R., TWENTY across. L., a head, TWENTY above and below.
- 624. \$50. C., State arms, 50 each side. R., a head, 50 above and below. L., same as right.
- 625. \$100. C., female seated in a chariot drawn by two horses, 100 each side. R., 100, male portrait above and below. L., same as right.

Orange Savings Bank (Incorporated 1854).

PATERSON.

Bank of Paterson (Incorporated 1815).

- 626. \$3. Have no description
- 627. \$5. Have no description.

Cataract City Bank (Incorporated 1856. Closed 1860).

628. \$1. C., barnyard scene, swine, fowls and peacock on fence, ONE at left. R., State arms, 1 above. L., ONE across. Red and black print. Nov. 18, 1856.
629. \$2. C., view of Niagara Falls, large red 2 on right, State arms on left, TWO above. R., 2 TWO across. L., TWO 2 across.
630. \$3. C., title of bank, Indian family on a cliff overlooking a city, THREE above and below at left. R., State arms, 3 above. L., THREE 3 across. THREE in red. Red and black print. Nov. 18, 1856.
631. \$5. C., Signing the Declaration of Independence, 5 each side. R., State arms, 5 above. L., portrait of a girl, 5 above. FIVE in red. Red and black print. Mar. 4, 1857.
632. \$10. C., view of Penn's treaty with the Indians. R., oval head of Liberty surrounded by stars, 10 above. L., State arms, X above.

Mechanics Bank (Incorporated 1832. Charter repealed 1847).

633. \$1. C., Vulcan with anvil and hammer; two females, one holding money bag and shield containing ship, barrels, etc., eagle above, arm and hammer below, 1 each side of vignette. R., Ceres standing, 1 above, ONE below. L., Justice seated, 1 above, ONE below. July 1, 1833.
634. \$2. C., Ceres seated, two cows at left, 2 each side. R., mechanic seated, TWO above and below. L., Industry seated, TWO above and below. June 25, 1833.
635. \$5. C., Industry seated beside column, 5 each side, arm and hammer below. R., Justice standing with shield surmounted by eagle, FIVE above and below. L., primitive train, FIVE above and below. June 25, 1833.
636. \$10. Have no description.
637. \$100. C., spread eagle on a rock, 100 each side, arm and hammer below. R., Ceres seated, 100 above and below. L., Justice standing beside an eagle, 100 above and below. June 25, 1833.

Merchants Bank.

638. \$1. C., view of factories at Paterson. R., man dressing leather, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
639. \$2. C., view of factories, river, cars, etc. R., half-length of blacksmith standing by an anvil, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
640. \$5. C., Indian princess seated, leaning on rock, train, city, etc., in distance. R., State arms, 5 above. L., portrait of Henry Clay, V above.
641. \$5. C., title of bank, Liberty seated and Ceres standing, distant ship at right. R., portrait of General Taylor, 5 above. L., female seated beside shield, 5 above. 5 in red. Apr. 1, 1858.

National Bank (Incorporated 1863).

642. \$1. C., ocean scene, ships, etc. R., female seated holding quill pen and book, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above. Black and green print. Printed by National Bank Note Co. Jan. 2, 1863.
643. \$2. C., ships in harbor. R., woman holding child, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above. Black and green print. Jan. 2, 1863.
644. \$3. C., cannon, anchor, bales, barrels, etc. R., portrait of girl, 3 above. R., State arms, 3 above. Black and green print. Jan. 2, 1863.
645. \$5. C., Industry seated, factories and ship in distance, 5 at left. R., milkmaid milking a cow, boy seated nearby, 5 above. L., soldier standing beside a cannon, holding U. S. flag, FIVE below. Feb. 28, 1863.
646. \$5. C., Union volunteer, girl's portrait each side. R., State arms, 5 above. L., portrait of Washington, V above. Black and green print. Feb. 2, 1863.
647. \$10. Have no description.

648. \$20. C., spread eagle with U. S. shield, olive branch and arrows. R., State arms, 20 above. L., Goddess of Liberty holding wreaths, 20 above. Black and green print. Feb. 2, 1863.

Passaic Bank.

Passaic County Bank.

649. \$1. C., three men forging iron. R., portrait of Garret D. Wall, U. S. Senator from New Jersey, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above. ONE in red. Jan. 1, 1852.
650. \$2. C., mechanic tending machinery. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
651. \$2. C., Liberty seated beside shield containing cotton plant, portrait of Jackson at left. R., State arms of Georgia, 2 above. L., two Indians on cliff overlooking civilization, 2 above. TWO in red. Jan. 1, 1860.
652. \$5. C., train, trees and factories in background. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.

Paterson Bank, First (Closed 1825).

653. 6c. C., 6, CENTS at right, SIX at left. R., SIX CENTS across. L., SIX on 6 Cents across. Engraved and printed by P. Maverick, Sc. July 20, 1815.
654. \$3. C., man tending spinning machine, III at right, 3 at left, 3 below. R., THREE across. L., same as right. Apr. 1, 1818.
655. \$5. C., two women tending spinning machine, 5 each side; FIVE below. R. and L., FIVE across. May 1, 1824.

Paterson Bank, Second (Incorporated 1826).

656. \$8. C., Industry seated beside column. 8 each side, dog's head below. R., Franklin seated, 8 below. L., State arms, VIII above, \$VIII below.

Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Co. (Incorporated Jan. 21, 1841).

Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Co. (Incorporated Mar. 10, 1841).

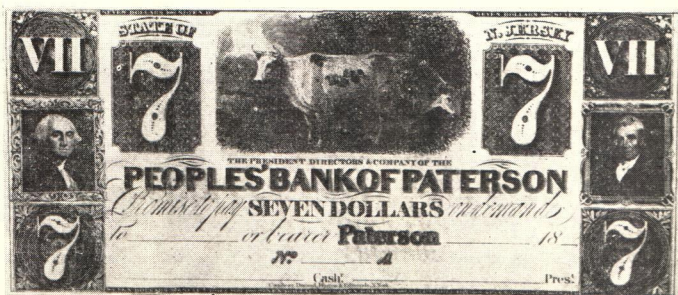
Paterson Savings Bank (Incorporated 1848).

Peoples Bank (Incorporated 1824. Circulation in 1848, \$138,326.00).

657. \$1. C., three mechanics, two standing, one seated, ships and factories in background. R., Indian woman holding child, 1 above. L., State arms, ONE and 1 above.
658. \$2. C., farmer and his wife and two children. R., locomotive, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO and 2 above.
659. \$2. C., two females seated, bales, barrel, and distant ships, 2 on medallion head at right, arm, hammer and anvil below. R., TWO on medallion head, half-length of female above and below. L., male portrait, TWO above and below. Feb. 1, 1851.



660. \$3. C., man plowing, 3 on medallion head at left, spread eagle below. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., female holding book, THREE above and below. Feb. 1, 1851.
661. \$5. C., State arms, 5 each side; two men loading hay lower center. R., portrait of Franklin, Justice standing above. L., medallion head, FIVE above and below. Feb. 1, 1857.
662. \$6. C., Ceres seated, two cows in background, 6 each side. R., two cows, one standing and one lying down, SIX above and below. L., portrait of Washington, VI above and below.



No. 663.

663. \$7. C., cows and sheep in pasture, 7 each side. R., portrait of Marshall, VII above, 7 below. L., portrait of Washington, VII above, 7 below.
664. \$8. C., female in a chariot drawn by two griffins, 8 each side. R. and L., female standing with foot on globe.
665. \$9. C., female standing, with arm around eagle, IX each side. R., Minerva standing, 9 below. L., female standing, 9 below.
666. \$10. C., Commerce seated, distant ships and buildings, Neptune at right, 10 at left, female on medallion below. R., TEN across. L., male portrait. TEN in slate. Sept. 1, 1845.
667. \$20. C., Minerva and Ceres seated, 20 at right. R., TWENTY across. L., Justice standing beside portrait of Washington, anchor of hope at her right, portrait of Lafayette, "Welcome Lafayette" printed above. 20 in slate. Sept. 1, 1845.
668. \$100. Have no description.

State Bank of Paterson.

PERTH AMBOY.

City Bank of Perth Amboy (Incorporated 1855).

669. \$1. C., ships and other vessels. R., State arms, 1 above, ONE below. L., two Indians on a cliff, one holding a spear, 1 above. ONE in red. May 1, 1856.
670. \$1. Have no description.
671. \$2. C., half-length of girl shading her eyes. R., train, 2 above and below. L., female seated resting one arm on a bale; box, barrel and distant yacht and steamboat, TWO below. TWO in red. May 1, 1856.
672. \$2. C., cows and sheep in pasture, male portrait at right. R., TWO, 2 above and below. L., 2 above and below. TWO in red. Dec. 1, 1856.
673. \$3. C., group of men, horses, etc., stage coach below. R., 3 above and below. L., female with bird, 3 above.
674. \$5. C., State arms. R., male portrait, V above. L., view of foundries, 5 above. FIVE in red. May 1, 1856.

Commercial Bank (Incorporated 1822).

675. \$1. C., man watering three horses at trough, goat kid and sheep, cattle and house in distance. R., sailor seated, holding tele-

- scope, 1 above. L., farmer seated under a tree, scythe hanging on limb, ONE above. July 10, 1856.
676. \$1. Similar to No. 675. ONE in blue.
677. \$1. Similar to No. 675. ONE in red.
678. \$1. C., State arms, cherub on 1 at right. R., Justice standing, ONE below. L., half-length of two girls, ONE above. Jan. 4, 1850.
679. \$1. Similar to No. 678. 1 in red.
680. \$1. C., ship under way, 1 each side; dog and safe lower corner. R., canal scene, ONE above, 1 below. L., State arms, ONE above and below. Jan. 1, 1847.
681. \$2. C., steamship and vessels. R., Indian female seated holding spear, 2 above. L., woman feeding chickens and ducks, TWO above. July 10, 1856.
682. \$2. Similar to No. 681. TWO in red.
683. \$2. C., Neptune and Venus in a shell drawn by sea horses, 2 at right; State arms lower center. R., front view of ship, TWO below. L., sailor with hat in his hand, 2 above. Jan. 2, 1849.
684. \$2. Similar to No. 683. TWO in red.
685. \$3. C., ship and distant city, 3 each side and below. R., THREE above and below. L., THREE across. May 12, 1823.
686. \$3. C., female seated, holding a key, with her right arm around spread eagle. R., woman standing beside a bale, 3 above. L., two young men and a woman in a May-day frolic, THREE below. Jan. 1, 1851.



No. 687.

687. \$5. C., whaling scene, whaling ship nearby. R., sailor holding wheel, 5 above. L., ship under way, 5 above. Sept. 1, 1856.
688. \$5. Similar to No. 687. 5 and 5 in red.
689. \$5. C., State arms, water view in background, V at right, 5 at left, 5 below. R., FIVE above and below. L., FIVE across. Jan. 20, 1829.
690. \$5. C., Neptune and Venus in a shell drawn by sea horses, 5 each side, steamboat below. R., canal scene, V above and below. L., FIVE across. Oct. 25, 1839.
691. \$20. C., steamship and vessels. R., Indian maid seated, holding spear, 20 above. L., woman feeding fowls, XX above. July 10, 1856.

PHILLIPSBURG.

Bank of Phillipsburg.

Phillipsburg Bank (Incorporated 1856).

692. \$1. C., cupid with wreaths of flowers. R., man cradling grain, 1 above. L., man cutting grain with a sickle, 1 above. Dec. 1, 1856.
693. \$1. C., train coming from under an arched bridge. R., three men at work, 1 above. L., ONE across.
694. \$2. C., TWO on a lathework die. R., woman seated, cornucopia at her side, 2 above. L., negro carrying basket of cotton, 2 above. TWO in blue. June 1, 1857.

695. \$2. C., girl feeding chickens, 2 at right. R., three men forging iron, TWO across. L., TWO across.
696. \$3. R., half-length of milkmaid, 3 above. L., a bull's head on a shield, two men at work on right, woman sewing on left, 3 above.
697. \$5. C., view of a bridge across a river, rafts in the river, mountains in distance. R., locomotive, V above. L., half-length of girl, 5 below. Mar. 1, 1860.
698. \$5. C., three men putting chain around a log. R., men husking corn, 5 above. L., man shearing sheep, boy watching, 5 above. FIVE in red. May 14, 1859.
699. \$10. C., title of bank. R., female seated beside shield containing scroll, 10 above. L., female seated, anchor, shovel, etc., 10 above. TEN in blue. June 1, 1858.
700. \$10. C., men at work puddling iron. R., three-quarter length of blacksmith, anvil, etc., 10 above. L., three-quarter length of female with fruit, 10 below.
701. \$20. R., a man leaning on a wall, pieces of machinery at his feet, 20 above. L., an Indian family on a cliff overlooking a city, 20 below.
702. \$50. C., white 50 on red lathework. R., female in clouds, 50 above. L., female seated in clouds pointing towards center, 50 above.
703. \$100. C., 100 on red lathework. R., female with helmet, shield and spear, ONE HUNDRED. L., ONE HUNDRED.

PLAINFIELD.

Orange Bank.

704. \$1. Have no description.

Plainfield Bank (Incorporated 1837. Charter repealed 1847).



No. 705.

705. \$1. C., State arms, 1 on medallion head each side. R., half-length of woman holding rake, 1 above and below. L., half-length of woman holding a book, 1 above. ONE below. June 1, 1843.
706. \$2. C., State arms, TWO on medallion head each side. R., female seated in figure 2, 2 above, TWO below. L., female seated beside U. S. shield, TWO above and below. TWO in slate. June 1, 1843.
707. \$3. C., spread eagle on a rock. R., portrait of Van Buren, 3 above and below. L., chemist at work, 3 above and below. June 1, 1843.
708. \$5. C., two females seated, bales, barrel and distant ships, 5 each side, Hope beside anchor. R., portrait of a girl, FIVE above and below. L., medallion head, FIVE above and below. V and V in slate. July 4, 1843.

Union County Bank (Incorporated 1859).

709. \$1. C., female seated beside U. S. shield, view of Niagara Falls at left. R., woman feeding chickens, 1 above. L., woman standing beside column, ONE below. Sept. 12, 1859.

710. \$1. C., passenger train at depot. R., half-length of girl shading her eyes, 1 above. L., man sitting on horse hitched to covered cart, colored man and woman standing nearby, ONE above. ONE in blue. Jan. 1, 1858.
711. \$2. C., boy and horses at trough, woman with water pitcher, houses in distance, 2 at right. R., female standing beside column, distant steamer and building, 2 above. L., beehive, 2 above. Sept. 12, 1859.
712. \$2. Have no description.
713. \$3. C., female standing beside column, distant steamer and building. R., portrait of a girl, 3 above. L., farmer, horse, wheelwrights, etc., THREE below. Sept. 12, 1859.
714. \$3. Have no description.
715. \$5. C., man watering horse at trough, man, boy, sheep, men loading hay in distance. R., portrait of a girl, 5 above. L., female standing beside column, distant steamer and building, 5 above, FIVE below. Sept. 12, 1859.
716. \$5. Have no description.
717. \$10. C., hunter, farmers, etc., greeting passing train. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., female standing beside column, distant steamer and building, 10 above. Sept. 12, 1859.
718. \$10. Similar to No. 717. TEN outlined in red lathework.
719. \$20. C., cows and sheep, two cows standing in stream. R., female with trident, seated in shell, 20 above. L., female standing beside column, distant steamer and building, 20 above. Sept. 12, 1859.
720. \$20. Have no description.

POWLES HOOK (Now a Part of Jersey City).

Associates of the Jersey Company.

Jersey Bank, Branch of Newark Banking and Insurance Co.

(Incorporated Nov. 10, 1804. Chartered 1810 in New York as Union Bank.)

Jersey Bank, Second (Organized 1818).

PRINCETON.

Princeton Bank (Incorporated 1834).

721. \$1. C., female seated on each side of a shield surmounted by a horse's head, cars on left, distant vessel on right. R., portrait of a boy, 1 above. L., two soldiers, one with a shovel, the other with a pickaxe, officer in the background, 1 above.
722. \$2. C., title of bank. R., head of a girl, 2 above. L., farmer and drover, ox, three oxen lying down, deer, etc., on right, sheep, two men and horse on left, 2 above and below.
723. \$3. C., milkmaid seated with pail by her side, two cows, distant house. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 above.
724. \$5. C., Justice seated, building in background, V each side. R. and L., half-length of women with a rake, 5 above and below. Apr. 5, 1849.
725. \$5. C., Washington and three officers, 5 each side, spread eagle below. R., portrait of Marshall, 5 above and below. L., Justice seated, eagle at her side, V above and below. FIVE in red. Apr. 20, 1857.
726. \$5. Similar to No. 725. R., portrait of Madison.
727. \$10. C., Liberty seated, female standing with sheaves, 10 at right, female portrait at left. R., portrait of Madison, X above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below.
728. \$20. C., State arms, 20 on right, female portrait on left. R., portrait of an officer, XX above and below. L., portrait of Madison, 20 above and below.
729. \$50. C., female in a car, 50 on right, female portrait on left. R., male portrait, 50 above and below. L., male portrait, 50 above and below.

730. \$100. C., female feeding an eagle from a cup, 100 on right, female portrait on left. R., male portrait, 100 above and below. L., male portrait, 100 above and below.

RAHWAY.

Bank of Rahway.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank (Incorporated 1828. Closed 1867).

731. \$1. C., female standing in a figure 1, 1 at left. R., a house, 1 below. L., female standing with a shield, left arm resting on a figure 1, ONE above.
732. \$1. C., female standing in a figure 1, 1 at left. R., 1, view of a city above, ONE below. L., milkmaid, ONE above and below.
733. \$2. C., female with sword and spear in a large 2. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., milkmaid sitting on a fence with two pails, 2 below.
734. \$2. C., female with sword and spear in a large 2, 2 at left. R., a banking house, 2 below. L., female portrait, TWO above and below.
735. \$3. C., female standing in a large figure 3, 3 at left. R., a house, 3 below. L., female portrait, THREE above and below.
736. \$5. C., statue of Washington in a figure 5, FIVE at right. R., female seated, her hand resting on a figure 5, female standing with shield behind, 5 above. L., banking house, 5 below.
737. \$10. C., Ceres seated beside sheaf, canal lock and train crossing bridge in background, X each side, steamship below. R., portrait of Washington. L., TEN across. July 9, 1848.
738. \$10. C., two females supporting a shield, 10 at left, cars below. R., female resting on pillar and shield, TEN above and below. L., female.
739. \$10. C., female seated on each side of a shield, 10 each side. R., female standing, TEN above and below. L., female seated.
740. \$20. C., female seated in clouds with an eagle. R., female portrait, 20 above and below. L., portrait of a girl, 20 above and below.
741. \$20. C., male figure resting on book, with torch in hand, eagle, etc., 20 at right. R., female portrait, 20 above and below. L., female portrait, 20 above and below.
742. \$50. C., country scene, beehive, plow, sheaf, etc., 50 each side. R., a female, plow, sheaf, 50 above and below. L., farmer with an ax and sickle, 50 above and below.
743. \$100. C., a man leaning on an ox, plow, cattle, etc., 100 each side. R., Justice, 100 below. L., Indian squaw, C above and below.
744. \$500. C., two females supporting a shield, shipping on left, building on right, 500 at left. R., woman churning, country scene in distance, 500 above. L., female portrait, 500 above and below.

Incorporated Rahway Fire Association.

745. 25c. C., title of association, 25 each side above. R., old-type hand fire-engine. L., primitive train. E. P. Whaites, Sc., Cortland St., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1837.

Rahway Bank.

Rahway Savings Institution (Incorporated 1851).

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

In order to establish uniformity in assay of bullion in the offices of the United States Mint service, all proof gold and proof silver is made at the Mint in Philadelphia and furnished to other offices when required. The amount made during the fiscal year 1928 was: Gold, 343 ounces. No proof silver was made during the year.

THE NUMISMATIST

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

"THE LONG, LONG TRAIL."

Although he was in no sense a numismatist, it seems fitting to place on record in these pages the death in Seattle, Wash., on December 3, of Ezra Meeker, one of the last survivors of the pioneers of the covered wagon era and of those who made their way over the Oregon Trail to the Northwest more than seventy-five years ago. Mr. Meeker was nearly 98 years old and his death followed the only serious illness of his long and eventful life. He is best known to present-day collectors as the president of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, which was instrumental in securing the issue of the Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars in 1926.

The "Great Immigration" to the Northwest began in 1843, when nearly

900 men, women and children, after assembling at Independence, Mo., crossed the plains in a body and settled in the Columbia valley. Mr. Meeker, with his wife and a child only a few weeks old, passed over the Trail in an ox cart as part of a caravan from Iowa in 1852, reaching Portland, Ore., in October of that year.

In late years Mr. Meeker had spent much of his time in New York City, in charge of the work of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association, which is endeavoring to erect suitable markers along the Trail. To assist in raising funds for this purpose the issue of commemorative half dollars was authorized by Congress in 1926.

IT TOOK A HUSKY RACE TO CARRY THESE COINS.



—Photo by Keystone View Co., Inc., New York City.

The photographer got a picture of Curator Howland Wood, of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, as he stopped to rest a few minutes while carrying a piece of Swedish plate money in the Society's collection. The piece is for eight dalers, weighs 32 pounds and is two feet long. It was issued in 1659 by Charles X Gustavus, along with pieces of smaller denominations. Only a few of the eight-daler pieces have reached this country. In our May, 1928, issue we illustrated one of the same denomination in the Liveright collection in the Newark (N. J.) Museum.

A subscriber in South Dakota writes in renewing: "As a trial subscriber I am well aware of the valuable contents of the A. N. A. organ, and its regular arrival is awaited with pleasure."

The Irish Free State's New Coins.

The people of the Irish Free State are doubtless pleased with their new coins, which were placed in circulation early in December and which are illustrated here. They probably would have been pleased with any set of coins distinctively their own, even if they did not measure up to present-day standards of coinage. But they now have a currency of which they need not be ashamed, even if the designs were severely criticized and ridiculed by some while they were in the process of making.

Whatever may be said of them, they are of exceptionally good workmanship and form probably the most novel set of coins ever issued by any country. The novelty consists in having on the reverse of each a different animal or bird or fish typical of the Irish Free State. Many countries have taken pride in placing upon all or most of their coins a single bird or animal as a national symbol. Perhaps the Free States did not feel that it had a single animal or bird sufficiently distinctive to use for the purpose, so it made use of eight of them, forming a currency "zoo."



Obverse and Reverse of Silver Half Crown.

The obverse design is the same on all eight coins. It is a harp, separating the date, 1928, and the Gaelic inscription equivalent to "Irish Free State." The denomination on the reverse is also in Gaelic, but each also has the English equivalent in figures.

According to a statement by Dr. Thomas Bodkin, one of the committee responsible for them, the designs are symbolical of the natural wealth of Ireland. The reverses are representations, respectively, of an Irish hunter, a salmon, a bull, an Irish wolfhound, a hare, a hen with chicks, a sow with a litter, and a woodcock. The design of each coin was chosen separately, but in every case the committee unanimously chose designs which were afterward found to be the work of one man, Percy Metcalf, a young Yorkshire sculptor. The designs themselves and the motives which made the committee select them represent a delightful blending of wit and humor.



Reverses of the Florin and Shilling (Silver).

Upon the half crown, the most valuable of the series, it was decided to show the Irish hunter, a horse famous throughout the world. The florin, similar to the half crown in size, is made as unlike as possible by the choice of the salmon, which, apart from the beauty of its form, has an important place in Irish legend. It was decided to place the bull upon the shilling to face in the opposite direction from the horse.

As the sixpence and threepenny bit are both of nickel and otherwise commonly associated, their association is emphasized by putting the hound on

the sixpence and the hare on the threepenny bit. To the penny, since it is the coin most frequently used by the woman of the house and her children, the committee gave the representation of the hen with her chicks.



Reverses of Sixpence and Threepence (Nickel).

For the halfpenny, despite unfair ridicule with which that noble and useful animal is often associated, the committee decided to favor the pig, which is depicted with a litter. For the farthing, Mr. Metcalf designed an exquisite woodcock—a bird beloved of sportsmen, shy, scarce and elusive, like the farthing itself.



Reverses of Halfpenny, Penny and Farthing (Bronze).

Criticism of the lack of religious symbols upon the coins was met by Dr. Bodkin with this phrase: "Imagine two loafers at the bar of a public house tossing as to which of them should pay for drinks according to whether the image of St. Bridget came uppermost or not."

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The January, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the first installment of a series of articles on "The Mark Penny," by Dr. B. P. Wright, and the second installment of "The Money That Has Disappeared," by Farran Zerbe. There is also another installment of "Coins of Bible Places." In "Numismatic Tabloids" the editor quotes many extracts from letters received from members regarding the coming A. N. A. convention in St. Louis, and also comments on the collecting specialties of a number of the members. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of five applicants for membership, among which we note that of Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y. There is also a communication from W. G. Jerrems, Jr., announcing the formation of the Chicago Numismatic Society. This was the first of the strictly local numismatic associations formed in the United States known as branches of the A. N. A. Ben G. Green, a prominent dealer and member of the A. N. A. for a number of years until his death in 1914, was chosen president of the new organization. Six members were present at the formation of the association.

MR. SCHMALL'S ARTICLE APPRECIATED.

One of our subscribers in England writes as follows:

"I feel I must write to let you know how much I appreciated Mr. Charles N. Schmall's article in this month's (November) issue of THE NUMISMATIST on the 'First Thaler of Hungary,' and would beg to suggest that future similar articles on medieval European coinage would be appreciated, certainly by me and probably by many members of the A. N. A."

BROOKLYN BRIDGE PLAZA ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

The medal commemorating the Battle of Long Island and the Spirit of 1776 has been issued by the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association. This medal was referred to in our October issue, page 611. The profit from the sale of the medals will be used to construct a plaza and artistic approach to the Brooklyn Bridge (Brooklyn end). Congress will probably be asked at its present session to authorize the issue of a commemorative half dollar, the profit from which will also be used in the project.

The obverse of the medal, which is illustrated here from a specimen received from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J., shows the proposed memorial portal. The surrounding inscription is: "In Commemoration of the Spirit of 1776 and the American Patriots Who Participated in the Battle of Long Island." At the sides of the center tower, "Memorial Portal to Brooklyn Bridge." Below, "1928. Issued by Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association." "J. S. Graham, Pres." (in small letters).

The reverse has in the upper center a medallion portrait of Washington, with laurel branches at the sides. The surrounding inscription is: "Message from General George Washington Read to the American Troops at the Battle of Long Island August 27, 1776." Across the medal in nine lines is the message: "The enemy have now landed on Long Island, and the hour is fast approaching on which the honor and success of this army and the safety of our bleeding country depend. Remember, officers and soldiers, that you are free men, fighting for the blessings of liberty; that slavery will be your



portion and that of your posterity if you do not acquit yourselves like men." Below the message, separated by a bundle of rods: "Arose the Spirit of 1776 Creating a Nation." Below, "B. Sweet" (in small letters).

On the edge, in incuse letters, is "Medallie Art Co., N. Y.," which struck the medals.

The headquarters of the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association is at 262 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. James S. Graham is president and Samuel Swett is executive secretary. In a circular issued by the association it says:

"The Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association, having in mind the sacrifices made by the American patriots at the Battle of Long Island in their fight for freedom, and desiring to memorialize their heroism, has undertaken the creating of a plaza from Brooklyn Bridge to Borough Hall, to be dedicated to General George Washington and his associates in arms. The proposed plaza embraces the ground over which the American troops marched to Brookland Ferry, at the foot of Fulton street, in their evacuation of Long Island. At the entrance of the Bridge it is proposed to place a large monumental portal, with groups of General Washington and his staff. Surrounding this, and as part of the monument, it is proposed to have figures emblematical of each of the Thirteen Original States. On either side of the plaza, extending from the Bridge to Borough Hall, monuments representative of the other States and Territories are to be placed."

RUMANIA'S GOLD COINS.

Specimens of a new issue of Rumanian gold coins are illustrated here, which, although dated 1922, are understood not to have appeared in circulation until recently. The issue commemorates the coronation of King Ferdinand, who died last year, as King of Greater Rumania. The set consists of four coins of two types, the 100 lei and the 20 lei being of the same design, struck in red gold, while the 50 lei and the 25 lei are of the same design and are struck in yellow gold on a broad, thin planchet. Specimens for illustration have been received from a New York correspondent. The monetary unit of Rumania is the leu and has a value of a little more than 19 cents in United States currency.



100 Lei—Obverse, laureated head of King Ferdinand to l. FERDINAND I REGELE ROMANILOR 1922. Under the bust, name of artist, P. M. DAMMANN. Reverse, crowned arms supported by lions. ROMANIA above, 100 LEI below. On edge, PATRIA SI DREPTUL MEU.

20 Lei—Same description as above, but edge has no inscription.



50 Lei—Obverse, crowned bust of King to l. in uniform. FERDINAND I REGELE ROMANILOR 50 LEI. In field to left of bust, name of artist, P. M. DAMMANN. Reverse, crowned bust of Queen Marie to r. in coronation robe and veil. MARIA REGINA ROMANILOR 1922.

25 Lei—Same description as last.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN'S MEDALS SOLD.

When Captain Roald Amundsen consulted his lawyer for the last time he parted from him with these words: "Make me a free man. See to it that my debts are paid." This wish of the dead explorer has been fulfilled, his bankrupt estate receiving a sum sufficient to pay the remaining debts in full. This sum was 15,000 kroner, or only about \$4,000. It has been paid by an anonymous philanthropist as the purchase price of Captain Amundsen's fifty-one medals, thirty-three of which are gold. The purchaser then immediately presented them to the coin collection in the Oslo Museum.

Captain Amundsen, it will be remembered, became bankrupt as a result

of transactions in which he was involved in connection with his attempt to reach the North Pole by airplane in 1924. When the accounts were presented he found that expenses far exceeded the 1,000,000 kroner, which represented his own fortune, and the 500,000 which the Norwegian Government had placed at his disposal.

After his airplane failure in 1924, Captain Amundsen made a successful flight over the pole in 1926 with Lincoln Ellsworth, General Nobile and others in the dirigible Norge.—New York Times.

RECENT COIN ISSUES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Below are illustrated three recent issues of coins of European countries which have not been illustrated before in these pages.



Poland, Silver Five Zloty, Dated 1925.



Yugoslavia, Silver Two Dinar, Dated 1925.



Sweden, Silver 50 Ore, Dated 1928.

Specimens for illustration were received from Moritz Wormser, New York City.

DEMAND FOR SAN MARINO'S GOLD COINS.

This little mountain republic of San Marino has just placed in circulation an additional amount of its two new gold coins, dated 1925, and having a face value of ten lire and twenty lire, respectively. The new coinage has been authorized by the Government at the earnest persuasion of numismatists located all over the world. The demand has been so large that an additional number of coins will have to be produced to take care of collect-

ors alone, aside from the needs of the population itself. The two coins are artistically designed and the gold used in their coinage is from American mines.

San Marino is the oldest state in Europe, having been founded in the fourth century. It is located in the heart of Italy, in the Appenines, near Rimini, and has an area of 38 square miles and a population of 13,000. San Marino is a republic and is governed by three regents and a Grand Council of sixty members. It has treaties with Italy, the United States and other countries. It was on the Allies' side during the World War of 1914-18.

MEDAL FOR DANISH WEEK.

In commemoration of Danish Week the Society Norden in Sweden has issued a medal, the obverse of which shows the Royal Swedish Palace at Stockholm, with the coat of arms below. The inscription over the palace is STOCKHOLMSKRETSEN, and below, AV . FORENINGEN . NORDEN.

The reverse shows the Danish Royal Palace at Copenhagen, with the coat of arms below, under which is 28 . 1 - 4 . 2 - 1928 (indicating the date and year the celebration was held). The inscription above is TILL . MINNE . AV . DANSKA . VECKAN.



The medal is struck in bronze and is the size of illustration. It was designed by Alfred Ohlson, sculptor, and was struck by the firm of Sporrang & Co., at Stockholm. The society's purpose is to bring about collaboration between the northern countries. J. deL.

THE SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS.

An organization for the stimulation of an appreciation of medallic art in America has recently been formed, with headquarters at the American Federation of Arts, Barr Building, Washington, D. C. It will be known as the Society of Medalists. The organization committee is composed of George D. Pratt, Robert W. De Forest and Alexander B. Trowbridge. Herbert Adams and James Earle Fraser are the society's professional advisers. An announcement by the society says:

"The Society of Medalists is now being formed under the auspices of The American Federation of Arts. It is to be a non-profit-bearing organization with the sole purpose of stimulating an interest in medallic sculpture by issuing each year to its members two bronze medals created by American sculptors of the highest rank. Two different sculptors will be engaged each year, and the designs will cover an extensive range of interest, such as natural history, sport, conservation, forestry, aviation, architecture and similar subjects.

"The invention of new and exceptionally accurate machinery makes it possible to strike medals to the quantity of 1,000 or more for a very low cost. The new Society of Medalists' calculations are hence based upon a minimum of 1,000 members. Annual dues will be \$8, to cover satisfactory

fees to the sculptors, costs of producing the medals, furnishing a case or frame for each, and all incidental expenses, including organization and distribution. As soon as 1,000 members have been secured the first medals will be ordered. Four days after the first invitations were sent out, nearly 200 persons had joined the new Society, which would seem to indicate that there is a definite place for it in the United States.

"The Society of Medalists had its inception at the convention of the American Federation of Arts in Washington last May.

"Medallic art has a long and honored history, beginning probably in 700 B. C., the earliest known date of Greek coinage. Its history in this country, however, is comparatively brief, beginning toward the end of the nineteenth century. President Roosevelt gave this art form a decided impetus when he secured the services of Augustus Saint-Gaudens for the designing of certain United States coins. But whereas medallic art in this country has been chiefly identified with the commemoration of specific events, occasions or personages, the new Society of Medalists will produce work of a more general character. It will put within reach of the average person original works in sculpture for considerably less expense than original etchings and other prints by our contemporary print makers, and will simultaneously further the interests of this form of art in the United States."

TWO DESIRABLE COLLECTIONS PURCHASED BY MEHL.

On a recent trip through California, B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, purchased two extensive collections of coins. One was the collection of large cents formed by John P. Kennedy, of Los Angeles, said to be the finest collection of cents ever formed on the Pacific Coast and contains some unique varieties of the early dates, with a number of other great rarities. It is also said to contain the second finest 1799 cent known.

The other is the collection of Alex. J. Rosborough, of Oakland, Cal. This is composed of United States gold and silver and Pioneer gold coins, including some great rarities, such as the Oregon Beaver \$10, Pike's Peak \$20, etc.

AUCTION PRICES

Realized at auction sale of a further part of the famous Vogel collection, sold by Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, October 8th, 1928. (These prices are exclusive of the customary auctioneer's commission of 15 per cent.)

5406—Zurich, thick double taler, 1559	\$137.50
5436—Berne, 10 ducats, 1681	425.00
5464—Lucerne, 5 ducats, 1741	123.75
5486—Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, goldgulden, n. d., Sicilian type (from the Wunderly collection)	362.50
5487—Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, thick taler, n. d. (from the Wunderly collection)	1875.00
5489—Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden, taler, 1561	170.00
5507—Schwyz, taler with gothic script, probably the oldest Swiss taler (from the collections v. Dickmann, Schulthess-Rech- berg, Erbstein.) n. d.	762.50
5518—Unterwalden, taler, 1732	275.00
5569—Basle, Bishopric, Jacob Christopher Blarer v. Wartensee, thick double taler (from Bally collection), 1596	593.75
5571—Basle, Bishopric, Wilhelm Rink v. Baldenstein, taler, 1625 ..	217.50
5572—Basle, Bishopric, Johann Conrad II v. Reinach, taler, 1716 ..	201.25
5576—Freiburg-Pistole, 1635	237.50
5578—Freiburg, taler, n. d.	176.25
5579—Freiburg, broad 1¼ taler (from Gessner collection) n. d.	268.75
5580—Freiburg, heavy taler, n. d.	237.50
5592—Soleure, oldest taler, n. d.	128.75
5663—Bishopric Coire, Johann VI Flug v. Aspermont, taler (from Wunderly collection), 1642	213.75

5679—Haldenstein, Thomas I v. Ehrenfels, 7 ducats, (from Wunderly collection), 1617	325.00
5739—Bishopric Sitten, Philip II v. Platea, taler, 1528	393.75
5742—Bishopric Sitten, Hildebrand Jodokus, ½ taler, 1624	173.75
5887—Saxony, Frederick III, George and Johann, thick triple cap taler, n. d.	187.50
6048—Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous, portrait medal . .	888.75
6049—Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous, portrait medal, n. d.	1037.50
6050—Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous, gold medal, 1532 .	188.75
6067—Saxony, John Frederick the Magnanimous, medal by L. Neufarer, 1547	256.25
6106—Saxony, Old Gotha, medal by Abondio for Elizabeth, Countess Palatine, 1576	176.25
6152—Saxony, Old Gotha Coburg, Johann Kasimir, oval gold medallic decoration, 1613	387.50
6580—Saxony, Moritz, klippe siege double ducat, 1547	143.75
6732—Saxony, Christian II, oval gold medal, n. d.	198.75
6737—Saxony, Christian II, 10 ducats, 1610	187.50
6758—Saxony, Johann George I, oval gold medal, n. d.	306.25
7448—Saxony, King Johann, double taler struck in gold (14 ducats), 1872	127.50
7515—Saxony Henneberg, Johann George I, thick triple Kipper taler (collection Dr. Schultze), 1622	162.50
7680—Hamburg, 10 ducats, n. d.	152.50
7681—Hamburg, 10 ducats, n. d.	343.75

AUCTION PRICES.

The auction sale of coins and medals held by Otto Helbing Nachf., Munich, on November 5th and 8th, had a large attendance of German and foreign collectors and dealers. For the special collection of Tyrol coins high prices were realized.

Kaiser Maximilian, taler upon his marriage with Maria of Burgundy.	\$300.00
Two taler in gold of the same	869.00
Ferdinand I, ducat with shield of Wurtemberg	170.00
Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, taler in gold	\$120.00 to 140.00
Leopold I, taler in gold	\$120.00 to 180.00
Ten ducats of Steiermark	238.00

The Greek coins, too, brought high prices.

Camarina, archaic didrachm	720.00
Catana, tetradrachm struck by Herakleidas	702.00
Catana, tetradrachm struck by Eueinetos	476.00
Himera, didrachm	422.00
Syracuse, tetradrachm, struck by Eukleidas	600.00
Didrachm of Philistis	380.00

POSTHUMOUS MEDALS OF NOBILE EXPEDITION AWARDED.

Five posthumous medals for valor in connection with the Arctic expedition of General Umberto Nobile, were awarded recently and sanctioned by King Victor Emmanuel with a royal decree upon the proposal of Premier Mussolini, acting in his capacity as Minister of Aeronautics. Heading the list of awards is a gold medal in memory of Roald Amundsen and a similar trophy in memory of Captain Rene Guilbaud, who piloted the French navel seaplane on which Captain Amundsen, Lieut. Lief Dietrichsen and three French naval men were lost. The citation on the Amundsen memorial reads:

"Legendary hero of the Arctic; lost his life in an aviation accident while preparing to bring aid to the castaways of the dirigible Italia; a sublime example of human solidarity, of bravery and of chivalry."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 1, 1929.

- 3459 Robert O'Donnell, 1129 Buffalo Street, Franklin, Pa.
 3460 Wesley Hixson, Coopersburg, Pa.
 3461 Hugh R. Brickert, 1309 Kennedy Street N. W., Washington, D. C.
 3462 George J. Kloepper, Vice-President, care of Liberty Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.
 3463 E. R. Jacobson, 5754 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3464 John M. Kean, 1802 West Edgemore Road, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3465 J. H. Cassidy, 3517 Lindenwood Avenue, Dallas, Texas.
 3466 J. M. Telleen, 420 Lexington Avenue, Room 350, New York, N. Y.
 3467 Ralph Brown, Bell Avenue, Bellport, N. Y.
 3468 C. E. Thompson, 430 East 50th Street, Portland, Ore.
 3469 William Winters, 610 ½ South Second Street, Mankato, Minn.
 3470 Youngstown Numismatic Club, Sam Kabealo, Pres., 206 Dollar Bank Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.
 3471 William L. Califf, North Charleston, S. C.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to December 10, 1928. If no objections are received prior to February 1, 1929 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Joseph J. Berkowitz (General), 311 East 51st Street, New York	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Lorenz S. Exselsen (Coins, General), P. O. Box 36, Mentone, Cal.	Horace T. Roberts Harry T. Wilson
C. C. Sporrang & Co. (General), 17 Kungagatan, Stockholm, Sweden	J. deLagerberg Harry T. Wilson
John P. Christiansen (United States and Denmark), 1620 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.	E. Z. Little Harry T. Wilson
A. F. Osmond (United States Coins), Deposit National Bank Bldg. Du Bois, Pa.	Frank E. Johnson Harry T. Wilson
George O. Goodboy (General), P. O. Box 1637, Pittsburgh, Pa.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
Harry G. Steele (General), 355 South Holliston Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.	E. T. Wallis H. E. DeVore
Warren O. Mishler (United States Coins), 821 Ohio Street, Sabetha, Kan.	Nelson T. Thorson Harry T. Wilson
W. Earl Ogden (General), 31 West Chestnut Street, Shamokin, Pa.	Daniel F. Mowrey, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
C. C. Collier (General American), 1348 West 98th Street, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer J. Lawless Philip S. Stevens
Henry Burnett Cary (General), R. F. D. 19, St. Matthews, Ky.	Ambrose J. Brown Harry T. Wilson

I regret it is my duty to report the death of one of our old members, A. N. A. 543, Mr. Noel E. Converse, Worcester, Mass., who passed away October 17, 1928. Also another of our good members, Mr. Cornelius A. Stewart, of West Medford, Mass., whose death occurred November 13, 1928.

Changes of Address.

- William D. Morrill, from 928 Ideal Way, Charlotte, N. C., to 2217 Rhawn Street, Rhawnhurst, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Roy Adair, from 1790 Champa Street, Denver, Col., to 4967 Julian Avenue, Denver, Col.
 Dr. Edgar A. Planck, from Bristol, Ind., to General Delivery, Dowagiac, Mich.

Luman S. Drowne, from 53 Harrison Avenue, Northampton, Mass., to 267 Crescent Street, Northampton, Mass.

Ragnar L. Cederlund, from 4726 N. Lowell Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 548 Provident Ave., Winnetka, Ill.

Prof. Thomas O. Mabbott, from 14 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 146 Elmgrove Ave., Providence, R. I.

Lloyd D. Frutchey, Jr., from 1031 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md., to 1216 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bond, from 160 St. James St., Montreal, Canada, to 130 Macgregor St., Montreal, Canada.

Gottlieb Kraft, from 1400 Middle Street, Sharpsburg, Pa., to 113 East Litelwood, St. Etna Branch, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Costa Pandelides, from The Edgeton Apts., Forty-second and Parkside, Philadelphia, Pa., to P. O. Box 54, Bagdad, Irak, Mesopotamia.

J. H. Hardwick, from 422 Sinclair Ave., Atlanta, Ga., to Room 611, Southern Ry. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Mayfield, from 186 Orchard Street, New York, N. Y., to P. O. Box 12, Station S, New York, N. Y.

Dometrius N. Borodin, from 136 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y., to 125 82nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Chester D. Brooks, from 114 N. Cisco Street, Dallas, Texas, to P. O. Box 528, Cuero, Texas.

Wilbur E. Prior, from 110 Power Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., to Care Morgan Bros., South Beach, Conn.

J. J. Gonzales, from 645 Jackson Street, Atlanta, Ga., to 103 Thrower Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Harley Phelps, from 6948 Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill., to General Delivery, Tucson, Ariz.

H. E. Wilson, from Weston, W. Va., to Valley Chapel, W. Va.

Dallas Coin Club, from 4221 San Jacinto Street, Dallas, Texas, to 3817 San Jacinto Street, Dallas, Texas.

C. A. McGlamery, from 4221 San Jacinto Street, Dallas, Texas, to 3817 San Jacinto Street, Dallas, Texas.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS OF GENERAL SECRETARY WILSON.

The attention of all members is directed to a change of address of General Secretary Harry T. Wilson. All mail intended for him should bear "Garfield Park Station" in addition to "535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill."

GREETINGS FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

The recent convention of the American Numismatic Association, in electing the Chairman of the Board of Governors, delivered a unique distinction, and the one who received it is anxious to evidence appreciation by service. For a member to again be elected to a major office after a lapse of twenty years, is something new in the records of the A. N. A.

My active interest for the advancement of the Association spans a quarter of a century, and, though without fixed location over most of the years, effort, scattered from coast to coast, has been particularly earnest since serving as President in 1907 and 1908.

The efficient work of the retiring Board of Governors left a clean slate—no unfinished business. Your new Board has had little to do except give attention to the regular routine and the recommendations of the convention. Suggestions for constructive new work will be welcomed from the membership.

Our Association's greatest asset is in the quantity and quality of its membership. Your Board will be alert to keep the quality right. It is to the interest of all to work to increase the quantity. A greater membership is possible and it would be a particular satisfaction and reward to the present administration to have a record increase to report to the next convention. We can achieve it if each member will make the effort to propose one new member. We are counting on YOU.

More than the usual convention good time can be expected at Chicago next August. The Chicago Coin Club already has its plans in progress. Chicago's location and attractions are favorable for a large attendance. Selection of dates is being deferred so that our time will harmonize with other collectors' organization conventions to be held in the Mid-West, with Chicago the gateway from the East, about August, and the dates for which have not been definitely fixed.

Our "long green" will be shorter commencing next July. That the shorter long green will prove longer than the long long green ever did is coupled with my wishes to the members for a Happy New Year.

FARRAN ZERBE,

Chairman of the Board of Governors.

New York, Dec. 10, 1928.

GREETINGS FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Office of the General Secretary,

535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

To My Fellow-Members: A New Year's Greeting—A wish that each and all may have an enjoyable 365 days of prosperity and contentment, interspersed with many pleasant smiles and hearty laughs, few sorrows serious enough to cause tears, and pass on at least part of the best that is in you to your fellow-man.

In making this my annual wish I can but add a word of appreciation to all for their hearty support given to your officers during the year just closing. For this support I extend my hearty thanks. Sincerely,

HARRY T. WILSON,

General Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., December 14, 1928.

A. N. A. GETS SAND-BLAST PROOF OF COOK HALF DOLLAR.

As was mentioned in our issue last month, the American Numismatic Association is among the fifty organizations and individuals who have been presented one of the sand-blast proofs of the Cook Commemorative half dollars. The following letter has been received from Mr. Edgar Henriques, executive secretary of the Cook Sesqui Centennial Commission:

"Please accept, with the compliments of the Cook Sesqui Centennial Commission of the Territory of Hawaii, the enclosed sand-blast proof coin, No. 27 of a total of fifty proof coins of the recent issue of 10,000 fifty-cent coins by the United States Mint, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain James Cook, R. N. It is felt by the Commission that your Association, being national in scope, should have in its collection one of these rare coins."

NUMISMATIC PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Arethuse, No. 19, Volume V, No. 2—Numismatic contents: "Seal of Elizabeth, Duchess of Orleans"; "Medal Upon War Memorial of Nice"; "The Medals of the French Revolution," by A. David Le Suffleur; "Modern Medallists: Alexander Charpentier as Portraitist." Six plates of medals and coins.

Arethuse, No. 20, Volume V, No. 3—Numismatic contents: "The Plaquettes of Mme. Ernesta Robert Merignac"; "The Portrait of Steven Dumont"; Book reviews: Abstract of the report of the French Coinage Commission; "The Mint of Thera"; "The Collection Le Hardelay of the Medal Cabinet"; "Venetian Coins," by George Bataille. Two numismatic plates of coins and medals.

Czecho-Slovak Numismatic Review, Prague, 1928, Volume IV, Nos. 1 and 2—Contents: "A Denarius of the Princess Eufemia," by Emanualla Nohejlova; "Three Emperors Talers," by Viktor Katz; "A Contribution to the Question Regarding B. Albrecht," by Emanualla Nohejlova; "The Financial Consequences of the Calada," by Otto Oliva; "Alessandro Abondio, Medal

Artist," by Viktor Katz. Also a review of volume 1927 of THE NUMISMATIST. Two plates.

Numismatische Zeitschrift, Vienna, 1928, Volume XXI, issued by the Numismatic Society of Vienna—Contents: "Gold Ring Money of Dacia," by Karl Pink; "Issues of Gold Coins at Serdica Under the Successors of Diocletian," by George Elmer; "A Find of Celtic Coins in the Burgenland," by Alphons Barb; "Austrian Coinage Law of 1524 and its Antecedents," by Rudolph Geyer; "The Furnishing of Silver for the Austrian Mints from the Mines of Schladming in the Sixteenth and Early Seventeenth Centuries," by Dr. Heinrich Keinnert; "The Glass Windows of the Mint of Constance, 1624," by Former Mint Master Mittmann; "The Mint of Salzburg," by Karl Roll; "Documents upon the Biography of the Medal Artist, Antonio Abondio," by Fritz Dworschak; "Coin Series of Olmutz," by A. Loehr. Twelve plates.

Deaths.

GODFREY SCHIRMER.

After a short illness, Godfrey Schirmer, of Denver, Col., a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, president of the American National Bank, German Consul in the Denver district and director in several large business organizations, died at St. Anthony's Hospital on November 14. He was 65 years old. The funeral took place on November 17 at the Colorado Consistory Cathedral, the body being cremated after the services.

Mr. Schirmer was born in Hoboken, N. J., and became an orphan when a small child. He was educated by relatives in Germany and returned to the United States as a young man. He settled in Denver in 1886 and organized the Schirmer Insurance and Investment Company, of which he was the head until 1905. In that year he and his associates organized the American Trust Company, which in 1924 was reorganized as the American National Bank, with Mr. Schirmer as president. He was a member of Schiller Lodge, A. F. and A. M., El Jebel Temple and Colorado Consistory. He is survived by one brother, three sisters and one daughter.

Of Mr. Schirmer's personality and collecting activities, Ernest Cerney, of Denver, also a member of the A. N. A., writes as follows:

"Mr. Schirmer was highly respected not only in Denver but in all Colorado and neighboring States. As head of a large bank, most of his time was taken in serving people in that capacity. As German Consul more time was taken which he could have used otherwise. He freely donated his time and service to different social affairs, serving as treasurer for many benevolent enterprises. In short, very few things happened in Denver without Schirmer, yet he found time to collect coins and stamps. Only a short time ago he sold his collection of stamps for \$30,000. For years his collection of German and other foreign silver crowns was exhibited in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, at City Park, supplemented by a small but choice collection of United States coins and medals. It is probable the collection will remain in the museum as a gift. About a year ago thieves broke in the museum and carried away about \$1,000 worth of his gold coins, including the two Panama-Pacific \$50 slugs and other private gold \$50 pieces. Three times Mr. Schirmer has given space in his bank for exhibits during Coin Week—in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

"His banking duties prevented him from attending A. N. A. conventions, yet he was keenly interested in collecting coins, stamps and objects of art. In his death Denver loses one of its foremost citizens and the numismatic fraternity an ardent member."

CORNELIUS A. STEWART.

Cornelius A. Stewart, a member of the American Numismatic Association and a well known coin dealer in Boston, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital in that city on November 13th, last, after an illness of more than a year.

Mr. Stewart was born in Boston, November 7, 1863, a son of Dr. Edward Stewart, and received his education in the public schools of the city of his birth. At the age of fifteen he entered the service of the Holmes Electric

Protective Company, Boston, advancing rapidly to the position of manager, which he continued to hold after the merger of the company with the American District Telegraph Company. He finally retired in 1923, after more than forty-five years of faithful application to his chosen work.

For many years Mr. Stewart had been a collector of coins. With this numismatic experience as a background, he opened, in January, 1924, an office for the sale of coins, at 18 Tremont Street, Boston, and was successful in building up a large mail-order business. In spite of physical infirmities, which greatly handicapped him, he refused to yield and persisted in conducting his business until within a few days of his death. He will be missed by a host of friends.

FRANCIS CARLOS HIGGINS.

The death is announced of Francis C. Higgins, of New York City, on December 10, 1928, formerly a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years. The funeral took place on December 12 from Albert Brothers' Funeral Parlor, One Hundred and Thirty-first street and Lenox avenue, New York. Services were conducted at 9 P. M. on the 11th inst. at the funeral parlor by Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, A. F. and A. M., of which he was a member. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marie Louise Higgins, and three children, Francis L., Pauline and Louis E. Higgins. His home was at 624 E. Seventeenth street, Brooklyn.

Although he had not been active in numismatics for several years, the older members of the A. N. A. will recall that Mr. Higgins was a prominent figure in numismatic circles a score or more years ago. He was one of the charter members of the New York Numismatic Club and assisted in its formation in 1908. He served as its first president. He was an occasional contributor to the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST* and was the author of "An Introduction to the Copper Coins of Modern Europe," published in London in 1892. He was an unsuccessful candidate for President of the A. N. A. at the Montreal Convention in 1909.

NOEL E. CONVERSE.

The death is announced of Noel E. Converse, of Worcester, Mass., for many years a member of the American Numismatic Association, on October 17, 1928. Mr. Converse served as Treasurer of the A. N. A. in 1911 and 1912.

THE HOBBY SHOP AUCTION SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Hobby Shop, Rochester, N. Y., November 24, 1928:

1—1793 Chain Cent	\$12.00
139—1856 Cent, flying eagle	10.00
208—1794 Half Dime	7.00
211—1796 Half Dime	5.00
244—1860 Half Dime	9.00
267—1797 Dime	16.00
273—1802 Dime	10.00
275—1804 Dime	11.50
349—1860 O Quarter Dollar	11.25
527—1870 CC Quarter Dollar	7.00
528—1871 CC Quarter Dollar	6.75
529—1872 CC Quarter Dollar	18.00

MEMBERSHIP CARD OF THE YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB.

The newly formed Youngstown Numismatic Club has issued a very neat membership card. It has the emblem of the club, the obverse of the Continental Dollar, printed in red. The other part of the card is printed in blue upon a white card, giving a patriotic effect. Sam Kabealo is president of the new club and Charles James is secretary.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de l'amezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. C. E. Noland, Secretary, 721 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Walter S. Hertzog, Secretary, 364 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 4221 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Harry W. Rapp, Secretary, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. Wilson C. Emery, Secretary.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and last Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, October 24th, 1928, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

As a result of the ballot taken that evening, the chairman announced that the alteration suspending for the time being the payment of admission fee, and the alteration proposing the deletion from the rules of the provision making "members whose profession, business, employment or occupation is connected directly or indirectly with numismatics" ineligible for office as "President, Vice-President, Director, Librarian or Secretary," and ensuring that no more than two such Members should serve upon the Council at the same time, were passed by the necessary majority of the votes. The proposal to increase the annual subscription from one guinea to two guineas and the compounding fee from fifteen pounds to thirty pounds was declared by the Chairman to be lost.

Presentation to the Library: By the Director of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Copenhagen, the catalogue of coins and medals of the Bruun bequest to that collection. By the author, Mr. Harold E. Gillingham, "Notes on the Decorations and Medals of the French Colonies and Protectorates." A vote of thanks was passed to these donors.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. A. E. Bagnall: Seven Indian coins, comprising four varieties of the Furruckabad rupee, two native rupees, and a four-pice piece of Bombay. Also a pattern florin of 1848 from the Huth sale reading "One Dime . One Tenth of a Pound."

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: A seventeenth century token of "Enniscorthy,

Richard Whiteare." Also a set of eight vulcanite tokens issued by the Kabula Stores, Blantyre, British Central Africa, and said to have been in use from 1890 to 1895.

By Mr. J. O. Mantou: Specimens of the half-stiver and of the doit of 1812 and 1813, struck for Java under British administration, with one of the Dutch stivers of 1799 for comparison. Also specimens of the Bombay pice, with the East India Company's bale-mark on both obverse and reverse, and proofs of the 20, 15, 10 and 5 cash of 1791 and 1794, struck for the Bombay Presidency.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: Six specimens of the earliest Bombay pice, struck by the English East India Company, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: Segment of Spanish dollar countermarked for Rothschild Mills and current at 1s. 8d.; an unusually fine specimen of the James II tin halfpenny, struck for Ireland in 1690; two Sarawak tokens with "J. B. Sept. 24, 1841," one in brass and one in copper; Frome Selwood two-shilling token of 1812; the "Bar Cent" of the United States of America; Indian "Relief Token, 1876" for $\frac{1}{2}$ Seer, apparently unrecorded; Indian token for Rentiers & Co., Calcutta; a fine specimen of the Portuguese Indies rupee struck for Goa.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: A very rare Richard III half-groat, with mint-mark boar's head, only four or five of which are known. Hawkins doubted the accuracy of Snelling's illustration.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on the earliest Bombay pice struck by the English East India Company during the reign of Charles II. After reviewing the circumstances which led up to the acquisition of Bombay by the company, and referring to the published records of the institution of the coinage, Mr. Parsons proceeded to describe a number of inedited types, and varieties of the copper pice. Two of these afforded further evidence in support of the dates of issue of the coins, and a third specimen disclosed the unpublished date (16)78, i. e., four years later than the hitherto known examples. It was thus indicated that an issue of copper pice was made concurrently with the well-known silver rupees of the same date.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 110th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams Street, December 5, 1928. Members present were Messrs. Stevens, Vogel, Miller, Budvitis, Strubinger, Sarnecki, Wendt, Gammell, Blomquist, Kopicki, Markus, Koenker, Jackson, Wittenborn, Backe, Rackus, Cederlund, Unseitig, Josephson, Collier, Fields, Kelly, H. A. Sternberg, Woodenborn, Baier, Carlsen, Rosholm, Ripstra, Ross, Lorenz, Leon, Naerup, Klindt, Visco, Dunham, Grant, Jonas, Lawless, Brown, Davis, Mrs. Davis, Golding, McKinley, Sheldon, H. Wilson, Mygatt, Kaefter and Luttenberger. Present as visitor, Mr. Frank Lorenz. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

Applications for membership of Mr. A. Visco, Mr. R. H. Rosholm and Mr. Chester Sarnecki were read and they were elected to membership.

Treasurer's report for the year 1928 received and accepted as read.

A communication was read from Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., desiring to know of the exact dates of the coming 1929 Convention. This matter was laid over until further notice.

A report of the death of our past President, Charles N. Hinckley, was received and the following resolutions, signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, were presented and adopted:

"Whereas the hand of God has removed from our midst our late brother, Charles N. Hinckley, formerly President of the Chicago Coin Club and greatly beloved by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chicago Coin Club, assembled in regular meeting, do hereby express our deep regret at his passing away; and be it further

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. C. W. Hinckley in this her hour of bereavement; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Hinckley and a copy spread on the records of the organization."

The chairman called upon our fellow member, Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., and he responded briefly, again reminding us to start after the first of the year upon our convention plans for 1929.

Next in order was the election of officers for 1929, which resulted as follows:

R. E. Davis, President.

L. Josephson, Vice-President.

Elmer J. Lawless, Secretary and Treasurer.

All officers were elected by acclamation.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Davis: Two varieties Massachusetts sixpence, two varieties of the Pine Tree shilling.

Mr. Budvitis: 16 medals of famous men, several varieties of Augsburg of Henry II and Lothair Pavia, upper Italy; 5 silver pieces of German East Africa.

Mr. T. E. Leon: 3 crisp notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5.

Mr. Kopicki: Seven crisp notes, including, Chase, 1862; legal tender, 1869; 1896, History instructing Youth; 1896, Science, etc.; 1886, Martha Washington; 1880, legal tender; 1886, Hancock.

Mr. Sternberg: A beautiful copy of Browning's "Early Quarter Dollars."

Mr. Collier: 11 crisp Missouri notes, including \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100.

Mr. Cederlund: Landau obsidional 4 livres 4 sol, 1705, extremely rare; Gustaf II Adolph, Sweden; Augsburg ducat, 1634; Erfurt ducat, 1634; France, 6 livres, 1793, counterstamped 40 batzen for Canton Berne; France, 6 livres, 1778, 1761, 1764, counterstamped 39 batzen for Canton de Vaud.

Mr. Dunham donated magnifying glasses and foreign coins counterstamped with the names of members, which were auctioned and the proceeds donated to the club.

Mr. Budvitis donated a lot of coins and same were auctioned and donated to the club.

Mr. Stevens: An unusual exhibit of 114 half dollars in uncirculated and proof condition, from 1795 to 1927.

Mr. Vogel: 9 half cents from 1841 to 1849, all in proof.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held.

YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB—The Youngstown Numismatic Club held its regular monthly meeting November 16. After the meeting an exhibit of commemorative coins and medals was held, and we have arranged to hold a joint meeting and banquet with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Numismatic Clubs on Wednesday, November 28, at the Ohio Hotel, this city.

An exhibition will be held after the banquet, and we hope in this manner to stimulate interest in our local coin club.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., September 24, 1928. The following members were present: Messrs. Hopkins, Becker, O'Hara, Gilroy, Schunke, Noland, Lewis, Lange, Klipfel and Blessing, Jr.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lewis: Imitation sword made from Chinese coins.

Mr. Gilroy: 1817 Cent. Andrews No. 9, uncirculated, magnificent specimen; 1837 Cent. beaded hair cord, reverse Andrews No. 10, obverse not in Andrews; 1817 Cent, 15 stars, extremely fine.

Mr. Hopkins: A number of foreign coins, dollar size, silver.

Mr. Noland: A number of ancient coins.

On motion meeting was adjourned and a short auction was held.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., October 8, 1928. The following members were present: Messrs. Klipfel, Lange, Gilroy, Becker, Hopkins, Schunke, O'Hara, Noland, Spaeth, Morgan and Schmahl. Visitors, R. W. Bingham, R. R. Blackney, T. B. Reutenburg and W. C. Girmann.

Mr. Albert Grinnell, of the Detroit Coin Club, was elected to non-resident membership.

Messrs. R. W. Bingham, R. R. Blackney, T. B. Reutenburg and W. E. Gir-

mann were elected to active membership. Mr. Bingham is Curator of the Buffalo Historical Society. During the meeting he gave a short, interesting talk on coins.

The Buffalo Numismatic Association has 29 members to date.

On motion meeting was adjourned and a short auction was held.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., October 22, 1928. The following members were present: Messrs. O'Hara, Lange, Girmann, Gilroy, Becker, Noland, Lewis, Hopkins and Blackney. Visitor, Paul Miller.

A few minutes were spent by each member telling his reason for selecting coins as his hobby. Some had been left a few, others had found a coin and some had started through the exchange in traveling.

Donation by Mr. Lange, of Rochester, N. Y.: Medal commemorating the opening of the State Reservation Farm, Niagara Falls, July 15, 1885, Niagara Falls and bridge on the obverse.

Mr. O'Hara, Jr., exhibited a dime, 1795, extremely fine; 1817 cent, close date, uncirculated; 1817 cent, wide date, extremely fine; 1802 cent, D. 166, very fine.

The Buffalo Numismatic Association members wish to express their many thanks for the different donations of medals, store cards and coins which they have received for the B. N. A. collection of the Niagara frontier happenings.

Fred Becker is Curator, 438 Monroe Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

On motion meeting was adjourned and a short auction was held.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Monday evening, November 12, 1928. The following members were present: Messrs. Spaeth, Hopkins, Schmahl, O'Hara, Girmann, Becker, Blessing, Jr., Lewis, Gilroy, Lange, Klipfel and Noland. Visitor, Paul Miller.

A letter from the Dallas Coin Club was read.

Paul Miller was elected to active membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lewis: Complete set of commemorative half dollars, including Panama-Pacific and Fort Vancouver and Isabella quarter, all uncirculated; also a collection of fossil stones, arrow heads and silver ore.

Mr. O'Hara: 1823 cent, extremely fine; 1809 cent, extremely fine; 1808 cent, extremely fine; 1796 cent, fine; 1812 and 1811 cents, extremely fine.

Donations of foreign catalogues and a book entitled "Dollars of the World" were received.

On motion, meeting adjourned and a short auction was held.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Members of the Dallas Coin Club met at their regular monthly meeting Thursday, November 15, 1928, at 8 P. M., Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

Considerable interest was shown by all members in the size and designs of the new currency which the United States Government proposes putting in circulation July 1st, 1929. It is proposed to recall all the present-size currency and replace with the new-size notes not later than July 1st. Likely, think the members of the Coin Club, interest in the old-size notes will be greatly increased by collectors when the small currency is placed in circulation. It was explained by members in discussion that the new money will be distributed by the twelve Federal Reserve banks and the old currency collected in exchange by the same banks.

Two interesting exhibits were displayed by the members.

W. A. Philpott, Jr., President, gave a short talk on proof coins, illustrating his remarks with a complete set of silver proofs from the silver dollar to the half dime. He also told about the gold rush to Georgia and the Carolinas in the early '30s. He exhibited gold pieces issued by private parties, which were current money at that time and were known as pioneer pieces.

C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, exhibited some porcelain money from Germany and explained about their issue and significances.

After discussion of the exhibits, the Club adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 8 P. M., Tuesday, December 4th, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Kraft, Locker, Parker, Piper and Gies. Mr. James Kerr and Warren L. Starrett were visitors.

Application for membership was received from Warren L. Starrett.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Parker: Five foreign silver coins, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 mark size.

Mr. Locker: \$1, \$2 and \$5 U. S. bills, issue of 1899.

Mr. Marlier: U. S. gold half eagles of 1795, 2 varieties 1800, 1802 over 1, 1803 over 2, 1804 plain 4, 1806 blunt 6, 2 varieties 1807, 1808, two varieties 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814 and 1835; and \$4 gold piece of 1879.

Mr. Piper: Nine silver U. S. dollars, 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, 1803, 1886 and 1889; three \$2.50 gold pieces, Pan-American 1915, Sesqui-Centennial 1926 and 1853; ten commemorative gold dollars; three gold dollars, 1853, 1855 and 1887; 25c. California Gold of 1867, and nine different medals and plaques.

Mr. Gies: Half eagles 1803 over 2, 1806 blunt 6 and 1840; \$3 gold piece of 1874; quarter eagle of 1840, C mint; gold dollar, 1853; California octagonal gold dollar of 1859; Massachusetts cent, 1787, and a Hard Times token.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50 to meet the second Tuesday of January, 1929.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—December 3, 1928. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present, President Gifford in the chair and Messrs. Comstock, Davis, F. O. Brown, Boyle, Stafford, Childs, Dewing, Wheeler, Storer, Wardner and Pond.

The following were elected to membership in the Society: Mr. Benjamin G. Lowenstam, 1 Howland St., Roxbury, Mass., and Mr. William C. Albrecht, 174 Walworth St., Roslindale, Mass.

The next meeting being the annual meeting, to be held January 7, 1929, the President appointed a committee of three—Mr. Boyle (chairman), Mr. Childs and Mr. Davis—to bring in at that meeting nominations for officers for 1929.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Storer: A large number of medals and medallions, including the following: Fifteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism; Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg; J. McNeil Whistler, by Brenner; Carl Schurz, by Brenner; Charles W. Eliot, by Noble; Royal Academy of Brussels, by Rousseau; University of Venezuela, 1925, and Williams College medal of 1925.

Mr. Boyle: British War medal, with bars for Fenian Raids, 1866 and 1870; also U. S. political medals, 1884, Cleveland and Hendricks; 1888, Cleveland and Thurman, and 1892, Cleveland and Stevenson.

Mr. Davis: Cuban 1897 souvenir silver dollar.

Mr. Wheeler: One-half dobra of Mary and Peter III of Portugal, 1786, artistically mounted in gold filagree border, with loop.

Mr. Childs: Set of first issue U. S. fractional currency with perforated borders; also numerous rare specimens of later issues, many with autograph signatures.

Mr. Pond: Two-thaler silver piece of Rudolph Augustus of Brunswick, 1683; undated double crown of Zurich with view of city, and large 30-tari silver piece of Ferdinand IV of the Two Sicilies, 1793.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The one hundred and tenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, November 15th, 1928. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Binder, Byerly, Camp, Churchill, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hack, Hubel, Hutchinson, Lloyd, Noyes, Powell, Rapp, Ross and Temple. Meeting in charge of President Grinnell.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Binder: Hungarian 100 kronen, gold; Roumanian 50 lei, gold; Austrian 4 ducats, gold.

Mr. Camp: Set of U. S. silver dollars, 1921 to 1928, inclusive, all mints.

Mr. Hubel: Collection of Roman imperial denarii; collection of Greek coppers.

Moved, seconded and carried that signs inviting those interested to visit our meetings be prepared and that the coin dealers in the city be requested to display same in their places of business.

Mr. Dworkowski furnished a questionnaire for this meeting and the questions created a great deal of discussion and amusement. We are learning that a few of us are a little lame on United States numismatics, and these questionnaires are improving our education in this line immensely.

Meeting adjourned, after which a short auction was held.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The one hundred and eleventh meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, December 6th, 1928. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Ball, Byerly, Camp, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hack, Hoare, Hughes, Hubel, Hutchinson, Lloyd, Muhlman, Noyes, Pietsch, Rapp, Stewart, Stehfest, Watson and Wivo. Visitors, Messrs. Ruden and Abas. The meeting was in charge of President Grinnell.

Exhibits were made as follows:

Mr. Dworkowski: Collection of Polish silver.

Mr. Hubel: Collection of Roman bronzes.

A communication from Mr. John P. Kennedy relative to the Howard Newcomb medal was read.

Moved, seconded and carried that one bronze and one silver Newcomb medal be ordered for the club cabinet.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and accepted and ordered placed on file.

This being the date for our annual election, the President then called for nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

The result of the election is as follows:

President, A. C. Hutchinson.

First Vice-President, Z. Dworkowski.

Second Vice-President, Harry W. Rapp.

Board of Governors, R. A. Allen, Robert W. Hubel and John G. Watson.

Moved, seconded and carried that beginning January 1st, 1929, Mr. Camp act as auctioneer and continue to fill the position until further action by the Club.

Meeting adjourned, after which a short auction was held.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—The seventh annual meeting and banquet of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, November 14th, at Weber's Restaurant, with the following members present: Messrs. Freeman, Walker, Fisher, Joers, Bickford, Snyder, Molnar, Klapp, Glickman, Lent, Gregg, Rottner, Budde and Worden.

Mr. E. P. Lent was elected to membership.

The Secretary and Treasurer made his annual report, which was accepted with thanks.

The Club decided to change their meeting place back to Weber's Restaurant, where the Club was organized.

The following officers were elected:

President, Harley L. Freeman.

Vice-President, Herbert Walker.

Secretary and Treasurer, Charles H. Fisher.

Curator, W. H. Cathcart.

After the meeting a very fine exhibit was held and Mr. F. T. Joers was awarded a blue ribbon for his exhibit of fractional currency.

Mr. Harley L. Freeman was awarded a white ribbon for his exhibit of colonial currency, and Mr. Charles H. Fisher was awarded a red ribbon for an exhibit of all types of United States gold and silver coins.

Other exhibits to win honorary mention were made by Messrs. Walker and Lent.

A letter was received from Mr. W. H. Cathcart, who expressed his regrets in not being able to attend the meeting.

A joint meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Club, the Youngstown Coin Club and the Western Reserve Numismatic Club will be held at Youngstown on November 28th.

After an informal discussion, the meeting adjourned.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 160th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon at 8 P. M., November 21st, 1928, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Hill, Thompson, Sherow, Wilson, Goodman, Simpson, Wernstrom, Vogel, Kraft, West, Brandon, Hansen, Hill, Jacobson, Goldsmith, Dr. Mitchel, Landecker and Rausch.

The Secretary read current events. The Program Committee reported progress in securing programs for future meetings.

Mr. Kraft, the speaker of the evening, reported on "The Find of Lauterbach, in Hessen," and illustrated his talk with selected specimens from his collection. On the conclusion of his talk the members gave Mr. Kraft a vote of thanks for his instructive and interesting talk.

Mr. Hill, who had just returned from an extensive European tour, spoke of his experiences and exhibited a number of interesting acquisitions, among which were: 50 reales of Philip IV of Spain; triple crown or Loeser of Ernest August, Bishop of Osnabruck and Duke of Brunswick; triple crown of John George II of Saxony; triple Mining crown, 1664, of Brunswick-Luneburg; double crown of Philip IV of Spain, struck for Brabant; crown of Bern, 1494; Mexican dollar, 1828, counterstamped "Manila 1828."

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

NUMISMATIC CLUB ORGANIZED AT YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

The Youngstown Numismatic Club was organized recently at Youngstown, Ohio, with Sam Kabealo, president, and Charles James, secretary-treasurer. Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, former president of the A. N. A., was made an honorary life member. The other members of the new club are E. G. Rice, Arthur Morgan, W. L. Knott, Nicholas G. Roper and D. H. Davis. Most of the members are also members of the A. N. A.

The club adopted as its emblem the obverse of the Continental Dollar. The membership cards will bear this emblem printed in red.

The best wishes of the members of the A. N. A. will go to the new club for its success. It starts with a comparatively small membership, but no smaller than a number of similar organizations at their formation which have become successful and increased in membership.

THREE NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES HOLD JOINT MEETING.

A novelty in numismatic society circles was given on November 28, when the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, of Pittsburgh; the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the newly formed Youngstown (Ohio) Numismatic Club held a joint meeting at Youngstown. That the meeting was a decided success is shown by the following report:

Dinner was served at 6 30 P. M. in a private room at the Ohio Hotel, with the following men present: A. C. Gies, P. W. Locker, F. C. Parker, E. E. Cruthers and George F. Marlier, of the Pittsburgh club; H. W. Walker, F. T. Joers, C. J. Molnar, F. W. Snyder and Harley L. Freeman, of the Cleveland club; Sam Kabealo, Charles James, Arthur Morgan, Dr. L. H. Hoelzle, William N. Knox, E. G. Rice and D. H. Davis, of the Youngstown club.

Mr. Marlier then said a few words, welcoming the newly formed Youngstown Club into the numismatic fold and wishing them prosperity and success. He also thanked them for making the fine arrangements for the joint meeting on such short notice.

The table was then cleared and the members made exhibits. My memory fails me when I start to write of the exhibits, as they were many and varied, so if by chance I omit any or do not give everyone due credit, they will have to excuse the writer.

Mr. Marlier had a fine exhibit of counterstamped coins and siege pieces of all countries. Mr. Gies had a beautiful set of 1794 coins from the half cent to the dollar, including an uncirculated 1794 half dollar, also a number of half dollars prior to 1800. Mr. Locker had some fine United States cents and fractional currency. Mr. Cruthers showed a nice exhibit of paper money. Mr. Walker exhibited a fine lot of Lindbergh and Lincoln medals. Mr. Joers

had his incomparable exhibit of fractional currency. Mr. Freeman showed about one hundred varieties of Pennsylvania Colonial currency, and Mr. Davis two frames of American Colonial coins.

A number of coins changed hands during the evening, so evidently the members found something in common.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 in order to allow the Pittsburgh members to catch a train and the Cleveland crowd to drive home at a reasonable hour, but everyone there agreed that the meeting was a success and worth trying out by some of the other numismatic societies within a reasonable distance of each other.

HARLEY L. FREEMAN,
President the Western Reserve Numismatic Club.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB HAS NEW MEETING PLACE.

The December meeting of the Chicago Coin Club, with the largest attendance in its history, was held at its new location, in the Bankers' Life Building, at 105 West Adams street, on the twenty-third floor, fifty members being present. The clubroom, a very large one, capable of seating 225, is in the outer offices of Mr. Darby A. Day, president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry C. Gates, manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, the Chicago Coin Club has a very desirable place to meet, the building being in the heart of the Loop. A. N. A. members visiting Chicago, who can possibly arrange to be here the first Wednesday of the month, should do so, as the Chicago Coin Club extends to them a very cordial invitation to meet with them. Mr. Gates is expected to be present as a guest at the January meeting.

ELMER J. LAWLESS, Secretary-Treasurer.

"MY! MY! HOW CARELESS!"

A prominent collector of rare bank notes sat chatting with two other members of the Chicago Coin Club in the lounging room of the Hotel Sherman. All three were resting peacefully on one of the large davenports when one looked at his watch and said: "Boys, let's go home; it's midnight." All three got up and left together.

About fifteen minutes later the collector exclaimed: "Ye gods! I left my package of \$2,500 in notes on that davenport! What's the matter with you fellows?"

All three went back and behold—there lay the package as he had left it.
L.

PRINTING NEW MONEY ATTRACTS CROWDS.

Sightseeing in the place where money is made has a new attraction for Washington tourists. So many are anxious to get an advance glimpse of the new, smaller paper currency that long lines of people patiently lining the sidewalks at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are common sights. Some of the new bills have reproductions of the stately Lincoln memorial on the back. All are so different and attractive in appearance that they excite much comment. One woman visitor was so enthusiastic over the appearance of the money that she asked for a bill to frame as a souvenir of Washington.

In the great rooms of the Bureau workers, whose skin appears greenish under the glass roofs and glaring light, absorbedly turn out sheet after sheet of the new currency. There are both white and negro employees. One man does nothing but gently wipe off with chalked hands the gleaming plates upon which the silk-threaded paper sheets are laid. The plates come sliding toward him, are cleaned with a few deft strokes of the palms, then go gliding on to a girl, who carefully lays on a blank sheet.

THE VALUE OF A COIN COLLECTION TO A HIGH SCHOOL.

Our high schools today are veritable institutes of information of all sorts and the subjects dispensed each year grow more numerous. Without fear of contradiction, however, we may well say that the text book by itself as a final source of information is rather uninteresting to young, active minds—necessary, of course, also indispensable. But to the dry leaves of the books must be added something in the various subjects that can be visualized by the students. Visual instruction by exhibits is of the utmost importance and is recognized as such through the formation by university extension divisions of travelling exhibits, often donated by companies which manufacture the articles to be studied.

Our high schools of today teaching history, geography, economics and allied subjects use different methods than when most of us went to school. Such things as current-events periods have made the topics more interesting. The coinages of the world, past and present, hold a wealth of information that can readily be visualized by the student. Mention the name of a country, a king, a monetary unit, and illustrate it with a coin from the place being discussed, and you secure a hearing that might not otherwise be had. By this I do not mean to infer that all young people are inherently coin collectors, but simply that coin collections can be made to take their part in education. In addition to the subjects listed above, the art department of a high school should welcome a coin collection which would allow them to trace the development of art in coinages or the lack of its presence during certain periods.

Museums are, of course, provided in larger cities and trips made to them from time to time by classes, but, personally, I do not think their influence is as lasting as a school collection close at hand.

A problem confronts those of us, however, who believe that a coin collection would be an educational asset to a high school. School boards and directors are not always ready to agree on a subject of this character, as it would mean the expenditure of a large sum of money from a budget which, perhaps, had already been stretched to capacity. This problem, the writer believes, can be met by the local coin societies and their individual members through donations. He would urge, however, that no collection be donated until it has assumed such proportions and is representative of various periods that it will be assured a fairly important housing and will command respect. This is an ambitious undertaking for any local numismatic society, but one which is bound to bear fruit. Will your society be willing to start such a program and to carry it through several years of hard work until your high school is equipped and assisted by the science of numismatics?

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

San Francisco, Cal., December 4, 1928.

URGES DIFFERENT COLORS FOR NEW-SIZE NOTES.

A method of preventing errors in the receiving, counting and paying of paper money developed by H. W. Marcus, of Olean, N. Y., again is receiving the attention of officials of the Treasury Department at Washington. Marcus' plan, first conceived thirty years ago, recommends the use of distinctive colors in the printing of each denomination of paper money. Two wars and subsequent reconstruction periods have intervened since the plan was first proposed, but now Marcus hopes it will be only a short time before citizens will be able to distinguish the various bills by their hues.

A recent letter from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to Marcus promised "serious consideration" of the proposal "after the reduced-sized bills have been initially issued." The Mellon letter follows:

"I shall have your proposal given serious consideration after the reduced-size currency has been initially issued. This currency is now in production with a view to its issue next summer, and it is now not possible, as a practical matter, to adopt your proposal without greatly delaying the issue. After the new currency is issued, if further study indicates the advisability of differentiating denominations through the use of color, your proposal may then be applied to further production."

The letter was in reply to an outline of the plan which Marcus submitted

to the department several months ago. A few weeks ago, at Washington, Marcus conferred with Secretary Mellon, Ogden L. Mills, Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Alvin Hall, director of the United States Bureau of Engraving.

Marcus has stated he wants no financial reward for his suggestion. His remuneration, he said, will be the satisfaction of seeing the plan adopted and the convenience he believes will result.

GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL PAGES MR. RENAUD.

Finding himself possessed with a Canadian dime several weeks ago, a certain thrifty soul, who is quite well known in his own particular section of Manhattan, took counsel with himself relative to getting ten cents in the coin of the realm for his ten cents Canadian, says the New York Sun. He made several half-hearted attempts to pass his dime in the subways only to have it rejected in the manner peculiar to subway money changers charged with protecting the interests of a great corporation.

After a waitress had trailed him out on the sidewalk to ask if he would object to changing her tip into real money he decided drastic measures had to be taken. A few days later, while in the Times Square district, he hunted up a store which featured an automatic vendor among its attractions. He approached the machine stealthily and slipped his coin into the dime slot. "Br-r-r-r," went the machine; clink-clink—and the alien dime rolled out again before the eyes of its crestfallen owner. An attendant informed him the machine was empty.

The problem of the dime assumed serious proportions. Every time its thrifty owner stuck his hand into his pocket the coin bit him severely on the thumb, and his endeavors to get rid of it had alienated most of his friends. Three times Fifth avenue bus operators had tapped him on the shoulder and coldly suggested that if he had another dime it would go far toward promoting continued peace and American business prosperity.

Finally the worried man decided that if he couldn't dispose of his dime at par, he's take a 50 per cent. loss, so he dropped it into a pay telephone slot and called for a number. "Buzz—buzz—buzz," he heard in his ear. "The line is busy, I'll return your coin," said the operator. The booth was in the Grand Central terminal. The man recovered his dime gingerly and wandered into the waiting room.

"Anybody going to Canada?" he said weakly. "take this darned thing back home."

COINAGE FOR NOVEMBER, 1928.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1928, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Quarter Eagles, 416,000.

Silver—Quarter Dollars, 304,000; Dimes, 5,250,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,311,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 30,385,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Salvador—Nickel, 5,000,000.

Ecuador—Nickel, 1,856,000.

MOTORISTS BLAMED FOR SHORT LIFE OF PAPER MONEY.

Following the advent of the automobile it was found that bills of small denomination came back to the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department more often for reissuance. A study, made by the Government, revealed that the grime and oil from the filling station attendant's hands does more than any other thing to soil notes, causing them to deteriorate faster than formerly.

The frequency with which a dollar bill comes back to a filling station has

just been determined as the result of an interesting experiment made by the American Motorists' Association.

It was found that approximately every seventh time a bill changes hands it finds its way back to the oil station, where it becomes more begrimed by oil and smears. The experiment was made by circulating fifty \$1 bills, with a request attached that each spender indorse on the slip what he spent it for, and that the person holding the bill after the tenth indorsement should return it to the American Motorists' Association headquarters at Washington. The fifty bills were circulated in ten cities, with the result that out of thirty-six bills returned, containing 371 indorsements, fifty-three of the indorsements indicated that the bill had been spent by a motorist for gas or oil.

MRS. FRASER CHOSEN TO DESIGN LINDBERGH MEDAL.

A profile sketch of Col. Charles Lindbergh will be drawn by a woman artist chosen to design the medal, authorized by Congress, commemorating his transatlantic flight. When the young American flyer, who is known as the most photographed man in America, could not produce a suitable portrait of himself in profile, tentative sketches were submitted by artists.

Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser of Westport, Conn., has announced that her sketch met with approval and that Colonel Lindbergh will sit for his portrait at her New York studio. When designed the medal will have on one side a profile of the Colonel with his flying headgear on. The other side will represent an allegorical figure flying through space. The American flag will serve as part of the background while the rest of the background will be made up of stars emblematic of Colonel Lindbergh's flight through night as well as day.

Mrs. Fraser is the wife of James Earl Fraser, designer of our present buffalo nickel.

FURS AGAIN BECOME MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

Cash money is no longer useful—especially when a few furs can be exchanged for goods at one of the largest mail order houses in the world, says a press dispatch from Seattle, Wash.

One nationally known store which operates a branch in Seattle is advertising in Northwest and Alaskan newspapers that it will accept furs from trappers and buyers, either sell them for cash or in exchange for any merchandise selected from its seven-pound catalogue.

"Send us your furs," reads the ad. "We will carefully grade the skins and guarantee they will be sold at the highest market prices in open auction. We will remit at once or hold to your credit until the end of the trapping season. Or, if you desire, pick out any article in our catalogue in exchange for the furs."

KING OF ITALY ISSUES TENTH BOOK.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has just published the tenth volume of his monumental work, "Numismatics Corpus Nummorum Italiarum." In the present volume he describes the various mintings of the Bologna mint. The preceding volumes of the work dealt with the other famous old mints of Italy. No fewer than 5,744 different coins are referred to in this tenth volume, while 1,230 are illustrated. Reproductions of many of the rarest coins in the King's collection, which contains 100,000 specimens, are given in the book. Special chapters are devoted to the coins minted at various times by the House of Savoy. Two volumes are being sold for the benefit of the fund for war orphans.

And now, before reading the announcements of the dealers, we want to inquire whether you have renewed your A. N. A. membership and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST for 1929. This matter should not be neglected. Both dues and subscription are payable to the General Secretary.

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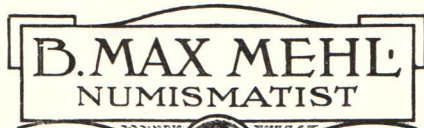
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\$10 The Kirtland Safety Society Bank, Kirtland, Ohio, 1837. V. F.	7.50

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(No. 1)

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10c. Same, Unc., 40c. 5c. Same, Unc.40
3c. Washington, light curtain, Unc., 65c.; dark curtain, Ex. F., 80c. V. F.60
5c. Clark, plate letter A. Unc.65
10c. Washington, Third Issue, Unc., 40c.; plate figure 1, Unc.60
25c. Fessenden, plate letter A, Unc., 90c.; no plate letter, Unc.80
25c. Fessenden, heavy fiber paper. V. F.	1.50
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\$1 Merch. & Planters Bk., Ga., black note, Unc., 20c.; V. F., 10c.; red note, V. F.10
\$1 and \$2 Farmington Bk., N. H., Unc., 2 notes75
\$5 and \$10 Miners and Planters Bk., N. C., F., 2 notes ....	.40
\$1 Commercial Bank, N. J., F. ....	.15
\$5 and \$10 Bank State of Ga., V. F., 2 notes ....	.30
\$5 Bk. of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1854, signed, Unc. ....	.30
\$5 Bk. of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1835, signed, Unc. ....	.40
\$5 Piscataqua Bk., Portsmouth, N. H., bust of Washington, Unc. ....	.30
\$5 State Bank South Carolina, V. G. ....	.15
\$1, \$3 and \$5 Tecumseh Bk., Mich., Unc., 3 notes ....	.35
\$1 State of Missouri Defence Bond, Unc. ....	.30
\$1 Jefferson Bk., New Salem, Ohio, 1817, signed, Unc.	1.10
\$5 Clinton Bk., Westernport, Md., signed, Ex. F. ....	.65
\$2 Bk. Empire State, N. Y., 1851, Unc., signed ....	.75
\$1 Mechanics Bk., Hudson, N. Y., 1817, Unc., signed ....	.95
\$10 Alleghany Co. Bk., Cumberland, Md., red note, Unc. ....	.75
\$10 Greenfield Mills, Md., 1837, cancelled, V. F. ....	.30
\$2 and \$5 Nes Silicon Steel Co., Sandusky, Ohio, Unc., 2 notes ....	.55
1c. Lewisburg, Ohio, 1917, signed by Waldo C. Moore, Unc. ....	.65
\$10 National Bank Check Note, N. Y., 1873, Unc. ....	.35
5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c. G. W. Hallock, Bath, N. Y., Unc., 4 notes. ....	.50
1796 Check on Bk. of U. S., Phila., Pa., signed, V. F. ....	.85
10c. and 25c. Brooklyn, N. Y., Tea Notes, 1862, Unc., 2 notes ....	.65
50c. Susquehanna Valley Bk., Binghamton, N. Y., Unc., 65c.; Unc., soiled ....	.40

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

\$100 Negroes Loading Cotton, 1861, Unc. ....	.50
\$10 Female, Eagle and Flag, 1861, V. G., 65c.; G. ....	.40
\$20 Stephens, Figure 20, 1861, Unc., 20c.; V. F. ....	.10
\$5 Female on Bale of Cotton, 1861, V. F. ....	.10
\$20 Ship Sailing, 1861, Unc., 20c.; V. F. ....	.10
\$10 Gen. Marion in Camp, 1861, Unc., 25c.; V. F., 15c.; F. ....	.10
\$100 Train of Cars, 1862, straight steam, Unc. ....	.15
\$20 Nashville Capitol, 1863-64, Unc., 2 notes, 35c.; V. F. ....	.20
\$10 Columbia Capitol, 1863, Unc. ....	.10
\$2 Benjamin, 1862-63-64, Unc., 3 notes ....	.35
\$1 C. C. Clay, 1863-64, Unc., 2 notes ....	.25
\$100 Bust of Mrs. Pickens, 1864, Unc. ....	.35
\$10 Artillery at Full Speed, 1864, Unc. ....	.10
\$5 Richmond Capitol, 1864, Unc. ....	.10

CONFEDERATE STATE BILLS.

\$1 and \$5 Virginia Treasury Notes, 1862, V. F. and Unc., 2 notes....	.25
\$1 North Carolina, 1862, Unc. ....	.10
\$5, \$10, \$50 and \$100 State of Ga., 1863-64, Unc., 4 notes45
5c., 25c. and 50c. State of Alabama, 1863, Unc., 3 notes25

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“Bryan Money” Number OF THE NUMISMATIST.

The July, 1926, issue of THE NUMISMATIST was a “Bryan Money” number and was devoted largely to a descriptive list of the numerous comparative and satirical issues of Bryan Money that featured the Free-Silver Presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The author of the list is Farran Zerbe, who has devoted more than twenty years to a study of these pieces.

A feature of this issue of THE NUMISMATIST is the large number of illustrations, every marked variety known at the time being illustrated. It is the only list of Bryan Money ever published and is copyrighted by the author.

In addition to the descriptive list of the “money,” this issue contains the following related articles, also by Mr. Zerbe:

- “Sketch of William Jennings Bryan.”
- “Campaign Bills.”
- “Specimens Used in the Campaigns of 1896 and 1900.”
- “Pro-Silver or Anti-Gold Tokens.”
- “Tod’s Pot-Metal Dollar.”

This number of THE NUMISMATIST was issued at \$1 for single copies. The price has been maintained since that time and will be maintained in the future. It contains 104 pages.

We have a number of copies still on hand. If you want a \$5-value for \$1, send for a copy of the “Bryan Money” number of THE NUMISMATIST.

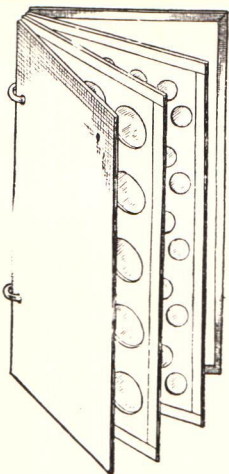
Within the past two years the A. N. A. has added many new members, and many new non-member subscribers have been received. It is particularly for their benefit that this announcement is made.

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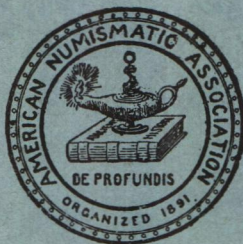
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No 2

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An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

FEBRUARY 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XLII

FEBRUARY, 1929

No. 2

The "Holey" Dollar of Prince Edward Island.

By R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y., August 18 to 23, 1928.)

The use of portions of the Spanish milled dollars for local currencies in small communities was common during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries. Such communities could not afford the expense of minting an issue of coins of their own. The current money of the Western world was that tremendous flood of coined silver which poured from the mines of Mexico, and even this had the bad habit, which money has today, of finding its way to the large centres of population and leaving the outlying districts, necessitating some device to keep it where it was necessary for local commerce.



The "Holey" Dollar of Prince Edward Island.

The idea which these communities had in mutilating the Spanish-Mexican dollars, the "pieces-of-eight" so dear to the readers of the old romances of the Spanish Main, was twofold. First, it would provide small currency for local affairs, something which was at times a pressing necessity; the other was the hope that the mutilation would make the coinage of no use outside of the community in question and so keep it from leaving in the course of trade. It may be also that love of gain was also present. For the fragments into which the dollar was cut were generally of a greater local value than the dollar itself before its severance. Some governments cut the dollar from the centre to the circumference; some cut it into segments, making the lines of cleavage parallel across the face; and some, and among them the far-off land of Australia and our little Province of Prince Edward Island, took a circular portion out of the centre, using the "ring" for one value, and the "dump" for another. If you go to the Pacific Coast of North America today, whether North or South of the boundary line, you will hear people talking of "two bits" or "four bits," meaning 25 cents or 50 cents, an echo of the days when fragments of the Spanish milled dollars were used as currency in the islands of the West Indies, coming to us via the Isthmus of Panama, and the days of "Forty-nine."

The British Colonies in the West Indies were among the first to employ this device to remedy their lack of small currency. Dominica made "rings" and "dumps" out of the Spanish dollar as early as 1799, Grenada in 1814, Trinidad in 1811, British Guiana about the beginning of the nineteenth

century—mine is dated 1803. So that this means of supplying the lack of small currency was widely known throughout the Western world early in the last century.

Prince Edward Island is the Rhode Island of Canada, the smallest province in the Confederation to the north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude. It was one of the earliest discovered parts of America, as it was seen and noted by Jacques Cartier in 1534. It has passed through the hands of the French and the English, and the large proportion of its population is in part descended from the early French settlers and partly from those sturdy Highlanders who came with the Earl of Selkirk in 1803. It lies low on the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and is known, from its fertility, as "the Garden of the Gulf." Besides its agricultural products, it seems to have a wonderful capacity, considering its size, for raising brains; and its sister provinces, as well as the United States have greatly profited by the export of the latter. Out of many, let me mention two who have made themselves well known to the present generation—the late Senator Franklin K. Lane, California, and Ambassador J. G. Schurman, formerly President of Cornell University, both of whom were farmers' sons from Prince Edward Island.

To the inhabitants its name is too long for common use. To them it is "The Island," with a slight stress on the first of the two words. If one, in his sublime ignorance, asks "What island?" he will be answered scornfully, "Prince Edward Island! What other island is there?" And this assumption of importance does not seem to be of late growth, for to the Indian himself, prior to the white man's advent, it was "Minegoo," the island, or "Abegwet," afloat, at rest on the wave.

In the early days of its history, during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries—for there were English-speaking settlers prior to Lord Selkirk's advent—the population was sparse and busily engaged in hewing farms out of the heavily forested wilderness. It had a Legislature of sorts, but the power of the Governor was still a reality, the constitutional developments of later days being then unknown. If the Governor called the Legislature to his councils, it met; if he did not, he carried on as he saw fit. But if he did not carry on in a way acceptable to the colonists, and if he ruled with too high a hand, there were always the authorities in London to be reckoned with. The stern highland Presbyterians were no people to be imposed upon with impunity, even by a Governor.

One of the most autocratic of Governors of the island was one Charles Douglas Smith, whose brother, Sir Sydney Smith, gave Napoleon a check at Acre. Smith was appointed Governor in 1813 and held the position until 1824. He was constitutionally unable to work harmoniously with the members of the Legislature, and only called it together four times during his régime, and they were short and stormy sessions at that. The remainder of his term he ruled according to his own sweet will, until the embattled farmers of the island, chafing under his arbitrary actions, took their grievances to the imperial authorities in London—"to the foot of the throne," as we inhabitants of the British Empire call it—and soon after Governor Smith was permitted to "resign."

It was during his régime that the little colony, like other out-of-the-way places of small importance in the financial world of the day, felt the lack of a local currency, especially those pieces of low values required for small transactions. Many devices were used to meet the need. One of these was, I think, unique. One, William Fitzpatrick, a merchant in Charlottetown, the capital, in 1836 issued a series of notes for 2s. 6d. each, printed not on paper but on scraps of sheepskin, payable in sums of 10s. on the presentation of four of his sheepskin notes, the lowest denomination of Provincial Treasury notes being that of 10s.

Governor Smith, knowing that pieces of the Spanish milled dollar had been used in other small colonies to meet similar needs, made up his mind to do the same for his colony. When I say "made up his mind," the statement is literally true, for he did not consider it necessary to even consult the Island Legislature. We do not know whether he even issued an order-in-council. Up to this time no written authority of any kind has come to light, and we cannot even fix the date when the Governor's design was carried out. All we have as yet are the coins themselves and oral tradition to rely on.

The Spanish milled dollar by an Imperial Act of 1785 (25 Geo. III, c. 4, s. 2), was given the standard currency rating in the British North American

Colonies of five shillings each, and as no local act was passed by the Island Legislature dealing with foreign currency values until 1849, we may presume that this rating continued in the meantime. To give the new money a fictitious value and so keep it in the colony he ordered the dollars in the Treasury to be cut into two parts by punching out the centre part, which was ordinarily called a "dump," making it of the value of one shilling, while the outer circle, or "ring," was ordered to pass for five shillings. In order to identify the new currency as that issued within the colony and distinguish it from similar pieces issued elsewhere, he had both the "rings" and the "dumps" counterstamped with a circle of incised marks, which, on the "rings," appear near the forehead of the Spanish King on the obverse. The first one I obtained I purchased as a Dominica ring dollar, but as the size of the centre cut out does not correspond with another Dominica dollar, and as it has the incised punch marks near the face of the bust, I now know it for the Prince Edward Island issue. The "rings" are not very rare, as quite a number are in the hands of collectors, and now and then a new one turns up, but the "dumps" are extremely rare.

Local tradition on the Island accounting for the rarity of the "dumps" is set out in an article by the late Edward Bayfield, Esq., formerly a prominent lawyer of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and later a resident of Vancouver, B. C., who died recently, published in the Prince Edward Island Magazine for March, 1899, and we have no reason to doubt its accuracy. He says that at the time the dollars were cut there was living in Charlottetown a canny Scotchman, Birnie by name, who discovered that Governor Smith had cut the centre portion too large, and that it contained more than a shilling's worth of pure silver. He carefully collected all the "dumps" that he could lay his hands on, and when the supply ceased he sent what he had collected to England to be sold for old silver. The ship on which his consignment was being carried never reached her destination and Mr. Birnie's carefully hoarded dumps now lie beneath the tossing billows of the Atlantic. Whether they were insured we do not know; it is doubtful if they were at that period, so in all probability Mr. Birnie's carefully-thought-out scheme did not yield that profit on which he had planned.

Some local punster soon dubbed Governor Smith's new currency, the "Holey" or "Holy" dollar, and it has ever since been known by that name and its circulation is one of the standard stories of "The Island."

SHIPPING COINS TO ECUADOR.

The National Bank of Commerce, New York City, which several months ago began deliveries of coin to Ecuador under a large contract to furnish that country with modern coinage, and which has shipped all the silver pieces called for, is now shipping, as fast as the Philadelphia mint can turn them out, vast quantities of subsidiary coinage.

The bank is acting as agent and correspondent in the matter for Ecuador's new Central Bank. It shipped on January 5, 1,300,000 five centavo pieces and 720,000 two and one-half centavo pieces to Guayaquil. On November 30 last it sent 800,000 five centavo pieces. The total order calls for 25,000,000 nickel coins. There are to be shipped in all 5,000,000 ten-centavo pieces, 16,000,000 5-centavo coins and 4,000,000 2½-centavo pieces. In addition there will be 5,000,000 copper coins.

The bank has previously supplied 500,000 2-sucres silver pieces, 3,000,000 one-sucres coins, also of silver, and 1,000,000 silver 50-centavo coins.

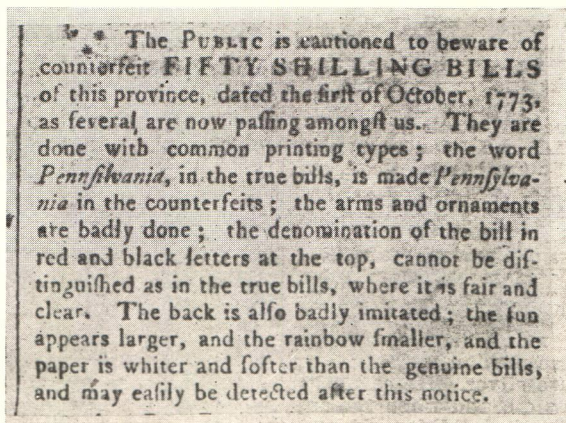
The Ecuadorean currency unit, as set up under the law of 1927 passed following the recommendations of the Kemmerer Commission, is the sucre, worth 20 cents in United States money.

COUNTERFEIT COIN IN CIRCULATION 46 YEARS.

A counterfeit Swedish one-crown piece, in circulation 46 years, has just been discovered in Vestras, Sweden. The coin is exactly like the spurious pieces passed off in 1881-1882 by a watch maker. The local authorities are therefore of the opinion that this coin was also made by him nearly a half a century ago.

Counterfeit Colonial Paper Currency.

Collectors of the pre-revolutionary paper money of the United States may be interested in an advertisement which appeared in an early Philadelphia newspaper. The Pennsylvania Packet for March 13, 1775, printed the following lines of caution to its readers:



Who designed or printed this counterfeit money is not known, but circumstances seem to point to Henry Dawkins of New York, who was working in that city as early as 1754. He went to Philadelphia in 1758, where he remained sixteen years, being associated with James Turner, also an engraver. In the New York Mercury for 1775 he advertised that he had left Anthony Lamb, of that city, and "set up for himself opposite the Merchants' Coffee House in New York."

One reads in the American Archives, by Peter Force, that Dawkins was arrested in 1776, charged with engraving, printing and issuing counterfeit Continental Connecticut and Massachusetts paper money. At his trial he confessed that he had engraved the plates, but implicates the Tory "Rivington, the Printer" in the scheme to defraud the public. This appears to have been his second offence. No record has been found of his fate. Dawkins was a clever engraver, and specimens of his work, such as business cards, billheads and portraits are to be found in the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the New York Historical Society.

Look over your fifty shilling notes of October, 1773, and see if they have an "i" or a "y" in Pennsylvania. The former is the true and correct issue by the Pennsylvania Colonial authorities. If you are fortunate enough to have two specimens in your cabinets, which you have heretofore classed as variants, compare the sun and rainbow depicted thereon. Sometimes such differences are classed as variants and one is apt to think that different plates were used and the engraver none too particular with details. This advertisement proves that a century and a half ago there were crooks in the colonies, and is it any wonder that some of the early paper currency bore the warning inscription "To Counterfeit is Death"?

One also reads in Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser for February 9, 1792, that the Bank of North America, of Philadelphia, cautioned the readers that one of their \$5 notes had been raised to \$50, so that the arrest and trial of Dawkins had not stopped the counterfeiting of money.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

To commemorate Canada's sixty-year Confederation Jubilee a medal has been struck in gold and specimens for King George, the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin have been forwarded. The obverse shows the King's head in profile, left side, with the inscription, "Confederation Canada."

J. deL.

Spectacular Career of Joachim Murat.

FROM A WAITER TO KING OF NAPLES.

By DUDLEY BUTLER.

(Paper read before the New York Numismatic Club on Friday evening, January 11, 1929.)

Joachim Murat was born at La Bastide, in France, March 25, 1767. His father was the keeper of a small tavern, from which he made a bare existence. His family decided to make a priest of him and sent him to Cahors, and later to Toulouse, to study for that profession. While in the seminary at the latter place he one day tore off his cassock and eloped with or, as some state, carried off by force a girl of that town. He lived with her until her slender means were exhausted and then left her, enlisting in a regiment of Chasseurs.

Always hot-headed and unruly, he very shortly deserted and found his way to Paris, where he obtained employment in a cheap restaurant. This work occupied him until 1791, when he entered the Constitutional Guards. He was always an advanced Republican, and between his advanced views and ungovernable temper he fought six duels in the first month after he had joined.

When Marat was assassinated Murat at once desired to change his name to Marat, and to that end applied to the Committee of Public Safety for permission to do so, which request was refused. In 1795 he followed the



Silver Twelve Carlini, 1810.

fortunes of Napoleon in Italy. In this campaign he laid the foundation of his army career and came out of it a brigadier-general. Napoleon already thought highly of him as a dashing soldier, but the thing which placed Napoleon under the deepest obligation to him was his action in breaking up the Council of Four Hundred at St. Cloud. No moment up to that time had been so critical for Napoleon. However, he was made First Consul, which would probably not have occurred had it not been for Murat's action. In 1800 Napoleon married him to his sister, Caroline, and from that moment his fortune was made.

His next step upward was his being made Governor of the Italian Republic, and a short time later Governor of Paris. There was now some "dirty" work to be done and Murat was just the boy to do it. In the opinion of Napoleon, the Duc d'Enghien was to be put out of the way. He wanted this for two reasons. First, he wanted to show the Republicans that he intended to wipe the Bourbons off the earth. Second, he desired to show the Royalists in general that they must stick to him alone if they attached themselves to his party. The trial was to be Murat's job and he knew exactly what Napoleon wanted. He had a grave dug before the trial started. No evidence was produced for the simple reason that there was none. The Duke was led into the room, heard the sentence read before eight officers who composed the Court, and was then taken out and shot. Please remember this, because as our little drama proceeds it will be acted over again. In the campaign of 1805 Murat again showed his ability as a cavalry officer, and after the Battle of Austerlitz was invested with the Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves.

Napoleon had the same idea as Louis XIV, that there should be no such thing as the Pyrenees Mountains, and started the Peninsular campaign. Murat was to the fore, as usual, but in his treatment of the citizens of conquered territory he showed himself entirely too severe, using strong-arm methods where milder ones would have been more effective.

After the abdication of Charles IV, Napoleon offered the throne to his own brother, Lucien, who, being a "wise bird," refused it. It was then offered to Joseph, or, rather, it was forced on him, and in the year 1808 our friend Murat was made King of Naples.

We have now briefly traced the rise of this extraordinary character from a position of waiter in the cheap Paris restaurant to the throne of Naples, and perhaps it may not be out of place at this time to touch on some of the marked personal peculiarities which made him so striking a figure in the era in which he lived.

He was noted for two things: First, his dash and headlong courage. It was his custom to be ever in advance in a cavalry charge; he was always able to do this, for he had the finest horses in the army for his personal use. He would be the first to reach the opposing lines and, singling out some one man, private or officer, would engage him in single combat. He was always the victor. Never failing to expose his life in the most unnecessary way, it is little short of a miracle that he was never wounded, much less killed, especially in view of the extraordinary costumes which he always affected.

He was very fond of the Polish costume, open at the shoulders and trimmed with fur. His trousers were of red or purple and his particular fancy was for yellow boots. His taste in swords was also notable. He carried a light, straight sabre, having a gold hilt encrusted with diamonds. His horse trap-



Copper Two Grana, 1810.

pings were of Turkish design, sky blue embroidered with gold. But his crowning glory was his hat, which was a cocked one of the largest model. On the summit of this he wore a huge bunch of ostrich feathers, and he added to them a heron's plume in a band of gold, also studded with diamonds.

In winter he added a green or red velvet cloak, bordered with the richest sables. As is well known, Napoleon's dress was quiet, except when some occasion made it seem advisable to create an impression, and the sight of Murat riding beside him wearing "everything but the kitchen stove" made a most striking impression on the casual onlooker. No one except Murat could have "gotten away with it." His master considered it rather a joke.

As King of Naples, Murat decided that he was going to give the Little Kingdom a good Government for a change and started to institute some really good reforms, but he was soon shown that he was King in name only and that he was merely a "rubber stamp" for Napoleon.

At this time he was recalled for the Russian campaign and entered Moscow with Napoleon. The celebrated retreat from that place is too well known to be entered into here. Suffice it to say that on the return trip Murat heard that there was trouble in his Little Kingdom and he calmly deserted his master and the French Army and returned to Naples as fast as possible.

At the Battle of Leipzig, Murat was again with Napoleon, and after the battle he repeated his former performance, abandoning the French without permission and going back to Naples. At this time he wanted Napoleon to place him at the head of all Italy, claiming that he could give better service if this authority were given to him. This request, however, was refused. Murat now decided that he would go into business for himself. His idea of a United Italy was correct, but he was not the man to do it.

As a soldier he was peerless, but as a diplomat and politician he was a joke. His high temper could always be counted on to get him into trouble, and he changed his mind as often as he did his gorgeous clothing. His idea now was to, at least, save the Kingdom of Naples for himself, and to that end he managed to raise an army of about 50,000 men, but this army was different from the French troops that he was accustomed to lead—they were listless and disobedient. Desertion went on on a large scale and his army melted like snow on a warm day.

Murat now decided that he would rejoin Napoleon, his position in Italy having become critical, and to that end returned to France. He had proceeded but a short distance on his journey from the coast when at a post station, where he had stopped for a change of horses, he received news of the Battle of Waterloo. Seeing that all was lost he at once retraced his steps to the coast and decided to embark at Toulon.

Arrangements were made with a small vessel to pick him up at night on a lonely part of the coast. There was, however, some slip-up in regard to the meeting and Murat was left behind. Murat's position was now most desperate and he was forced to hide in the woods, where he found refuge in the hut of a wood cutter. By a curious chance this man had been one of his old soldiers and did everything in his power for him. At one stage of



Gold Twenty Lire, 1813.



Silver Five Lire, 1813.

the game a party of sixty gendarmes came to the hut in search of him and his host had hardly time to hide him in an ash pit covered with fagots. In a short time he managed to make his escape to Corsica, where he was warmly welcomed as a member of Napoleon's family.

He now made advances to Austria with the idea of using that country as a refuge. The Austrian Government agreed to receive him on the condition that he laid aside the title of King and assumed merely that of Count. Passports were on their way to him from Vienna, and had he made use of them his end would, in all probability, have been quite different. Always changeable and impetuous, he suddenly decided to go to Naples. He had heard that his former subjects were dissatisfied with the Bourbon régime and would gladly welcome him back. These reports, however, were greatly exaggerated by the flattery of the people of Corsica, and it is extremely doubtful what sort of a reception he would have received at Naples had he been able to get there. He embarked, however, with this end in view, but a storm carried him out of his course and his vessel was compelled to put into Pizzo for provisions and water.

His companions implored him to stay on board the vessel and not to show himself on land, but Murat, with his usual headstrong way, insisted on

dressing himself up in all the glory of white plumes, diamond-studded sword and yellow boots and going ashore. Murat, for reasons known only to himself, expected an ovation from the people. He was mistaken, however, for they received him in sullen silence. His companions again implored him to return to the ship, but he insisted on marching inland.

The little party consisted of himself and a handful of companions, one of whom carried a huge banner. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were surrounded by soldiers and gendarmes. He attempted to use the tactics so often used by Napoleon and started to harangue the crowd. His answer was a shower of bullets and several of his party were killed.



Silver Two Lire, 1813.



Silver Lira, 1813.

Murat now handed over his sword and surrendered. He was at once taken back to Pizzo while the authorities awaited instructions regarding his disposition. They were not long in coming. The Bourbons regarded him as being too dangerous to exist. They would play safe and settle him once for all. To that end a trial was prepared for him—exactly the sort of trial that he had arranged for the Duc d'Engheim. A grave was dug before it started. He heard the sentence calmly. When he was led before the firing squad he refused to have his eyes bandaged and, addressing the soldiers, said: "Spare my face; aim at my body. Fire!" He was buried at Pizzo.

So ended Joachim Murat, one of the most spectacular characters of the period, who began life as a waiter and by his own efforts became, for a time at least, King of Naples.

WORKMEN DUG UP COINS AND JEWELRY.

A gold rush stopped street repairing operations at Washington street and First Avenue South, Seattle, Wash., for several hours when a workman turned up a gold nugget with his shovel, says a press despatch. Jobless onlookers saw him make the find and the stampede was on.

Over the site of what once had been the M. & N. saloon and gambling house, a Mecca of returning prospectors during the Klondike gold rush, fighting crowds of men reenacted the scenes in the North of thirty years ago on a miniature scale. The muddy streets yielded gold nuggets, gold chains, gold coins, South American currency, rings, lockets, necklaces and brooches, and brought Christmas to that part of town where December 25 is just another day without work. Old-timers suggested that the treasure uncovered was lost by patrons of the M. & N. three decades ago and probably had slipped through floor cracks and become buried in the mud under the building.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW JERSEY (Continued).

RED BANK.

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Co. (Incorporated March 3, 1854).

ROCKAWAY.

Iron Bank ,Authorized to change their place of business in 1858).

Rockaway Bank (Incorporated 1858).

746. \$1. C., a girl seated feeding calves, trees, canal boat and train in distance. R., State arms, 1 above. L., two children with sheaf and cherries, 1 above. ONE in red, with red overprint. May 1, 1858.
747. \$1. Similar to No. 746. ONE in brown, with brown overprint.
748. \$2. C., view of a manufactory with two tall chimneys, train of cars in foreground. R., man plowing with two horses, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above. Vignette shows the manufactory plant of "Wheeler, Maddens, Bakewell." TWO in red, with red overprint. May 1, 1858.
749. \$2. Similar to No. 748. TWO in brown, with brown overprint.
750. \$5. C., two men at work in a mine. R., a ship, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above. FIVE in red, with red overprint. May 1, 1858.
751. \$5. Similar to No. 750. FIVE in brown, with brown overprint.

SALEM.

Salem Banking Company.

(Incorporated 1825. Formerly Salem Steam Mill and Banking Co.).

752. \$1. C., steer, building in background, ONE at right, 1 at left. R., two cherubs, bale, etc. June 20, 1840.
753. \$1. C., female seated holding a child, ONE on 1 each side. R., ONE on medallion head, 1 above and below. L., same as right.
754. \$3. C., harbor scene, steamboat, vessels and rowboat, 3 each side. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. L., medallion head, 3 above and below.
755. \$5. C., eagle on shield, female seated each side, FIVE on a medallion head each side. R., 5 on a medallion head, 5 above and below. L., Bacchus, 5 above and below. Aug. 7, 1853.
756. \$5. C., female reclining against a chest, deer on a shield in front of her, V each side. R., two females, one kneeling with sickle and grain, 5 above. L., female feeding an eagle, flag, ship, 5 above.
757. \$10. C., an eagle on a shield, female standing, grain, sickle, sheep on right, female seated, implements, distant ship on left, 10 each side. R., portrait of Washington between two ovals. L., portrait of Franklin between two ovals.
758. \$10. Similar to No. 757. Printed in red.
759. \$20. C., female and anchor, 20 each side. R., portrait of Franklin. L., female standing. TWENTY across.

760. \$20. Similar to No. 759. Red tinted.
 761. \$50. C., female seated with scroll and pen, cherub flying with wand and purse, 50 at left. R., man holding trident, female holding a wand, 50 above. L., portrait of Washington.



No. 760

762. \$50. Similar to No. 761. Red tinted.
 763. \$100. C., a shield surmounted by an eagle, two females seated on right, one on left. R., portrait of Washington, C above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
 764. \$100. Similar to No. 763. Red tinted.

Salem Creek Bridge (Incorporated 1743).

Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company.

765. \$1. C., Mercury holding wand and scattering coins, 1 each side. R., male portrait. L., male portrait, ONE above and below. Mar. 4, 1829.
 766. \$5. Have no description.

Salem Railroad.

Salem Steam Mill and Banking Co.

(Incorporated 1822. Changed to Salem Banking Company 1825.)

SOMERVILLE.

Somerset County Bank (Incorporated 1848).

767. \$1. C., State arms, distant cars and factories. R., female in clouds holding cornucopia on her shoulders, ONE below. L., portrait of Penn, ONE above and below.
 768. \$2. C., title of bank. R., farmer seated on a plow lighting his pipe, yoke of oxen, portrait of Franklin on left, 2 below. L., girl with rake and pitcher, man seated, and dog, 2 above.
 769. \$3. C., three haymakers eating lunch, 3 at left. R., portrait of female, THREE above and below. L., an Indian on rocks with a bow, THREE below.
 770. \$5. C., State arms, FIVE at right. R., portrait of Franklin, 5 above and below. L., portrait of female with sickle and grain, 5 above. Red back.
 771. \$10. C., boy on a horse, another seated on the ground, man driving cattle and sheep. R., Justice, and eagle, 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below.
 772. \$20. C., boy plowing, man with a spade on his shoulder, 20 at left. R., two farmers, 20 above. L., half-length of female, with pen and paper, XX above and below.
 773. \$50. C., a female seated, another kneeling on the right. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., female seated on a bale, female reclining on left, 50 above.
 774. \$100. C., two females and eagle on a rock in the sea, ship, etc., 100 at left. R., 100 below. L., female holding sword and shield, HUNDRED below.

TOMS RIVER.**Bank of Ocean County (Incorporated 1859).**

775. \$1. C., three dogs chasing a stag, portrait of P. M. Wolsieffer when a child. R., spread eagle on a shield, 1 above. L., Indian maid, 1 above. ONE on 1 in red. May 1, 1865.
776. \$1. Similar to No. 775. ONE on 1 twice in green. Apr. 1, 1865.
777. \$1. C., three dogs chasing a stag. R., woman sewing on sewing machine, ONE on 1 above. L., dog lying on safe, ONE on 1 above. 1 and 1 in slate. Printed back.

Bank of Trade.

778. \$1. C., man holding a bull, two men, horse, dog and sheep. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
779. \$2. C., six men, etc. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
780. \$3. C., steamship, 3 at right. R., man with bow and arrow, THREE below. L., THREE above, 3 below. Jan. 1, 1858.
781. \$5. C., vessels and steamboats. R., portrait of two children, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.

Delaware and Hudson Bank.

782. \$1. C., train passing under a bridge, telegraph poles, etc. R., ONE above, 1 below. L., State arms, 1 above. May 1, 1851.
783. \$2. C., mechanic seated, holding hammer and compass; train and factories in background. R., 2 above and below. L., State arms, TWO above. May 1, 1851.
784. \$3. C., Liberty seated, Ceres standing, ships and train crossing a bridge in distance. R., 3 above and below. L., State arms, THREE above. May 1, 1851.

Exchange Bank.

785. \$1. C., cows in a stream. R., dog's head, ONE on 1 above. L., State arms, ONE on 1 above. Oct. 1, 1862.

**No. 786.****Ocean County Bank.**

786. \$1. C., a female seated on a sheaf, State arms on left. R., scene on a plank road, 1 above. L., train coming around a curve, ONE above.
787. \$2. C., a bull standing, cattle and sheep lying down. R., State arms, 2 above, TWO below. L., female descending in the air, river, and town below, waterfall and house in distance above.

Union Bank.

TRENTON.**America Bank.**

(Incorporated Feb. 11, 1853. B. B. Halsted, Pres., H. C. Halsted, Cash.).

- 789. \$1. C., large die, 1 each side. R., male portrait, ONE above and below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
- 790. \$2. C., large red 2 between two dies. R., portrait of Fillmore, 2 above. L., princess portrait, 2 above. Aug. 1, 1854.
- 791. \$2. C., 2; die each side. R., male portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., State arms, TWO above, 2 below.
- 792. \$3. C., three dies in a row. R., portrait of Webster, 3 above, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
- 793. \$5. C., five dies in a row, FIVE below. R., portrait of Washington, V above, 5 below. L., male portrait, FIVE above, State arms below.
- 794. \$10. C., X. R., three females, anchor, sickle and grain. L., State arms, TEN above.
- 795. \$20. C., XX. R., State arms, 20 below. L., sailor with flag and quadrant, mechanic seated on merchandise, vessel below.
- 796. \$50. C., title of bank. R., State arms, L above. L., train at depot, train on bridge in distance, 50 above.
- 797. \$100. C., spread eagle on shield, flags with the names of the different States on each side. R., State arms, 100 above. L., C.

Artisans Bank.

- 798. \$1. C., a carpenter at work planing. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
- 799. \$2. C., a row of steamboats at a river landing, merchandise on river bank, red TWO in lower center. R., TWO across on red ground. L., TWO, 2 across on red ground.
- 780. \$3. C., six men at work in an iron foundry, red THREE lower center. R., State arms, 3 above. L., THREE, 3 on red ground.
- 781. \$5. C., view of suspension bridge at Wheeling; red FIVE in lower center. R., portrait of a girl, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.
- 782. \$10. C., female reclining, chest, shipbuilding in distance, portrait of mechanic on left; red TEN lower center. R., State arms, 10 above. L., TEN, X on red ground across.

City Bank.

- 783. \$1. C., Washington on horseback, officers, cannon, etc. R., State arms, 1 above. L., female standing leaning against column, 1 above. ONE outlined in red.
- 784. \$1. Similar to No. 783. 1 each side of vignette.
- 785. \$2. C., train at depot, passengers, etc. R., State arms, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above. TWO outlined in red. Dec. 1, 1862.
- 786. \$3. Have no description.

Eagle Factory.

- 787. 25c. C., Trenton Bridge. R., female seated holding caduceus, Neptune below. L., Indian seated. Dec. 1839.
- 788. 25c. Similar to No. 787. Apr. 1, 1841.
- 789. 25c. C., ships, and lighthouse on shore. R., beehive. L., female standing holding caduceus, dog lying at her side. Apr. 1, 1841.
- 790. 50c. C., primitive train and country view. R., Justice standing. L., cherub reclining, ships above. Dec. 1839.
- 791. 50c. Similar to No. 790. Apr. 1, 1841.
- 792. \$1. Similar to No. 789, except denomination. Dec. 1839.

Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank.

(Incorporated 1834. Changed to Mechanics National Bank, 1865.)

- 793. \$1. C., horse and two horsemen in the distance, 1 each side. R., drovers and cattle, ONE above, 1 below. L., same as right.

794. \$1. C., horse and two horsemen in the distance. R., drovers and cattle, ONE above, 1 below. L., male portrait, ONE above, 1 below.
795. \$1. C., mechanic with anvil and hammer, ONE on 1 each side. R., Washington, 1 above. L., children with horse, ONE on 1 above.
796. \$2. C., horse frightened by passing train, 2 each side. R., 2, female resting one arm on 2 below. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above and below.
797. \$2. C., blacksmiths at work, 2 each side. R., portrait of Clay, 2 below. L., mechanic at work, 2 below.
798. \$3. C., two men cradling grain, farmhouse in distance, 3 each side. R., female reclining on a cogwheel, ship in distance, 3 above and below. L., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 3 above and below.
799. \$3. C., two men reaping, 3 each side. R., female seated leaning on a cogwheel, 3 above and below. L., male portrait, 3 above and below.
800. \$3. C., male portrait, 3 each side. R., two men standing and Liberty seated. L., carpenters at work, THREE below.
801. \$5. C., Justice standing at left of a shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated on the right, 5 at left. R., female seated, feeding an eagle, 5 below. L., female on right of a shield, eagle on left, FIVE above, 5 below.
802. \$5. C., female standing on left of shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated on the right, 5 at left. R., female feeding an eagle, 5 below. L., male portrait, FIVE above, 5 below.
803. \$10. C., blacksmith standing on left of an anvil, two females standing on right, ship in distance, 10 at left. R., Franklin seated by a table, X above, 10 below. L., Indian standing shooting an arrow from a bow, 10 below.
804. \$20. C., State arms, XX each side. R., three females, beehive, etc., 20 above and below. L., female feeding an eagle, 20 below.
805. \$50. C., a beehive, flowers, etc., L each side. R., female feeding an eagle, 50 below. L., 50, FIFTY above, blacksmith, anvil, etc., below.
806. \$100. C., Franklin seated by a pedestal, 100 each side. R., Washington standing, 100 below. L., Indian drawing his bow, 100 below.



No. 807

Merchants Bank.

(Incorporated Mar. 22, 1860. Charter repealed by the State Legislature Mar. 24, 1862.)

807. \$1. C., canal boat, horses passing on tow path, canal lock, lock-keeper's house, train, depot, and load of hay. R., portrait of Miss Inez Coleman (daughter of Dr. James B. Coleman, died in 1906), 1 above. L., portrait of Lincoln, 1 above. 1 and 1 in green. Green and black print. No. 1154. Nov. 20, 1861. Serial letters A and B.

808. \$1. Have no description.
 809. \$2. C., portrait of Major-General Winfield Scott. R., woman holding child, 2 above. L., wharf scene, 2 above and TWO below. 2 and 2 in green. Green and black print. Nov. 20, 1861.
 810. \$2. Have no description.
 811. \$3. C., mother reading to her children. R., portrait of Henry Clay, 3 above. L., portrait of a girl, 3 above. 3 and 3 in green. Green and black print. Nov. 20, 1861.
 812. \$3. Have no description.

Phenix Manufacturing Company.

813. 6¼c. C., title of bank, 6¼ at right, a phoenix at left. R. and L., 6¼ in oval. Blue print. June 15, 1837.
 814. 6¼c. C., female seated, representing Agriculture, 6¼ each side. R. and L., female seated. June 2, 1837.
 815. 12½c. C., title of bank, 12½ at right. R. and L., 12½ in oval. Morris, Printer, Philadelphia. June 2, 1837.
 816. 12½c. C., Ceres seated, 12½ each side. R. and L., female seated. June 2, 1837.
 817. 25c. C., title of bank, 25 at right, a phoenix at left. R. and L., 25 CTS. Printed in blue. June 14, 1837.
 818. 25c. C., man, horse and cattle, 25 each side. R. and L., female seated. June 2, 1837.
 819. 50c. C., title of bank, 50 at right, a phoenix at left. R. and L., 50 CTS. Printed in blue. June 15, 1837.
 820. 50c. C., canal boat, horses on tow path, steamer in distance, 50 each side. R. and L., female seated, 50 above and below. June 2, 1837.
 821. \$1. C., title of bank, 1 at right, a phoenix at left. R., 1. L., ONE across. Printed in blue. June 15, 1837.
 822. \$1. C., Justice seated, bridge in distance, 1 each side. R., ship, 1 below. L., milkmaid carrying pail on her head and stool under her arm, 1 below. July 12, 1837.
 823. \$2. C., Commerce seated, ship in distance, 2 each side. R., portrait of Washington, TWO above, 2 below. L., ship, TWO above, 2 below. July 12, 1837.
 824. \$3. C., Ceres seated, 3 each side. R., locomotive, 3 below. L., steamboat, THREE above, 3 below. July 12, 1837.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOW UNCLE SAM DESTROYS SOILED PAPER MONEY.

When soiled money is sent to the Treasury it is either laundered or destroyed. A special machine is used in laundering it. Soap suds are the cleansing agents employed. After drying, the bills are ironed and put back into circulation, clean and crisp.

Torn or worn money that is unfit for circulation is also sent to the Treasury, where it is destroyed, says the Pathfinder. When Uncle Sam destroys money he makes a good and sure job of it. The money is first cut in half by a huge knife and then placed in the macerator for final mutilation. The macerator is a large, round receptacle made of steel and equipped with a set of revolving knives. The machine has only two openings, each being secured by a set of three Yale locks. Keys to those locks are held by the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency.

When money is to be destroyed these officials, or their representatives, in company with a person designated to represent the banks and the public assemble. Each of the three officials unlocks a lock, the lid of the macerator is removed and the money is placed in the receptacle. Then the lid is replaced and each official locks his lock. The machinery is put in motion, and the knives do their work. Later the same officials unlock the valve that releases the liquid pulp. Bookbinders board is made from this scrapped money.

NUMISMATICALLY SPEAKING.

Some time ago our friend Farran Zerbe, speaking at a meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, said that a man might not possess a single coin yet be a great numismatist. That released the brakes on my train of thought and I realized how true the statement was. A great many collectors simply collect for the pleasure of collecting and possessing. They are not to be criticized so much as they are to be sympathized with. They are losing the best part of collecting, that which comes from connecting their finds and possessions with the knowledge of the world in history, art, heraldry, geography, economics, and so forth. So many of us in our daily rush find time pressing and do not take the trouble to study seriously the pieces that come into our hands. Let me plead for a relatively small collection, every piece of which the collector is familiar with in a thorough manner. The question then arises, where shall we find out about the coins in our possession? The books you will need are not always available in local libraries. These will, from time to time, be quoted in our American numismatic publications, in auction catalogues, and especially in European catalogues. Spink's Numismatic Circular lists many every month, so do German and French publications.

In order to avail yourself of these offers I would suggest that some of the money you plan to spend for coins be spent for reference books. In other words, budget your spendable resources and follow a definite program. Not so romantic, perhaps, but productive of results. Books are necessary in order to make you a numismatist instead of a collector. Research is the word every collector should become familiar with and practice. Local coin societies should endeavor to encourage research and, as Charles B. Turrill advocated, especially research along lines of local numismatics.

Many cities, counties and States have had interesting early-day issues of one sort or another that may or may not have been investigated and classified. The broader scope must not be neglected, but that should be fostered by the national societies, and that brings me to another point. Do you realize the wealth of material that is slipping through your hands daily in newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines? Many articles contain information that you should possess and which, unless you save the clippings, will be lost to you. For some years I have collected clippings, posting them on loose-leaf sheets, showing the source and date of clipping and arranging them in binders according to subjects. The clippings are of great value to me and in our local society they are read monthly to the members for their information.

Naturally, I want to caution you that all newspaper articles are not entirely accurate, but here your knowledge of numismatics will assist you and the wheat can be sorted from the chaff. Clipping articles is a work of patience, but it carries its own reward in pleasure and information. Some of the clippings in the binders are from dealers' catalogues, and especially is this true as far as the heading, "Bibliography" is concerned. Often times, in auction catalogues, standard works or rare items are offered for sale. The catalogues are discarded and the title of the book you may shortly desire is lost. Copy it in your loose-leaf book and start a bibliography list from which you can pick the books that you need for reference. My system of keeping these clippings is by no means patented. You are free to copy it or devise a system that suits your own particular requirements. The thing is, figure it out, start now and gain the benefit of being well posted and remaining so by having a permanent record of this character.

Another thing which all numismatists should concern themselves with is languages. They are essential and to the collector young in years my advice is, acquaint yourself thoroughly with some other language than your own. If you are not a linguist, at least gain a reading knowledge of another or several other languages. It will assist you tremendously in your work. Here is where a well-organized local society can help you, as it should draw together men of different nationalities, who, by their languages, can materially aid the society and the individual members. Still, the best plan is to know other languages yourself. It broadens your knowledge and widens your numismatic vision.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

San Francisco, Cal., December 4, 1928.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

SOMEBODY'S ALWAYS PICKING ON OUR EAGLE.

The British naturalist, Captain S. C. W. R. Knight, is soon coming to the United States to show Americans how their eagle should be portrayed, says a dispatch from London. Captain Knight, who owns a tame golden eagle, insists that the position of the eagle's legs on American coins is incorrect. He plans to have the eagle fly in Central Park so that New Yorkers may notice the position of its legs and feet while flying.

"An eagle does not fly with drooping legs, as portrayed on the coins," said Captain Knight. "The legs are braced up against the feathers. American ornithologists, I know, are making a study of the position of the legs and feet of birds of prey while the birds are on the wing."

Captain Knight says that the designer of the American coins, S. H. A. Mac-Neil, contends that ornithologists are not agreed about the position of an eagle's legs in flight, and to portray them braced against the body would make the bird seem warlike.

MR. MEHL CORRECTS US.

Through a misunderstanding we stated in our last issue that B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas, had purchased two collections of coins on a recent trip to California—the John P. Kennedy and the Alex. J. Rosborough collections. Mr. Mehl writes that while he purchased the Kennedy collection, the Rosborough collection was placed with him for sale at auction. We are glad to make the correction.

LOCARNO MEDAL BY THE FRENCH MINT.

The Spirit of Locarno is cast in bronze on a medal struck by the French Mint. It is the first of a series intended to commemorate great international events, most of which will be chosen around the central theme of world peace.



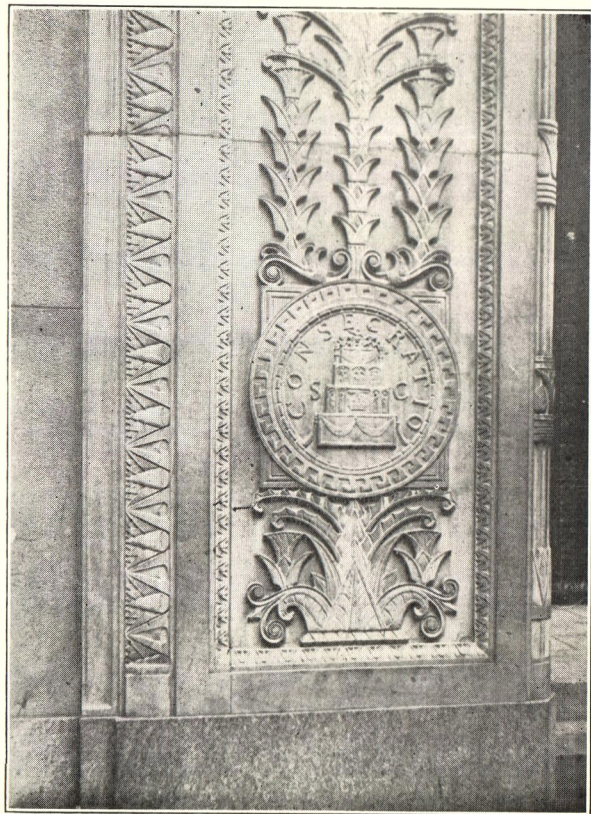
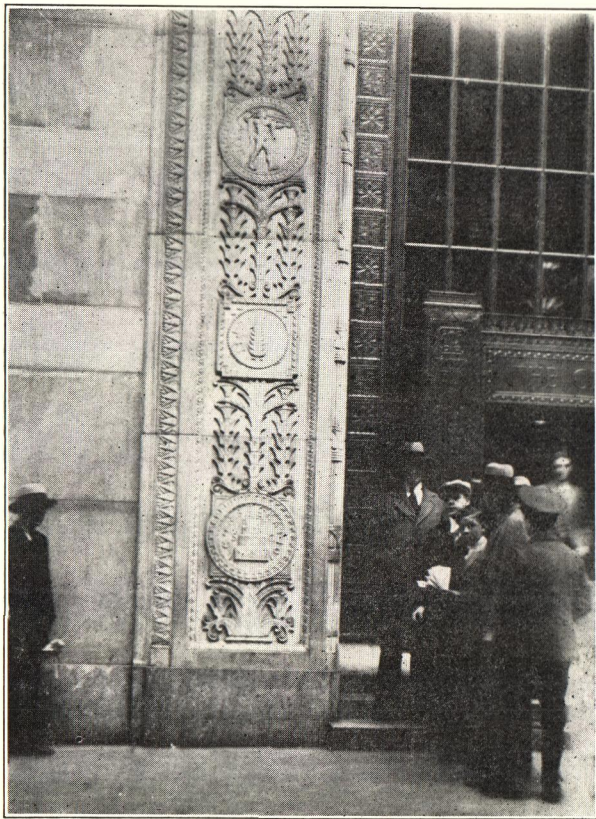
The obverse of the new medal shows a female figure of Peace with an olive branch, and behind her, across the medal, is the Locarno landscape with inscription Locarno MCMXXV.

The reverse bears the Latin inscription MUTUA FIDE CARITAS GENERIS HUMANI RESTITUITUR, which might be translated, "The Love of Humanity Is Being Revived by Mutual Good Will." The medal was designed by the sculptor, P. Turin and measures 2 5/8 inches. J. deL.

TIDE OF GOLD FLOWS BACK INTO BANKS.

A tide of gold, eagles and double eagles, that flowed out of banks in the days before Christmas has been sweeping majestically back since the first of the new year. Gold coins, new and shiny, most of them yuletide gifts, are finding their way back to savings institutions. For while gold is nice, looks and feels like money, nobody wants it for spending purposes. Gold is too easily lost, and, anyway, bills are much safer. One cannot, for example, put a \$5 bill into a subway turnstile, but a \$5 gold piece will fit nicely.

Thirty thousand dollars in gold coins found their way out of one bank in New York City shortly before Christmas, and now all of that and a little more has come back. As long as it rests securely in the vaults everybody will be happy, until next Christmas.



TWO VIEWS OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK ARCHITRAVE.

—Keystone Photo.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK ARCHITRAVE.

On the opposite page are shown two views of the architrave of the new building of the Chase National Bank, New York City. A description of the designs of the twenty-three coins which have been cut in marble on the sides and at the top of the architrave appeared in our November issue. The designs shown in one of the views are the "Consecratio" reverse of a large bronze of Antoninus Pius, a silver stater of Metapontum and a silver coin of Poseidonia. As has previously been stated, the Chase National Bank has purchased the Farran Zerbe educational exhibit of Money of the World and is installing it in its new building in quarters especially designed for it.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

At the 69th annual meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society, January 7, 1929, William O. Comstock, Esq., was elected President. Mr. Comstock, who was born in Boston prior to the foundation of the Society, resides in Brookline, Mass., one of the numerous charming suburbs of the Hub.

Mr. Comstock, who is no longer engaged in active business, has always taken a keen interest in local historical and antiquarian matters, his old Boston family connections having given him many reasons for this.

For some time he has been president of the Brookline Historical Society, and only the past year relinquished the presidency of the Bay State Historical League. For years he has been prominent in the Bostonian Society and is now acting on the committee for the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration, which will occur in 1930. Membership in other similar organizations includes the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Massachusetts (of which he is lieutenant-governor) and the Society of American Military Engineers. Technical interests in past years brought membership in the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as well as other less widely known bodies.

Mr. Comstock joined the Boston Numismatic Society in 1916, having been interested in general numismatics for many years. His regular attendance at the Society's meetings and keen interest in its problems brought election as vice-president and curator for the years 1921 and 1922, followed by the treasurership in 1923, which he now quits to become the Society's head. Needless to say, for many years Mr. Comstock has been a member of the American Numismatic Association, his number being 1583.

The members of the Boston Society are congratulating Mr. Comstock on his election and there is a general feeling among them that the increased activities which the Society has enjoyed in recent years under the leadership of the retiring President, Mr. Carleton S. Gifford, will be continued and broadened by the guiding hand of Mr. Comstock.

P.

DANISH NUMISMATIST PASSES AWAY.

Peter Christian Hauberg, the eminent Danish numismatist, passed away in Copenhagen on November 10, 1928. He was born September 29, 1844, in Copenhagen. After his preliminary studies he found it difficult to choose between art and science. For a few years he studied scientific subjects, but finally studied art under the Danish landscape artist, P. C. Skovgaard. After his marriage, in 1874, he became part owner of a book and art store and started to collect books, etchings and, principally, coins.

He became owner of the largest private collection of early Danish coins and in 1884 published his first book on the Danish Civil War coins. He was appointed an assistant in the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection in 1885, became inspector in 1887 and administrative inspector in 1898. He published a number of books on Danish coins and coinage, covering thoroughly the period from the ninth century to 1481. After his appointment to the Royal Coin and Medallion Collection he did not increase his own collection, yet not until very recently did he decide to sell his coins. The sale was scheduled for the coming spring. Danish numismatics has lost a most valuable man.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS ON EXHIBITION.

The following appeared in the December Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City:

"A series of Roman Imperial coins, chosen from the collections formerly shown in the Gold Room on the second floor, has been placed on exhibition in the southwest corner of the colonnade of Wing K. These, like our Greek coins, are now shown in relation to current products, and can conveniently be compared with objects in bronze and stone. The series is drawn chiefly from the bequest of Joseph H. Durkee (1899) and the gift of Darius Ogden Mills (1904); the labels have been revised in the light of recent knowledge by Edward T. Newell, of the American Numismatic Society. Aside from their numismatic interest—which must be secondary from the point of view of our collection—our Imperial coins afford rich material for the study of contemporary portraiture: the finely idealized heads of Augustus; the powerful, repellent Nero, studied from life; the portraits of the later periods (unrepresented, save here, in our collection), from which the varied personalities strongly emerge. When Julius Caesar placed his likeness on the coinage, he broke with the Republican ideal and fixed a tradition which prevails to this day in the mints of Europe. To this departure we owe a singularly rich and unbroken set of portraits, which far exceed in artistic importance what might otherwise have been produced, and which spread in miniature before us the history of the Roman Empire."

PRICES AT MEHL'S SALE.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, on December 11, 1928. The sale included the Titus, Johnson and Reamer collections.

20—Gold dollar, 1864. Very fine	\$22.50
21—Gold dollar, 1865. Very fine	23.00
23—Gold dollar, 1867. Brilliant semi-proof	15.50
25—Gold dollar, 1869. Uncirculated	13.00
31—Gold dollar, 1875. Fine	40.00
56—Gold dollar, 1854 D mint. Fine	18.25
66—Gold dollar, 1854 S mint. Uncirculated	26.00
72—Gold dollar, 1870 S mint. Extra fine	85.00
94—Quarter eagle, 1802. Extremely fine	37.25
97—Quarter eagle, 1830. Brilliant semi-proof	52.50
145—Quarter eagle, 1854 D mint. Fine	110.00
159—Quarter eagle, 1915, Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	11.50
166—Three dollars, 1854 D mint. Extremely fine	30.00
181—Three dollars, 1865. Uncirculated	23.75
203—Four dollars, 1879. Brilliant proof	135.00
204—Half eagle, 1798, large eagle. Fine	32.50
205—Half eagle, 1799. Fine	26.75
218—Half eagle, 1820. Very fine	150.00
219—Half eagle, 1823. Uncirculated	225.00
220—Half eagle, 1833. Extremely fine	210.00
245—Complete set of Panama-Pacific coins, 1915, in original case	410.00
246—\$50, Panama-Pacific, octagonal, 1915. Uncirculated	200.00
247—\$50, Augustus Humbert, 1851. Very fair to good	127.50
248—\$50, Augustus Humbert, 1851. Fine	178.50
249—\$50, U. S. Assay Office, 1852. Very fine	340.00
255—\$5, Norris, Gregg & Norris, plain edge, 1849. Uncirculated ..	63.00
273—\$5, Carolina, C. Bechtler, Aug. 1, 1834. Fine	30.00
282—\$5, Georgia, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. Very fine	78.50
283—\$5, Mormon, 1849, Bishop's hat. Extremely fine	55.50
293—Silver dollar, 1794. Good to very good	132.00
327—Silver dollar, 1836, C. Gobrecht on base. Brilliant proof	36.00
345—Silver dollar, 1857. Brilliant proof	46.50
417—Leshner dollar, 1900. A. B. Bumstead. Uncirculated	55.00
418—Leshner dollar, 1900. Variety of last. Uncirculated	65.00
444—Silver dollar, 1903, O mint. Uncirculated	31.50
517—Half dollar, 1794. Very good	15.75

522—Half dollar, 1796, 15 stars	225.00
523—Half dollar, 1797, 15 stars. Fine	105.00
582—Half dollar, 1846, 6 over horizontal 6. Very fine	10.60
619—Half dollar, 1915, Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	13.50
723—Half dollar, 1873, arrows, S mint. Uncirculated	21.00
734—Half dollar, 1878, S mint. Extremely fine	52.00
751—Confederate half dollar restrike, 1861. Uncirculated	20.00
949—Martha Washington half disme, 1792. Good, dented	26.00
977—Cent, 1793, Chain, C. 2-C. Good to very good	17.50
981—Cent, 1793, Liberty cap, C. 12-L. Very good	23.00
1011—Cent, 1799, perfect date	115.00
1033—Cent, 1804, perfect die. Fine	72.50
1221—Washington half dollar, 1792. Silver. Very good	420.00
1235—Continental dollar, 1776. Pewter. Uncirculated	55.00
1260—Pine Tree Shilling, 1652. Very fine	44.00
1284—Grant and Sherman 15-cent note. Uncirculated	15.75
1395—Russia, six rubels, 1830, platinum. Uncirculated	105.00
1397—Russia, twelve rubles, 1831, platinum. Uncirculated	133.00

1928 SILVER DOLLAR FOR TAMMANY HALL.

An incident in connection with the arrangements for laying the cornerstone in the new Tammany Hall Building came to light with the last-minute receipt by registered mail from the Director of the Mint in Washington, D. C., of a silver dollar dated 1928 to be included with the contents of the cornerstone. Martin Egan, secretary of Tammany Hall, had asked the Guaranty Trust Company to supply the silver dollar. The Guaranty had none of the 1928 coinage and applied to the Federal Reserve Bank, which was also just out of silver dollars of that date. The Trust Company then wired an application to the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington, and the dollar was sent direct from the mint, accompanied by the information that silver dollars of 1928 coinage are to be used exclusively for corner stone laying and other dedicatory purposes.

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1928.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1928, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 8,816,000; Quarter Eagles, 416,000.

Silver—Dollars, 1,992,649; Half Dollars, 1,940,000; Half Dollars, Oregon Trail, 50,028; Half Dollars, Hawaii, 10,008; Quarter Dollars, 10,607,600; Dimes, 51,041,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 36,783,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 182,552,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Nicaragua—Silver, 1,200,000; Nickel, 100,000; Bronze, 500,000.

Ecuador—Silver, 4,500,000; Nickel, 5,376,000.

Costa Rica—Gold, 25,000.

Salvador—Bronze, 5,000,000.

COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1928.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1928, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Quarter Dollars, 1,416,000; Dimes, 4,710,000.

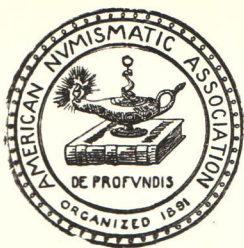
Nickel—Five Cents, 5,619,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 28,525,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Nicaragua—Silver, 750,000.

Ecuador—Nickel, 368,000.



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American Numismatic Association.

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 3473 Lorenz S. Exselsen, P. O. Box 36, Mentone, Cal.
 3474 C. C. Sporrang & Co., Kungsgatan 17, Stockholm, Sweden.
 3475 John P. Christiansen, 1620 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
 3476 A. F. Osmond, Deposit National Bank Bldg., Du Bois, Pa.
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 3478 Harry G. Steele, 355 South Holliston Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.
 3479 Warren O. Mishler, 821 Ohio Street, Sabetha, Kan.
 3480 W. Earl Ogden, 31 West Chestnut Street, Shamokin, Pa.
 3481 C. C. Collier, 1348 West 98th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3482 Henry Burnett Cary, R. F. D. 19, St. Matthews, Ky.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Harry Rotstein (Coins and Paper Money, 203 Dunseith Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Madame J. A. Fortier (Coins in General), St. Malachie, Co. Dorchester, Que., Canada	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
John A. Ouska (General), 3501 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer J. Lawless Harry T. Wilson
Drury R. Brown (General), Care Baldwin State Bank, Baldwin, Kan.	Will W. Neil Harry T. Wilson
Willis A. Squier (United States Cents), R. F. D. No. 1, Conklin, N. Y.	Barney Bluestone Frank G. Duffield
Samuel Swett (General), 95 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
William A. Wivo (General), 1611 Tyler Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	L. R. Noyes Harry T. Wilson
Charles G. Blose (United States Coins), Jordan, Pa.	S. T. Waidelich Harry T. Wilson
Rev. O. L. Schreiber (Medals of Martin Luther and U. S. Commemorative and Half Dollars), Oneonta, N. Y.	Rud. Kohler Harry T. Wilson
Donald O. Boudeman (United States Coins), 234 South Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.	Burdette G. Johnson Harry T. Wilson
Richard H. Rosholm (Norway, Sweden and Denmark), 3306 Schubert Avenue, Apartment G, Chicago, Ill.	Elmer J. Lawless Philip S. Stevens
Earl Tuttle (American Coins), 190 East Ninth Street, Fond du lac, Wis.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Nelson S. Hopkins (General), 5565 Main Street, Williamsville, N. Y.	Edward A. Gilroy, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
John Keating (Early American Coins), 6740 Bennett Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
Robert W. Hubel (Greek and Roman and Special Half Dollars, United States), 1785 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Edward A. Hoare Harry T. Wilson
John R. Carkhuff (United States and Commemorative), 1225 Medina Road, Akron, Ohio	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Fred W. Noske (United States), 3042 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr. Delmont L. Angell
Elmer H. Prohl (United States Coins), 1146 South Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr. Harry T. Wilson

We have lost by death another of our good members. Mr. William E. Conroy, 1430 Western Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., recently passed away.

Changes of Address.

Siegfried Wyler, from 4113 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to P. O. Box 823, Hot Springs, Ark.

Melvin F. Brooks, from Care Liberty Bank, Vallejo, Cal., to P. O. Box M, Vallejo, Cal.

C. Lee Tubbs, from 4043 First Street, San Diego, Cal., to 2548 Fifth Avenue, San Diego, Cal.

Leo D. Phaneuf, from 813 West Ridge Street, Marquette, Mich., to 424 West Magnetic Street, Marquette, Mich.

Alan C. Dixon, from 222 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill., to 105 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Nathan J. Sonne, from 38 Auburn Avenue, Utica, N. Y., to 12 Sherman Place, Utica, N. Y.

Harry J. Lelande, from 212 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 257 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thomas F. Barry, from 119 Boren Avenue, Seattle, Wash., to 1270 John Street, Seattle, Wash.

B. F. Kline, from General Delivery, Huron, S. D., to 1267 Kansas Street, S. E., Huron, S. D.

Herbert W. Arnold, from 1901½ Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Cal., to 1350 19th Street, Santa Monica, Cal.

H. A. Schatz, from 170 Mansion Square, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Adriance Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Albert Ast, from 522 California Street, Reno, Nev., to 243 Stewart Street, Reno, Nev.

R. C. Lees, from 1709 Gaines Street, Little Rock, Ark., to 1804 Grant Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Alexandre Orłowski, from 6 Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2, England, to 22 Avenue Emile Deschanel, Paris, VII, France.

Fred W. Gasser, from 1203 South Main Street, Belvidere, Ill., to 180 South East Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.

F. R. Vernon-Williams, from Citizens National Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md., to Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

William D. Morrill, from 2217 Rhawn Street, Rhawnhurst, Philadelphia, Pa., to 7922 Loretta Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Note.—The Treasurer of the Concordia Numismatic Club for 1929 is Mr. N. J. Sundet, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

ONLY NINE PALMER HOUSE DOLLARS LEFT.

Only nine of the famous 300 silver dollars that graced the floor of the Palmer House barber shop for many years are now in existence. During the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 these dollars caused as much comment as anything seen at the exposition, and both Rudyard Kipling and Mark Twain were moved to comment on them in their writings. When the dollars were removed from the barber-shop floor most of them were worn paper-thin. Many had been worked loose to fall prey to souvenir hunters. Of the nine now in existence, all of which are in the hands of the Palmer family and officials of the hotel, only three are in condition for the dates to be read. They are dated 1875.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1904, contained the following articles: "The Mark Penny" (second installment); "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire"; "Success to Navigation & Trade, 1815"; "Notes on British Copper Coins." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of six applicants for membership. Announcement is made that Geoffrey C. Adams, of New York City, held his first auction sale of coins on December 12. Mr. Adams will be remembered by the older members as a dealer for a short time.

A. N. A. Convention, Chicago, August 24 to 29.

The Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association hereby announce that the next convention of the Association shall be held in Chicago, Illinois, from Saturday, August 24, to Thursday, August 29, next, inclusive.

At the Association's 1928 convention the expressed preference of the majority was that the 1929 convention be held in Chicago during August, and that the dates, so far as practicable, conform for the convenient attendance at other kindred conventions. With due consideration of these recommendations the Chicago Coin Club has suggested the dates now confirmed by the Board and which has the approval of President Markus of the Association.

FARRAN ZERBE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

New York, Jan. 12, 1928.

MR. MOORE WRITES HISTORY OF LEWISBURG.

Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, known to most of our readers as a frequent contributor to these pages, as well as a former General Secretary and President of the A. N. A., has written a history of Lewisburg, which is being published serially in the Leader of that town. Mr. Moore is always interesting, whether writing on numismatic or historical subjects, and his pen products show that he always has his subject well in hand.

NUMISMATIC ADDRESS BEFORE ROTARY CLUB.

"Coins and Their History" was the subject of an address by Foster Lardner at the luncheon of the Rotary Club of Providence, R. I., on January 2, at the Biltmore Hotel. He was assisted by Horace M. Grant, also of Providence, with an exhibit of coins. Messrs. Lardner and Grant are members of the A. N. A.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

During the recent holidays two A. N. A. members sent out attractive and practical desk appliances to their friends.

From A. A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich., came a mahogany paper-weight upon which is mounted a metal plaque with the bust of Lincoln.

From D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., we received a substantial permanent calendar in easel form.

KEPT HIS COINS WRAPPED IN TINFOIL.

In musty tobacco cans, old cigar boxes and kitchen utensils, including a battered coffee pot, searchers in the little shop of Frank de Lisle, Benton Harbor, Mich., recluse merchant, who died recently, have found gold and silver coins and currency totaling more than \$5,000. It has been established that the eccentric who kept Benton Harbor's smallest and strangest store left an estate worth upward of \$60,000.

The store, with a frontage of fifteen feet on West Main St., dealt in tobacco, cigars, clothing, boots and shoes mostly of obsolete styles, and a strange assortment of other merchandise. Each of the gold pieces was wrapped separately in tinfoil.

An envelope wrapped in the lead covering of a package of tea contained Liberty bonds worth \$2,100.

"Hello, What's the matter?"

"I swallowed a dime. Do you see any change in me?"

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

- American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.
- Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.
- Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
- California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Walter S. Hertzog, Secretary, 364 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
- Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas**—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 4221 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.
- Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.
- Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.**—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.
- Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
- New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
- Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
- Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.
- The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second and last Fridays at Room 402 McGill Building. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md.
- Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The twentieth annual meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, being the 241st regular meeting, was held on Friday evening, December 14th, 1928, at 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. Present were Messrs. Boyd, Butler, L. V. Case, deLagerberg, Kusterer, Marx, Newell, Reilly, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe, Mrs. Wormser and Mrs. Butler. As guests, Mr. Ralph E. Case, Mr. George C. Slawson, Dr. Spaeth, of Munich, Germany, and Miss Carolyn Wormser.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Julius Gutttag: Great Britain, crown, silver, 1928; pound Bank of England note, 1928; Ecuador, condor, gold, 1928, struck at Birmingham; 2 sucre, silver, 1928, struck at Philadelphia; sucre, silver, 1928, struck at Philadelphia; $\frac{1}{2}$ sucre, silver, 1928, struck at Philadelphia; Germany, 3 mark, commemorating 1000th anniversary of Dinkelsbühl.

Mr. Howland Wood: Germany, 5 mark, 1927; University of Tubingen 5 and 3 mark, 1927; Philipps University in Marburg 3 mark, 1927; City of Nordhausen 3 mark, 1927; Great Britain, set of crown, half crown, two shillings, shilling, six and three pence, 1927; Palestine, set of 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 mills, 1927; Canberra, Australia, florin, 1927; China, 20 cents, 1927; Cyprus, 45 piasters, 1928; City of Naumburg, 900th anniversary, 3 mark, 1928; German, Albrecht Durer, 400 anniversary of death, 3 mark, 1928; Austria, Franz Schubert, centenary of death, 2 schilling, 1928; Italy, 20 lire, 1928, "I would rather live one day as a lion than a hundred years as a sheep"; U. S. A., Captain Cook Half Dollar, No. 47 of 50 proofs, 1928.

Mr. E. T. Newell: Gold stater of Ephesus, struck circa 88 B. C., bust of

Artemis on the obverse, famous statue of "Diana of the Ephesians" on the reverse.

Mr. deLagerberg: Six medals in wood from period of Charles VI, Anno 1686; Marquette of Notre Dame (Zeckstowa from Warsaw Mint, Poland); Medal from La Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, Paris; annual medal, 1928, exclusively for members and designed by T. M. Dammann; first radio medal from Paris Mint for radio, the swift-footed Iris.

Mr. Dudley Butler: Square triple thaler of Salzburg, 1593, Wolf Dietrich von Reitenlau; square thaler of Michael Apifi of Transylvania, 1662.

Mr. Marx: Duke Von Lodron, 12 ducats, struck of die of taler; 16 franc, Republic of Switzerland, 1800, Duplone; Mozambique, Marie II, 1828-1853, gold bar, "aus gold von Rios de Sena"; Sidon, Phoenicia, Alexander the Great, 336-323 B. C.; stater struck eleventh year of his arrival in Phoenicia, 323 B. C.

Mr. Wormser: Roumania, 100, 50, 25 and 20 lei; Czechoslovakia, 10 Kr.; Italy, 20 lire; Germany, 3 mark, Dinkelsbuhl, Naumburg; two Zeppelin medals; Ireland, half crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, threepence, two penny, penny, farthing; Earhart medal; Presidential campaign tokens, 1928; Detroit Club Lincoln medal; A. N. A. Rochester medal.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: A complete set of New York Numismatic Club medals struck in bronze and silver.

Mr. L. V. Case: Augustus St. Gauden's medal of Washington, dated 1876, in bronze and silver. The silver medal is believed to be unique.

A short talk was given with each of the above exhibits.

The annual reports of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Committee, Membership Committee, Publication Committee and Medallie Art Committee were submitted and accepted with thanks. The reports of the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Committee were duly filed.

Mr. Butler, on behalf of the Executive Committee, recommended that the topic for the January meeting be a paper on the "Coins of Naples and Sicily," by Dudley Butler.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application for membership of Mr. Harold v. H. Proskey. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing Mr. Proskey to membership.

The Membership Committee reported the following applications for membership: Mr. Ralph E. Case, care of International Nickel Co., Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., proposed by Moritz Wormser and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd; Mr. George C. Slawson, Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn., proposed by Rudolph Kohler and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd.

The Secretary cast one ballot for the election of officers placed in nomination by the Nominating Committee, as follows:

President, Moritz Wormser.

Vice-President, George H. Blake.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee, Farran Zerbe, chairman; Dudley Butler, J. M. Swanson, Howland Wood.

Membership Committee, Dr. D. W. Valentine, chairman; Julius Gutttag, John Montgomery, Wayte Raymond, Elliott Smith.

Publication Committee, Howland Wood, chairman; Robert Robertson, A. C. Wyman.

Medallie Art Committee, Dudley Butler, chairman; E. T. Newell, L. Kusterer, Jacob Marx, L. V. Case.

The report of the Executive Committee on the subject for the next meeting was accepted.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that \$35 be appropriated and the Secretary be authorized to present to Mr. Forbes, the steward of the Club, \$25; \$5 for the hat-check boy and \$5 for the waiter, as a New Year's gift.

The President reported the death of our first President, Mr. F. C. Higgins.

Under the head of welcoming of guests, our President called upon Mr. Slawson, Mr. Ralph E. Case, Dr. Spaeth and Miss Carolyn Wormser, all of whom expressed their pleasure at being at our meeting.

Mr. Butler then addressed the Club, giving his experiences on the trip abroad this summer with Mr. Butler and speaking particularly of the last moments of Mr. Thomas S. Miller, our late Secretary.

Our Secretary, before reading the minutes of the previous meeting, read

the minutes of the first meeting of the Club. Mr. Wormser then called upon the following gentlemen, who attended the first meeting of the Club: Mr. Elliott Smith, Mr. Farran Zerbe, Mr. Howland Wood. These gentlemen reminisced on the early stages of our organization. Mr. deLagerberg, who is in his 80th year and has been a collector of coins for 65 years, spoke at length of his long experience as a member of our Club. Our President then went down the line, calling upon Messrs. Valentine, Boyd, Swanson, and Newell, and a general discussion took place of the different periods of the Club's history since its inception.

The meeting adjourned at 10.45.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 242nd regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, January 11th, 1929, at 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. Present were: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Butler, Ralph E. Case, S. H. Chapman, Marx, Newell, Robertson, Slawson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, Zerbe and Mrs. Wormser; Dr. Spaeth, as guest.

Exhibits—Subject for the evening, "Coins of Naples and Sicily."

Mr. Howland Wood: Sicily, Norman rulers, Roger II, 1130-1154, three coppers; William II, 1166-1189, 1 copper; Peter of Aragon, 1282-1285, pierreale; Frederick of Aragon, 1296-1337, pierreale; Alfonso of Aragon, 1416-1458, carlino; Ferdinand II of Aragon, 1479-1516, taro; Charles V of Spain, 1516-1554, 3 tari; Philip II of Spain, 1556-1598, 12 and 5 tari, the last dated 1557; ½ taro. Naples, Charles II, 1285-1309, saluto and gigliato; Robert I of Anjou, 1309-1343, gigliato, 2 var.; Ferdinand of Aragon, 1458-1494, coronato (silver) and cavallo (copper). Two Sicilies, Charles V, 1519-1556, dobla to commemorate the pardon granted the Neapolitans after the insurrection against the inquisition; teston, 2 var.; carlino, 2 var.; 3 cavalli (copper); Philip II of Spain, 1554-1598, ducato, ½ ducato, teston, 2 var.; carlino, 4 cavalli (copper); Charles II of Spain, 1667-1700, piastra, 1684 and 1689; 26 and 20 grani, 1684 and 1699; carlino, 1699; 2 grani, 1679, 1680, 2 var., and 1682; tornese (grano), 1680-1700; Charles VI of Austria, 1707-1734, double piastra, 1733; piastra, 1730-1732; Charles III of Spain, 1734-1759, piastra, 1748; 2 grani 1758; grano, 1756; Ferdinand IV (later the 1st), 1759-1799, 1805, 1815-1825, double piastra or 30 tari, 1785; double piastra, 1793; piastra, 1772, 1791, 1798, 1805; ducato, 1785; 20 grani and carlino, 1798; 10 grani, 1803; 6 tornesi, 1801, and publica, 1791; Joseph Napoleon, 1806-1808, piastra, 1806, 1807, 1808; Joachim Murat, 1808-1815, 40 lire, 1813; 20 lire, 1813; piastra or 12 carolins, 1809-1810; 5 lire, 1813; 2, 1 and ½ lira, 1813; 3 grani, 1810, three, with widely different reverses; 2 grani, 1810; Ferdinand I (IV), 1759-1799, 1805, 1815-1825, 15 ducati; piastra (120 grani), 1818, two var., large and small head; carolino, 1818; 10 grani, struck at Palermo, 1814; 5 and 2 grani, struck at Palermo, 1815; 10, 8 and 5 tornesi of 1818 and 1819; Francis I, 1825-1830; 10 tornesi, 1825; Ferdinand II, 1830-1859, piastra or 120 grani, 1834, 1857; ½ piastra, 1836; tari, 1851; carolino and ½ carolino, 1838; 10 tornesi, 1833, 1839 and 1847; 3 and 2 tornesi, 1847; 1½ tornese, 1842, 1853; ½ tornese, 1833, 1853; Francis II, 1859-1861, 10 and 2 tornesi, 1859. Nine copper, two gold and three silver with Arabic inscriptions, struck by the Norman Kings of Sicily.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Naples and Sicily, earlier period, 6 gold, 1 silver; Charles III, 4 gold, 4 silver; Ferdinand IV, 6 gold, 4 silver; Republic, Joseph Napoleon, 2 silver; Ferdinand I, 3 gold; Francis I, 1 gold; Ferdinand II, 2 gold; Francis II, 1 silver; Czecho-Slovakia, 1928, 2 and 4 ducats.

Mr. Elliott Smith: Panama-Pacific round and octagonal \$50 gold piece, \$2.50 gold piece, 50c. silver piece.

Mr. Farran Zerbe: New issue of Bank of England one pound and ten shilling notes. The first notes of a denomination less than five pounds to be issued by the Bank of England in over one hundred years. A 100,000,000-mark note issued by the Bayerische Staatsbank, 1923, said to be the largest value expressed in numerals to be found in paper money.

Mr. Dudley Butler then read the paper of the evening, "Spectacular Career of Joachim Murat, from Waiter to King of Naples." It was regularly moved and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Butler for his paper.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the names of Mr. Ralph

E. Case and Mr. George C. Slawson. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election to membership of these two candidates.

The Executive Committee suggested the subject for the evening, "Fractional Paper Money Issued by Private Parties, Corporations and Cities." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that this be the subject for the next meeting.

Mr. Wormser welcomed Mr. S. Hudson Chapman to the meeting, the first one he has attended in some time. Mr. Chapman spoke of Greek art and the pleasure he expected to have on his Mediterranean trip, which he is taking early in February.

The meeting adjourned at 9.20.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 119th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams St., January 2, 1929. Members present were: Messrs. Wendt, Sternberg, Stevens, Wittenborn, Frost, Rackus, Miller, Lagerstrom, Josephson, Ripstra, Sarnecki, Ciszaska, Visco, Blomquist, Budvitis, Gammell, Luttenberger, Leon, McKinley, Brown, Carlsen, Vogel, Collier, Thornburgh, Naerup, Davis, Mrs. Davis, Cederlund, Cristobal, Backe, Mielcarek, Kafer, Kopicki, Wilson, Jackson and Mrs. Ripstra. Present as visitors were Mrs. Sternberg and daughter, Miss Isabel Davis, Mrs. Anna Kelly, Mr. Bates and Mr. E. E. Smith. The meeting was called to order by President Rackus.

Application of Mr. E. H. Betz was read.

A letter of thanks from Mrs. Hinckley was received and read.

Communication from the Congress Hotel was read.

Communication from Dr. H. A. Davis, of the American Philatelic Society, was read.

Next in order was the installation of officers:

Mr. R. E. Davis, President.

Mr. L. H. Josephson, Vice-President.

Mr. E. J. Lawless, Secretary and Treasurer.

President Davis, upon taking the chair, appointed the following committees:

Librarian, Mr. O. B. Carlsen.

Convention Committee, J. Henri Ripstra, Chairman; W. F. Dunham, H. A. Sternberg, A. S. Boyer, Dr. Lorenz, O. B. Carlsen.

Finance Committee, George Brown, Chairman; M. A. Vogel, E. J. Lawless.

Program Committee, Dr. Rackus, Chairman; C. C. Collier, J. T. Kelly.

Membership Committee, E. Jonas, Chairman; J. Unseitig, L. H. Josephson.

Ladies Committee, Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sternberg.

Mr. Davis read a paper on early American coinage.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Brown: Mexico, 60 peso, 1916; Mexico, Revolution, 1913-1917; Estado de Oaxaca, 5 pesos, 10 pesos and 20 pesos, 1915; China, 4 rupees, about 1908; Emp. Hung Hsien, 1916; Sinkiang, Rep., one and two mace, gold; Yunnan Tang Chi Yuo, 1920.

By Mr. Stevens: Quarter dollars from 1807 to 1927.

By Mr. McKinley: 18 Papal medals and 7 medals of various rulers.

By Mr. Backe: Complete sets of small cents and nickel 5-cent pieces, all proofs.

By Mr. Wittenborn: 21 freak coins, U. S., in unusual state of striking, also complete set of small cents from 1856 to 1928, uncirculated and proof.

By Mr. Josephson: 19 pieces of ancient China in various shapes.

By Mr. Jonas: A beautiful Jenny Lind medal; medal of Field Marshal Radetzky; shoe leather money of Possnick.

By Mr. Lagerstrom: 16 ore klippe, 1564; 4 mark, 1571; 1 ore, 1652; 1 ore, S. M., 1652; 1 ore, S. M., 1682; 2 K. M., 1662; 1 ortung, 1590; 1793 Chain cent.

By Mr. Budvitis: 2 silver Zeppelin medals.

By Dr. Rackus: 3 Lithuanian medals.

By Mr. Cederlund: 28 counterstamped thalers, counterstamped for Russia, sixteen 1 and 2 stivers bank for Java.

By Mr. Davis: Cents of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Jersey, also Annapolis shilling and sixpence.

By Mr. Vogel: $\frac{1}{4}$ eagle, 1796; $\frac{1}{2}$ eagle, 1795; eagle, 1795; Kellogg \$20, 1854; Kellogg, 1855.

The exhibits of Mr. Brown, Mr. Davis, Mr. Cederlund and Mr. Vogel would require too much space to describe them minutely.

The Convention Committee decided on the following dates for the Convention: August 24 to August 29.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held on Wednesday evening, January 9, 1929, at the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee, Mass. The meeting was called to order by President Parsons at 7.30 P. M. Members present were Messrs. Oliver, Frazer, Stone, Converse, Pond, Morse, Drowne, Blake, Beaudoin, Kohler, Gaylord, Parsons, Romano and Bigelow. In the absence of the secretary, E. J. Bigelow acted as secretary pro tem.

The first business of the evening was the report of nominating committee. Motion made and carried that ballots be cast for the candidates. Mr. Stone appointed teller.

The following officers were elected:

President, Emerson G. Gaylord.

Vice-President, Wilson C. Emery.

Secretary and Treasurer, Ernest J. Bigelow.

President Parsons spoke briefly on the cooperation he had had the past year and escorted Mr. Gaylord to the chair.

A motion was made and carried that a rising vote of thanks be given the retiring officers.

A report of progress was made by the committee appointed to make arrangements for the exhibit Coin Week. The President recommended that all members report to said committee as to what they would exhibit and space needed.

A clipping was read by Mr. Stone on fractional currency that drew quite a discussion.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Morse: A fine and complete set of Irish Free State money, loaned by Mr. G. Arthur Cook, of Easthampton; a sheet of six bills of "Mississippi Cotton States" in fine condition.

Mr. Blake: A large collection of paper money.

Mr. Oliver: Some very fine large copper cents.

Mr. Romano: Large copper cents, including 1793 and 1799, and some ancient coins.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—Regular monthly meeting of the California Coin Club was held December 29th, 1928, at 1.30 P. M. in Room 701, Bank of Italy Building. There were present the following: J. P. Kennedy, chairman; M. P. Carey, B. F. Jorgensen, J. M. Kean, E. M. Lee, W. L. Major, H. P. Reed, B. H. Simmons and R. H. Swift.

The secretary, Dr. Walter Sylvester Hertzog, being unable to attend the meeting, Dr. R. H. Swift was appointed pro tempore and announced that by a unanimous vote the members were in favor of changing the time of meetings to evenings. A motion was made and passed that the last Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 P. M., be chosen as the regular meeting date unless serious objections be presented by members not present. The place of meeting remains the same, namely, Room 701 Bank of Italy Bldg., Los Angeles.

Our president, Mr. J. P. Kennedy, with his usual liberal good fellowship, extended an invitation to all members and prospective members, to be his guests at dinner on our first meeting of the new schedule on January 30th, 1929, at 6 P. M.

The president, J. P. Kennedy, announced that the term of the present officers having expired, he would appoint a nominating committee, consisting of M. P. Carey, temporary chairman; Dr. Chas. Harbeck, J. M. Kean, Ed. M. Lee, Comm. P. J. Loomis, S. B. Hopkins and Dr. R. H. Swift to be notified

by the Secretary to meet and nominate for the ensuing year, a secretary, treasurer and three directors, to be voted upon at the next meeting.

Dr. Swift placed his office at the disposal of the committee as a meeting place. The offer was accepted. Discussion on a petition to the Los Angeles Public Library, suggesting the purchase of certain numismatic literature, followed. Babelon's work on Roman coins and the British Museum catalogues of Greek coins were submitted. The President, J. P. Kennedy, announced his purchase, and desire to present to the Club, certain valuable books on numismatics, only another instance showing the rare and commendable qualities of this man.

Dr. R. H. Swift, as chairman of the Archaeological Section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, extended an invitation to the Coin Club to attend a meeting of that organization on January 15. He then gave a short talk on the value of a general historical coin collection and a method of recording and arranging in a cabinet such a collection.

Dr. Swift then spoke on the introduction of the Arabic numerals to Europe and their first numismatic appearance, the so-called Arabic numerals being adopted by the Arabians, along with the decimal system, about 775 A. D., from India. Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II, introducing their usage in Europe in the latter part of the tenth century, owing to great advantage in arithmetical calculation. Dr. Swift exhibited from his collection a Genoese coin of the twelfth century with notation made in Arabic numerals, CVNRA DVS2. The earliest true dated coin in Arabic numerals was struck by the Swiss in 1424, although some Italian medals appear earlier. The use of the zero caused much confusion when introduced in the thirteenth century, resulting in numerous misdated coins in early sixteenth century, due to illiteracy of the die cutters, example being shown.

Following the discussion a sale was conducted of miscellaneous lots.

Meeting adjourned at 3.15 P. M.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The Dallas Coin Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, December 20, 1928, at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, with the following members present: Messrs. Mehl, Cassidy, Morton, Snow, Herzog, Hansard and McGlamery.

Secretary-Treasurer C. A. McGlamery took the chair, due to the absence of the president and vice-president.

Routine matters and business were first attended to and discussions of various coins and currency were indulged in by all.

Each member was given one of our books which contain the by-laws and roster of charter members, which were given to the Club by Mr. J. H. Cassidy. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Cassidy for the books and he was highly complimented on the neat and nice arrangement of them. Each member was also given one of the books put out by the Chase National Bank of New York City, called the "Chase Architrave," which describes all the coins on the architrave of the bank. These books were secured by Mr. Philpott.

Mr. J. H. Cassidy: Different types of U. S. half dollars and a \$10 green-back of the first issue.

Mr. B. Max Mehl: First dated coins, 1484 and 1486 Austrian crowns.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—January 7th, 1929, Sixty-Ninth Annual Meeting. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Gifford in the chair and Messrs. C. W. Morse, F. O. Brown, Wheeler, Davis, Comstock, Lowenstein, Boyle, Stafford, Willey, Dr. Storer, Wardner, Waitt, Rowell, C. H. Stearns, A. Brown and Pond.

The secretary's report of the preceding meeting was read and accepted.

The report of the treasurer for the year 1928 was read and accepted and a copy handed to the secretary for insertion in the Society's records.

Dr. Howard T. Swain, 226 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, was elected to membership in the Society.

The secretary showed a recently received small booklet of the newly formed Dallas Coin Club, of Dallas, Texas, giving the by-laws, officers and members of the club.

Mr. Pond read a paper on the use by the kings of Portugal of the title of "Kings of the Algarves," tracing the evolution of the latter dignity and the history of the two Algarves.

Mr. Boyle, reporting for the committee appointed at the last meeting to bring in nominations for officers for the society for the coming year, presented the following names:

For President, Mr. William O. Comstock.

For Vice-President and Curator, Capt. William L. Willey.

For Treasurer, Mr. Morgan H. Stafford.

For Secretary, Mr. Shepard Pond.

All of whom were elected.

The retiring President, Mr. Gifford, spoke a few words, assuring the members present of his continuing interest in the Society and its future and then conducted the new President to the chair, turning over to him the President's badge—a beautifully preserved Massachusetts Pine Tree Shilling mounted as a watch charm.

The Secretary reminded the members of the untiring activity of Mr. Gifford during his three years' presidency and of the society's prosperity and progress under his leadership, whereupon all present joined in a rising vote of thanks for Mr. Gifford for the time and effort he had so generously devoted to the welfare of the Society.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wheeler: Bronze plaque, "View of Old East Cambridge," issued in 1928 by the Lechmere National Bank of Cambridge, Mass., to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of its establishment.

Mr. Stafford: The following \$1 national bank notes, all in uncirculated condition and all received in circulation recently: Naumkeag National Bank, Salem, Mass., 1865 issue; Columbian National Bank, Boston, Mass., 1865 issue; Newton National Bank, Newton, Mass., 1865 issue; National Revere Bank, Boston, Mass., 1877 issue; National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass., 1877 issue, and First National Bank, Lynn, Mass., 1871 issue. Also, uncirculated U. S. \$1 greenback, 1862.

Mr. Davis: British Victory Medal, with palm; British War Medal, with head of Queen Victoria, bars, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Laing's Neck; also silver Masonic identification pendant of 1806; silver medal, dollar size, struck at Manila in 1920 to commemorate the opening of the Philippine mint; obverse, bust of Woodrow Wilson and legend, "President of the United States."

Mr. Boyle: Superb uncirculated specimen of Irish Gun Money, 30 pence, James II, 1690.

Mr. Waitt: Silver 3-shilling token, 1813, of States of Jersey.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting came to order, January 8th, 1929, at 8 P. M., with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Manning and Parker. Mr. Hudson B. Rose was a visitor.

Mr. Warren L. Starrett was elected a member.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Manning: Silver trade dollars, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1878 CC; liberty seated dollar, 1870 CC; half dollars, 1857, 1858, 1861, 1862 S mint; half dollars, 1842, 1845 O mint; half dollars, 1870, 1871, 1876 CC; quarter eagle, 1877.

Mr. Starrett: Quarter eagle, 1900; gold dollar, 1853; California half dollar, 1853; \$5 bill, Series 1907, Jackson, reverse printed upside down.

Mr. Marlier: Collection of Japanese gold coins from Shu to Koban.

Mr. Gies: Sixteen foreign silver coins.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50, to meet Tuesday, February 5.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 161st meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon on December 12th, 1928, at 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Brandon, Hill, Wilson, Wernstrom, Thompson, Jacobson, Goodman, Goldsmith, Hanson, Sherow, Rausch and Kraft.

Mr. Goldsmith was given a vote of thanks for his donation to the Society of several volumes of The Numismatist, as well as a number of catalogues.

The Secretary read current events.

The President appointed the following Coin Week Committee: Messrs. Wernstrom, Sherow, Goodman and Goldsmith.

The Secretary read an article from *The Numismatist*, September, 1927, entitled "Texas Treasury Warrants." The article was illustrated by specimens from Mr. Wernstrom's collection.

There was also read an article from *The Numismatist*, December, 1917, entitled "\$10 Bill of Sept. 2nd, 1861." It was illustrated by a specimen from Mr. Goodman's collection.

The program committee announced as the topic for the January meeting, "Paper Money of the World."

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building on December 19, 1928, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Miller, Becker, Gilroy, Noland, Morgan, Hopkins, Spaeth, Lewis and Kenneth Blessing. Mr. Donald Lewis was a visitor. The meeting was called to order by President Gilroy.

The following officers were elected for 1929:

President—Edward A. Gilroy.

Vice-President and Treasurer—H. M. Morgan.

Secretary—Robert H. Lloyd.

Librarian and Curator—Walter P. Spaeth.

Upon the invitation of the Y. M. C. A., it was decided to hold an exhibit on New Year's Day at the Central Y. M. C. A.

Donald Lewis was elected to Junior Membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Political medals and campaign tokens.

Mr. Noland: Siege pieces struck in copper.

Mr. Gilroy: 1814 cent, plain 4, with die crack, uncirculated; 1839 cent, Booby Head, uncirculated.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA—November 5th, 1928. A fair attendance of members was at the meeting and Mr. A. S. Kenyon was in the chair. The President read a paper, entitled "A Short Description of a Curious Serrated Denarius," by Mr. S. E. Whellams, who was unable to attend. The coin, which was exhibited, has some remarkable points of interest. The origin of the custom of notching the edges of certain Roman denarii, specimens of which are occasionally found, is still, apparently, an unsolved problem. The supposition that this was done by the Germans in order to test the purity of the Roman money does not seem satisfactory. Gnechi states that some consider this notching of the edge to be in imitation of Carthaginian coinage, then well known and highly valued in different provinces of the state. Others think the system was introduced in order to render forgery more difficult. But such a precaution was of little avail, for Roman forgers soon made false serrated denarii with a core of bronze, presenting exactly the appearance of those of pure silver. This particular piece was issued by C. MAMILIUS LIMETANUS in the year B. C. 84. On the obverse is a finely executed bust of Mercury, wearing the winged cap and holding a caduceus over the left shoulder; behind the head is the initial L. This piece differs from any the writer has seen described, in that on the coins noted the initial behind the head is a B, while the specimen shown has the initial L. The reverse bears the legend C. MAMIL. LIMETAN, the TA in monogram form. The type is a figure of Ulysses wearing a ragged sailor's dress and the pileus, advancing to right leaning on a knotted staff, and extending his hand to his old dog, Argos. This refers to the return of Ulysses from the Trojan War. The reason for this type being used was that the Mamilia gens claimed descent from Mamillia, daughter of Tellegonius, the reputed son of Ulysses and Circe. Mercury was the ancestor of Ulysses. The coin is one of the few pieces of ancient Rome which illustrate the more interesting mythical legends.

Mr. A. S. Kenyon then read his paper on Roman coinage, which was an interesting general survey of the history of Roman coinage and contained

much out-of-the-way information about the aes and its divisions and other early types.

Among the exhibits were: Medals, by Mr. F. Schafer. A large collection of tokens, tickets, etc., of various tramway systems, by Mr. R. H. Clarke. Muled medallion of "King Billy" Exhibition Medal and of Taylor's $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. gold piece, by Mr. A. S. Kenyon.

AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—A meeting of the Society was held at the B. M. A. Building, 30 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, on October 18th, 1928, at 8 P. M., the president, Dr. G. H. Abbott, in the chair.

The report of the Numismatic Society of Victoria for September, 1928, was placed upon the table.

The members present were sorry to receive a letter from Mr. A. W. Green, in which he forwarded his resignation as he was unable to attend the meetings. A letter has been sent to Mr. Green thanking him for his long and valuable services in the past and expressing regret at his resignation.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Abbott exhibited a number of English nineteenth-century silver tokens of great interest, also a series of very fine Roman Republican denarii, which were much appreciated by those present.

A long, informal discussion took place about the exhibits and numismatics in general and it was decided to postpone the reading of Mr. Weaver's paper till the next meeting.

The president has signified his intention of showing other selections from his collection of Republican denarii on future occasions and will endeavor to present to the members a resumé of his remarks. It will be seen on the business paper of the next meeting.

Dr. Abbott intends to exhibit a number of rare siege coins at a future meeting.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The one hundred and twelfth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, December 20th, 1928. Members present were Messrs. Allen, Camp, Churchill, Dworkowski, Hack, Hoare, Hubel, Noyes, Rapp and Temple. Meeting in charge of Vice President Dworkowski.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hubel: Collection of Greek copper and silver coins.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved after correction was made showing that Mr. Charles Brisley was elected secretary for the ensuing year.

Moved and carried that at certain stated periods, to be determined by the board of governors, we hold auctions of good coins, medals and paper money, and that any member wishing to sell any of his coins at such auction send his list, describing his coins, to the secretary thirty days before the date of the auction in order that a catalogue of all coins may be prepared.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather only a few members attended this meeting, but all present entered into the spirit of the holiday season and felt repaid for their time spent at this session.

Two members, Mr. Allen and Mr. Rapp, are congratulating each other on being 100 percenters, as neither missed a single meeting during the year 1928. Meeting adjourned.

FAKE \$5 BILLS IN CIRCULATION.

A new method of counterfeiting has come to the attention of Federal authorities in a number of spurious \$5 bills, evidently the work of the same "artist," now being circulated. Use of three sheets of paper is the feature.

One is a copy of a note on the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Another is a copy of a \$5 bill from the United States National Bank of Portland, Ore. Three sheets of paper are used in each note. The faces and backs have been photomechanically printed on thin Japanese rice paper. These are glued to a heavy middle sheet with adhering silk fibers. The spurious products have a faded appearance.

Another effort in counterfeiting is a poor imitation of the \$5 note on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

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"I hasten to express my thanks to you for the manner in which you executed my bids at your last sale."

L. A., Rochester.

"My purchases at your last sale were very satisfactory."

W. W. N., Kansas.

"Am well pleased with the lots you secured for me at your sale."

F. B., Warren, N. Y.

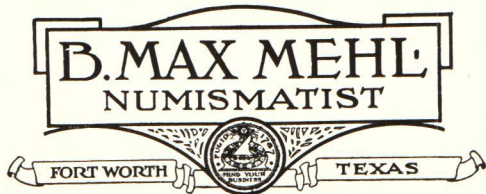
"Enclosing check for the beautiful lot of coins you secured for me in your last sale."

G. A. W., Altoona, Pa.

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F. B., New York.

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PAPER CURRENCY

CONNECTICUT.

\$1 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, good	\$ 1.50
\$2 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, good	1.50
\$5 Litchfield Bank, Litchfield, good	1.50

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

\$2 Bullion Bank, Washington, July 4, 1862. Unused	1.00
\$3 Bullion Bank, Washington, July 4, 1862. Unused	1.00

(A short-lived Bank of the period. Failed without any resources. Notes were distributed to the soldiers and were a total loss. They are fine specimens of the bank-note engraving of that time, by the Union Bank Note Company, Newark, N. J.).

FLORIDA.

\$5 Bank of West Florida, Appalachicola, 1832, fine.	
\$10 Bank of West Florida, Appalachicola, 1832, fine.	
\$20 Bank of West Florida, Appalachicola, 1832, fine.	
The set	\$ 2.75

(A lady received these notes in payment for a tract of land in Florida. She kept the notes in a trunk, and the Bank failed and the notes became worthless.)

CURRENCY ISSUED BY THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA.

10c. Sept., 1861, good .....	.50
\$1 May, 1862, good .....	.40

STATE CURRENCY ISSUED IN ALABAMA, FLORIDA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

ALABAMA.

\$1 Bradbeer No. 1, good, 10c. 25c. Bradbeer No. 6, unused.	.10
\$1 Bradbeer No. 2, good, 15c. 10c. Bradbeer No. 9, good...	.10
50c. Bradbeer No. 4, unused, 10c. 5c. Bradbeer, No. 11, unused .....	.10

FLORIDA.

\$2 Bradbeer No. 18, unused .....	.50
10c. Bradbeer No. 22, good .....	.30

NORTH CAROLINA.

50c. Bradbeer No. 135, complete letter series, unused.	
The set	1.50

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PUBLIC COIN AUCTION NOTICE

When the next number of The Numismatist comes out, my February sale will probably have been held.

Am already booking consignments for my next sale. Kindly remember that these sales are Public Auction sales, conducted under the supervision of a licensed auctioneer, and all are welcome to attend.

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Terms on application.

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Few More Good Items at Bargain Prices.

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St. Gaudens \$20 gold, 1907, the rare variety with date in Roman numerals, at only \$25.25.

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(No. 1)

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AR. 5 Sols (sq.)	2.00
Paper 5 Sols	1.50

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1793	Chain, C. 4-C, periods after date and Liberty. V. G.	\$16.50
1793	Liberty Cap, C. 12-L, surface rough and pitted, beading on obv. and rev. perfect. V. G.	27.50
1793	Wreath type, C. 9-H, small nick right of face near edge. V. G.	7.50
1794	H. 48, badly broken die, edge abraded. V. F. V. rare	14.75
1794	H. 52. V. G.	2.85
1796	Liberty Cap, G. F. V. G.	3.25
1799	over 98, date and bust strong, Liberty weak. V. G.	38.50
1800	over 1790, about V. G.	.65
1801	Newcomb No. 11, D. 158. V. G.	1.10
1802	Newcomb No. 17, Obv., 12-C, Rev., K-c. V. G.	.85
1803	Newcomb No. 13, Rev., K-c. Fine	1.50
1803	Newcomb 15, Rev., M. Slightly pitted. Ex. F. Sharp	2.75
1803	Newcomb 18, Rev., O. Abt. V. F.	1.85
1805	Blunt 1. Ex. F., \$8.50. V. G.	.75
1806	Fine, well struck	2.25
1808	13 stars. About Fine	2.00
1810	over 9, Obv., V. F. Rev., Ex. F.	3.75
1812	Small 8. Ex. F. Brown	4.25
1813	Small knife cut on rev. edge. V. F.	4.25
1814	Crosslet 4. Ex. F. Sharp	4.50
1816	A. 9. Ex. F. Glossy olive	1.25
1822	A. 3. Ex. F. Dark olive	3.85
1824	over 22. Bold overdate. V. F.	5.75
1826	A. 4, point of coronet midway 5th and 6th stars. About V. F.	1.10
1827	A. 5, practically Unc. Olive lustre	3.75
1827	A. 11. Ex. F.	2.75
1828	A. 7. Large date. Ex. F.	2.85
1828	A. 10. Small date. Ex. F. Sharp, \$4.50. V. F.	1.85
1836	A. No. 1. double peak 1. V. F.	.85
1838	Bottom of LI in Liberty recut, E in America recut. Unc. Mostly red. A gem	3.25
1842	A. 4. Slight nick before nose. Unc. Some red	2.25
1843	A. 3. Unc. Dark olive	2.75
1843	Type '42, die break on edge between sixth and seventh stars, ITED in United show outlines. About Unc.	2.50
1848	A. 9. Ex. F. Olive	.65
1848	A. 10. Unc. Some red	1.10
1848	Pt. of hair midway 8 and 4, die bk. left of N in cent. Unc. red	1.50
1848	Not in A. Curl right of 8, left of 1 even with bust. Right top of 4 touches curl. Ex. F. Dark olive	1.25
1849	A. 6. Unc., red, sharp impression	2.65
1852	A. 5. Unc., mint red	.85
1852	A. 13. Unc., almost mint red	.85
1854	A. 4. Unc., olive	.50
1854	A. 12. Unc., almost mint red	.75
1855	A. 5. Unc., mint state, gem	1.25
1855	A. 7. Unc., olive gem	.65
1855	A. 8. Unc., dark olive	.50
1855	A. 10. Unc., dark olive	.50
1855	A. 11. Unc., almost mint red	.75
1856	A. 2. Unc., olive	.50
1856	A. 10. Unc., some red	.60
1856	Not in A. Italic 5. Obv., same as A. 2. Rev., CE, and NT of Cent very close. Unc., almost mint red	1.25
1856	Not in A. Upright of 5, point of hair right of inner curve of 8. Right top of 5 touches curl. Unc., brown. Gem	1.75
1856	Not in A. Same as above. Slight edge defect right of ninth star. Unc., part red	1.50

COLONIAL COINS.

1791	Washington Cent. Small eagle. Proof	13.50
1791	Washington Cent. Large eagle. Proof	12.50
(1792)	Washington, Liberty & Security Penny, "An Asylum for the Oppressed of All Nations." Unc.	5.25
1793	Washington. Ship Half Penny. Pract. Unc.	4.25
1783	Washington and Independence Cent. Fine	1.00
1787	Franklin or Fugio Cent, States United. Unc.	2.75
1787	Same, New Haven dies. Unc., sharp	2.25
1795	N. Y. Cent, Talbot, Alum & Lee. Slight edge nick. Ex. F.	1.55
1795	Kentucky Cent. Plain edge. Unc., olive	2.25
1795	Kentucky Cent, lettered edge. Unc., brill. Olive gem	3.00
1723	Woods Half Penny, large planchet. Unc., brill. Olive, gem.	2.50
1723	Woods Half Penny, small planchet. Unc., part red	2.35

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1795	Good, strong	\$3.00
1806	Ex. Fine	4.00
1807	V. G.	.90
1809	Die break in 8 of date, V. F.	2.50
1809	Ex. Fine	1.15
1811	Ex. Fine	1.15
1812	Ex. Fine	1.15
1814	Like H. 4, with die break from wing to ribbon, Ex. F.	4.00
1815	V. G., strong	4.25
1817	V. Fine	1.00
1821	and 22, Unc., each	1.20
1822	and 23, Ex. Fine, each	1.10
1824	and 26, Ex. Fine, each	1.00
1829	Unc.	1.00
1830	and 31, Unc.	1.00
1832	Large letters, Fine	1.25
1833	Unc.	1.00
1834	Large date, sm. letters, Fine	1.25
1835	Ex. Fine	.90
1836	Unc.	1.00
1837	Fine	.75
1838	Ex. Fine	.90
1839	Bust, V. Fine	1.10
1876	Trade Dollar, V. Fine	.85
1877	Trade Dollar, Ex. Fine	.95
1875	20 cents, Proof	2.00
1822	Quarters, Unc.	5.00
1796	Half Dime, Fine	6.00
1797	Half Dime, 16 stars, Fine	7.00

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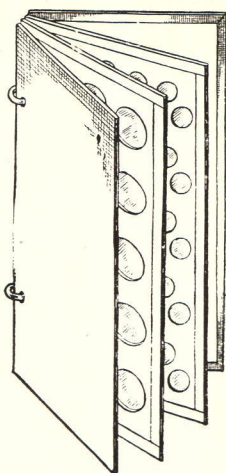
Sun Yat Sen Dollar, Unc.	\$2.50
Stone Mountain Half Dollars, Unc.	.70
Monroe-Adams Half Dollar, Fine	1.25
Panama-Pacific \$1½, Very Fine	13.00
Mexican Cut Silver, 1700-46, each	.25
Old-style Mexican Pesos, various dates, Good	.75
Sesqui-Centennial \$1½, Unc.	2.00
Carasco Pesos, Sinaloa	3.00
2 Pesos Silver, Mexico Cent.	2.00
Hawaii Half Dollars, Unc.	4.50

GOLD.

1/5 Pound, Peru	1.75
1 Peso, Mexico, old-style, Good	1.75
2½ Pesos, Mexico, old-style, Fine	5.00
5 Pesos, Mexico, old-style, Fine	6.50
10 Pesos, Mexico, old-style, Fine	12.00
20 Pesos, Mexico, old-style, Fine	22.00
5 Pesos, Mexico, Oaxaca, Fine	13.00
10 Pesos, Mexico, Oaxaca, Fine	12.00
20 Pesos, Mexico, Oaxaca, Fine	15.00
50 Pesos, Mexico, Oaxaca, Fine	26.50
2 Pesos, Cuba, Unc.	3.25
10 Yen, Japan, old-style, \$10 size	14.00
Yuan Shi Kai coin, about \$25 gold value	60.00
\$2½ Liberty Head, Good	3.75
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VOL. XLII

No 3

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MARCH 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XLII

MARCH, 1929

No. 3

The Revolutionary Coins of Ghent, Dated 1488 to 1490, and Their Counterpart in American Numismatics.

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

The fifteenth-century coinage of Ghent, in Belgium, has at least two claims to the interest of American collectors, namely:

(1) In the year 1488, during a revolt against the rule of Maximilian I of Austria, as guardian and regent for his young son, Philip the Fair of Burgundy, this city issued a coin bearing the motto, *EQUA . LIBERTAS . DEO . GRATA*, which, by a curious coincidence, anticipated by three centuries the liberty-loving sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, (1776) and the Constitution (1787), of the United States.

(2) On Christmas Eve, December 24, 1814, the treaty of peace ending the second war between Great Britain and the United States, known as the "War of 1812," was signed in Ghent. It is called "The Treaty of Ghent."

Unfortunately, the good news did not reach America in time to prevent the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. Happily, the peace covenant signed at Ghent between the two great English-speaking nations has endured unbroken for more than a century and bids fair to remain a perpetual bond of amity.

The employment of coins, tokens, medals and jetons as a medium for the enunciation of political doctrines and the publication of controversial questions is well known to numismatists and historians. In modern times the practice is not as widespread as it was in past centuries, when the art of printing was in its early stages of development. Today recourse is had to the pamphlet, the circular, the hand-bill and the book rather than to the little metallic messengers and durable discs that have descended to us from former generations, when disputants adopted this means of proclaiming their grievances to the world.

The coins of Charles I (1625-49) of England informed his loyal subjects that the king had taken up arms to uphold the liberties of Parliament, the laws of England and the Protestant religion. Oliver Cromwell published his reply to the ill-fated king's declaration by issuing, in 1658, coins with the legend, *PAX QVAERITUR BELLO* ("Peace is Sought Through War"), but not until more than a decade after the king's death. In 1622 a duke of Brunswick issued a thaler promulgating his opposition to the clergy and mocking them with the French phrase, *TOUT AVEC DIEU*.

In Sicily, a mediaeval count, answering a challenge from his enemies, issued coins stating that his claims to the throne were "certainly legitimate." In our own times we have seen Mexican money bearing threats of death to rival candidates for office.

Upon the appearance, in 1488, of the coin mentioned above, expressing the defiance of the city of Ghent, the Archduke Maximilian utilized the coinage of the loyal mints of Brabant, Holland, and Gueldres to retaliate with threats of war. The gold half-nobles, described below, give an idea of the nature of the quarrel. A double briquet, struck at Bommel, in Gueldres, and bearing the contracted date 88 for 1488, has the legend "*Reformacio Guerre Pax Est*," meaning, "Peace and Reform will be Established by Means of War." Maximilian also issued numerous copper jetons for distribution among the populace in Ghent and Bruges bearing figures of skeletons and threats of dire punishment as warnings to the insurgents. One of these

pieces dated on both sides (with 1488 and '88 respectively) is in the writer's collection. See Dugniolle, No. 358.

In the American Colonies, during the pre-Revolutionary period (1739-74), we find such numismatic hints of dormant political aspirations as "Voce Populi," "Auctori Plebis," etc. After the War for Independence the circulating coins, tokens, and trial issues carry such phrases as "Immunis Columbia," "Liber Natus, Libertatem Defendo," etc. During the struggle itself (1775-1781) the "embattled farmers who fired the shot heard round the world" were too much preoccupied with the fluctuating fortunes of war to think of announcing any extravagant or boastful claims or premature results through the medium of the coiner's apparatus. The Continental Dollar (or Fugio Dollar) makes no direct allusion to the contest, but the design shows the solidarity of the Thirteen Colonies; and the humble metal in which it is wrought bears silent witness to the depleted state of the Congressional coffers. Later we have the so-called "Hard Times Tokens" (1830-1841); the Civil War Tokens and metallic store cards, 1861-1865, and the Bryan "money" (1896-1908) performing the office of publicity agents in disseminating financial, industrial and political intelligence.

Again, during the American Revolution (1775-81), although there was a moderate output of victory medals struck by authority of Congress, the issues were limited and specimens reached very few persons as compared with the wider distribution of the small tokens and jetons that appeared on such occasions and under similar circumstances in foreign countries. Coining facilities in the American Colonies were very meager and few private individuals possessed the means necessary for showing their patriotic sentiments by the emission of numismatic memorials. The outcome of the war was for a long time in doubt; but several European countries, notably Holland and France, gave tangible expression to their well-directed American sympathies by issuing a number of beautiful, friendly medals, which greatly heartened the American leaders. When the war was over, with independence assured, the United States gave vent to their pent-up emotions by putting out a profusion of coins, tokens, experimental pieces, etc., setting forth their joy and delight in their newly-found freedom. Among the inscriptions they bear, the following are the principal liberty-loving sentiments, patriotic mottoes, and altruistic aphorisms:

1792—U. S. pattern piece, "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry."

1786—New York State cent, "Non Vi Virtute Vici" ("Not by Force, But by Manhood Have I Conquered").

(1791)—Kentucky cent. "Unanimity is the Strength of Society." "Our Cause is Just." "E Pluribus Unum."

(1776)—New Hampshire cent, "American Liberty" (with a pine-tree design).

1776—Massachusetts halfpenny. "Goddess Liberty."

1785—Vermont cent. "Res Publica." "Vermont Auctori."

1786, 1787, 1788—Vermont cent. "Inde. et Lib."

1785-1788—Connecticut cent. "Auctori Connec." "Indep. et Liber." "Auctori Plebis."

1787—New York cent. "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo." "Neo Eboracus. Excelsior."

1787—New York cent. "Excelsior." "E Pluribus Unum."

1787—New York cent. "Virt. et Lib."

1794—New York, Talbot, Alum & Lee, cent (private). "Liberty & Commerce."

1786-7-8—New Jersey cent. "E Pluribus Unum."

Pennsylvania, or Bungtown Copper Coins, 1739-1787. Various phrases, some loyal to British rule, others expressing a secret yearning for autonomy.

1760-81—Miscellaneous Colonial Coins, "Voce Populi," etc.

1766—Pitt token. "Thanks to the Friends of Liberty and Trade."

1794—Franklin Press cent. "Sic Oritur Doctrina Surgetque Libertas."

1776—Continental Dollar. "Mind Your Business." "We Are One." "American Congress."

Early U. S. Pattern Cents:

1783, 1785—"Libertas, Justitia." "Nova Constellatio."

1785—"Inimica Tyrannis Americana."

1785—"Confederatio."

1785—"Immune Columbia."



Obverses.



Reverses.

Figs. 1 to 10.

1787—"Immunis Columbia."

1783—"Washington & Independence."

(1795)—"Liberty & Security." "An Asylum for the Oppressed of All Nations."

List of Illustrations.

Figures 1-10—Ten die varieties of the double patard of Ghent, dated 1488, and bearing the motto EQUA . LIBERTAS . DEO . GRATA . ("Equal Liberty to All is Granted by God"). The name of the city, GAND, appears on the reverse around the shield of nine quarterings. On the last specimen this name was inadvertently omitted. The reverse inscription is: PHS' . D'—GRA' . D'—B' . CO'—FLAN.



Fig. 11.

Figure 11—Double briquet of Ghent, without date, issued 1488-1489, after the restoration of order in the city. The name of the city, GANDA, appears on the obverse, under the two lions. The inscription on this side reads, PHS . DEI . GRA . DUX . B . COMES . FLAND . and the reverse legend is FIAT . PAX . IN . VIRTUTE . TVA . ET . HAB' . ("Let Us Have Peace Through Thy Strength As Usual").



Fig. 12.

Figure 12—Double briquet of the city, similar to the preceding piece, but dated in modern numerals, 1489.



Figs. 13 and 14.

Figures 13-14—Double myte of the city, dated 1489.

Figures 15-16—Half-nobles of Brabant, two die varieties, dated 1488, and bearing the retaliatory legend, REFORMACIO . GUERRE . PAX . EST .

("Peace and Reform Will Be Established By Means of War"). A similar denomination for Holland reads REFORMACIO . POST . GUERRA . PAX . ("Peace and Reform Will Come After War").



Figs. 15 and 16.

Numbers 1-12 are in silver; Nos. 13-14 are in copper, and 15-16 are in gold. Again, Numbers 1-10 and 15-16 bear the old form of the numeral 4. There is also another piece in my collection similar to 13 and 14, but dated 1490 with the old 4.



Figs. 17 and 18.

Figures 17-18—Two varieties of the Grand Silver real, issued for Brabant, in the name of Maximilian alone and dated 1487. This bears the inscription, in abbreviated words, "Custodiat Creator Omnium Humilem Servum Suum" ("May the Creator of the Universe Protect His Humble Servant").

Figure 19—Similar to Nos. 17-18, but struck for Gueldres.

These three pieces were issued during the year previous to the insurrection

at Ghent, when Maximilian perceived the clouds of war gathering and made this invocation for God's assistance. A larger real, struck in gold, at Dordrecht, in Holand, and dated MCCCCLXXXVII, bears this warning to the rebels: "Tene Mensuram et Respice Finem" ("Be Moderate in All Things and Think of the Consequences of Your Acts"). These four coins, lacking all reference to Philip, probably gave rise to rumors that Maximilian had removed his son and had usurped the government of the Netherlands, thus increasing the indignation of the people.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.

Figure 20—Grand Double, in silver, dated 1489, bearing the figure of Philip, and issued in the names of both father and son. Struck at Antwerp. This coin marked the restoration of peace and had a very conciliating influence on the population.



Figs. 21-22.

Figures 21-22—Jetons issued by Maximilian in 1488 and distributed in Ghent and Bruges for the purpose of intimidating the rebellious elements among the population. Both bear skeletons, and in the second specimen "Death" holds a coffin.



Fig. 23.

Figure 23—Double stiver of Campen, in Holland, dated 1488 and showing a neutral attitude in the controversy between Ghent and Maximilian.

Historical Note.

This interesting coinage will be better understood if we give a short sketch of the history of Ghent and trace the political vicissitudes that led up to the outbreak of 1488.

The City of Ghent (French—Gand, Latin—Ganda, Flemish—Gent, old English—Gaunt) made its first appearance on the stage of history in the seventh century. It was the capital of East Flanders, in the old Countship of Flanders, now a Belgian Province. For a long period of years it was the scene of disturbances and disorders, the political storm centre of the Netherlands, the breeding place of governmental plots. Bruges, the capital of West Flanders, was not only a commercial rival, but also a close second in its rebellious spirit and in the number of uprisings against its rulers.

In the year 868 Baldwin, the first Count of Flanders, surnamed *Bras de Fer* (—of the iron arm) was entrusted with the defense of the northern territories by the Emperor Charles II (Charles the Bald) (875-877). He built a castle at the confluence of the Rivers Scheldt and Lys (Ley) for defense against the Normans on their raids up the Scheldt. This was the origin of Ghent. The town and castle were later taken from the counts of Flanders in 949 by the Emperor Otto I and held for half a century by imperial burgraves. The city was recaptured in the year 1000 by the count of Flanders, and from then on it grew in wealth and population, reaching the height of its power in the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. During this time the opulence and luxury of the burghers imbued them with a haughty pride and a turbulent spirit of independence. Outbreaks were frequent against the ruling counts of Flanders and against the rival city of Bruges. Within the city itself there were constant feuds between the plebeian craftsmen and the patrician ruling class. The best known of the rebellions is that led by Jacob van Artevelde against Count Louis de Crecy in 1336-1338. Later, in 1379-1383, Philip van Artevelde waged warfare against the Duke of Burgundy.

The earliest charter accorded to the citizens of Ghent was that granted to them by Count Philip of Flanders (1169-1191). He died in 1191 while participating in a crusade, and his widow, Mathilda, gave them a second charter with greater privileges as a reward for the city's loyalty to her cause. Count Baldwin VIII confirmed and extended their civic rights, and the town council of the citizens soon acquired a large measure of local self-government or home rule.

In 1385 Ghent came under the rule of the House of Burgundy. Its constitution and charter of liberties were not tampered with at this time, although the city at first refused to recognize Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, as Count of Flanders. However, in 1450 as the result of an unsuccessful revolt, the city's former rights and privileges were declared forfeited. On this occasion they had taken up arms against Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy in opposition to his taxes on salt and grain.

The citizenry of Ghent continued to be known for their unruly attitude.

towards authority, and for the opposition of the burghers to the nobles. In 1538-39 an outbreak against the Stadthalter or Governor-General of the Netherlands in the person of Mary, sister of Charles V and widow of Louis II of Hungary, was suppressed by the emperor in person. Besides losing all rights, properties, and privileges, and paying a fine of 150,000 gold florins, the citizens were compelled to erect a citadel for housing the garrison placed there to keep them in subjection. In 1576 a union of the States of the Netherlands against Spain was formed here under William the Silent. It is known as the Pacification of Ghent. In 1792 the Netherlands fell under the power of France and Ghent became the capital of the department of Escaut (Scheldt). In 1814 it became again, along with Flanders, a part of the Netherlands until the final separation of Belgium and Holland. In 1914 it was occupied by a German army after the fall of Antwerp.

The City of Bruges (Flemish—Brugge, German—Brügge) must be mentioned here on account of its close relationship to Ghent. Its name signifies a bridge or city of bridges. It was formerly the capital of West Flanders, in Belgium. It is said to have been a flourishing town as early as the seventh century. Like Ghent, it attained its highest prosperity during the period of the Flemish communes in the fourteenth century. In the tenth century it was already carrying on an extensive trade with England and four hundred years later it was the center of the western trade routes of Northern Europe. Its citizens, like those of their rival Ghent, were always restless and turbulent. The name Flanders originally referred to Bruges rather than to the entire district. Count Baldwin II of Flanders, who married Elstrud, daughter of Alfred the Great of England, made Bruges his chief residence. Up to 1180 the city was the recognized capital of all of Flanders. After that year, the leading position was assumed by Ghent. The two cities remained keen rivals for wealth and civic power. Bruges at one time was the northern counterpart of Venice (City of Bridges) and its bourse regulated the rates of exchange in Europe.

The conflict between Maximilian and portions of the Netherlands in 1487-1490, which gave birth to the interesting coinage treated here, had its seeds planted at least a decade earlier. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy (1467-1477), born at Dijon on November 10, 1433, was the son of Philip the Good and his third wife, Isabella of Portugal. From his early youth he was bitterly hostile to the encroaching designs of Louis XI of France, the feudal overlord of Burgundy. In 1467 Charles succeeded his father on the ducal throne. Although he now became one of the richest and most powerful princes in Europe, he coveted the title of king under the Holy Roman Empire, and this desire became a constant obsession with him, finally costing him his life. His ambition could be satisfied in one of two ways:

(1) By reviving the old Kingdom of Burgundy. This necessitated the winning back of Lorraine, Provence, Dauphiné and parts of Switzerland, a herculean and well-nigh impossible task.

(2) By inducing the Emperor Frederick III to confer the regal title upon him.

Charles decided to try the latter method first. In order to make a stronger impression on the head of the Holy Roman Empire he increased his lands by various peaceable means. In 1469 he purchased the Landgraviate of Alsace and the Countship of Ferrette, in Upper Alsace, from Archduke Sigismund, Count of Tyrol (1439-1490, died 1496). In 1473 his territories were further enriched when the aged Duke Arnold ceded to him the Duchy of Gelderland. Charles now (1473) sought and obtained an audience with the Emperor at Treves (Trier). At this meeting the duke offered to give his daughter and heiress, Mary of Burgundy, in marriage to the emperor's son, Maximilian, in exchange for the concession of the royal dignity and title. The negotiations, however, proved unsuccessful. Charles, instead of waiting patiently and trying another interview with the aged emperor, now decided to embark on the hazardous alternative of resorting to warfare to reconquer the old Burgundian possessions. On his campaigns we need not dwell here. He was killed in battle on January 6, 1477, when his third attack on Nancy, capital of Duke René II of Lorraine, proved disastrous.

Charles was succeeded by his daughter Mary, his only child, known as Mary of Burgundy. The duchess had been born at Brussels on February 13, 1457, and her mother was Isabella of Bourbon. Thus, at the time of her accession Mary was not yet 20 years old. As heiress to the Burgundian

domains, her hand in matrimony was eagerly desired by many European princes. Louis XI, king of France (1461-83), immediately laid claim to Mary's inheritance as guardian to the young duchess. In order to exert pressure on her, he sent French garrisons to annex the Duchy of Burgundy and the Countship of the same name. He also started an insurrection in the old sore spot in the Netherlands, namely Ghent. He was anxious to have her marry the Dauphin, Charles VIII (1483-1498), and thus assure the inheritance of the Low Countries to the Crown of France. Immediately after the death of Charles the Bold he seized Franche-Comté, Picardy, and Artois and declared the Duchy of Burgundy to be a reverted fief of the French crown. Mary, however, was suspicious of the French ruler and refused the proffered matrimonial alliance with the French Dauphin. Meanwhile the situation at Ghent was growing worse and Mary was thoroughly alarmed and now fully convinced that her former suspicions had been justified. In the face of this menacing condition of affairs she turned to her loyal subjects of the Netherlands for assistance, which she was able to secure only at the expense of great concessions to those provinces.

Mary now selected her choice among the many suitors for her hand, and on April 21, 1477, she announced her betrothal to Archduke Maximilian, the 18-year-old son and heir of Emperor Frederick III. This match her father had endeavored to consummate four years before. Their marriage took place at Ghent on August 18, 1477. The festivities lasted three days, August 18-20. This alliance transferred her dominions to the Hapsburg sceptre. It served temporarily to check the French aggression, to pacify the Netherlands, and to restore order in the remaining Burgundian lands. However, hostilities soon broke out between Maximilian and the French king, Louis XI, and the latter was badly defeated by an imperial army in the Battle of Guinegate, or Enguinegate, in 1479. Maximilian now assumed the defense of his wife's dominions not only against French attacks but against all her enemies in the Low Countries.

Mary ruled only five years. On March 27, 1482 her short, stormy reign came to an abrupt and tragic end. While enjoying her favorite outdoor sport of hunting with falcons she was thrown from her horse and mortally injured. Her marriage had been very happy indeed. She was regarded as one of the handsomest women of her time. Her upright character, her magnanimous disposition, her generous impulses made her universally beloved. She was a patron of the fine arts. Her death occurred at Brussels. About the year 1500 a splendid monument was erected to her memory at Bruges.

Three children had been born to Maximilian and Mary, namely Philip the Fair, at Bruges, on July 22, 1478; Margaret of Austria, on January 10, 1480, at Brussels; and another son. Mary was succeeded by her 3-year-old son Philip, under the regency and guardianship of his father, Maximilian. Between the disorderly outbreaks in Flanders on the one hand, and the machinations of the French king on the other, her short reign had been an anxious and trying one. Her sudden passing from the political stage was destined to have far-reaching results. After Mary's death in 1482 Maximilian's position in the Netherlands was weakened. Some of the States, especially the cities of Ghent and Bruges, opposed his regency and disorder became widespread. On June 23, 1483, Maximilian, in order to placate the French king, offered to betroth his 3-year-old daughter Margaret to the Dauphin, as was the custom at that time. As part of this contract, Maximilian had agreed (1482) to the Treaty of Arras, in which he yielded the Duchy of Burgundy to France, and set aside Franche-Comté and Artois as a future dowry for the young couple. The Dauphin, now Charles VIII, repudiated his alliance to Margaret in 1491, in order to marry Anne, Duchess of Brittany, whom Maximilian himself was seeking to win for his second wife. In order to compensate Maximilian for his disappointment, Charles returned Franche-Comté and Artois, but retained possession of Burgundy. This led to renewed hostilities between the two rulers. This struggle was very unpopular with the trading cities in the Netherlands.

In 1485 Maximilian quelled a rebellion at Utrecht. He then marched on Ghent and compelled the unruly citizens to restore to him his son, Philip, who was being held by the insurgents as a hostage. Returning to Germany, he was elected Roman King at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, February 16, 1486. He was crowned at Aachen on April 9, 1486. Retaliating against France,

Maximilian now made a treaty of alliance with Francis II, Duke of Brittany, whose independence was threatened by the French Regent, Anne of Beaujeu.

Early in 1488, while on a visit to the city of Bruges, Maximilian himself was forcibly seized without warning by the rebellious citizens and imprisoned in the citadel of Cranenburg. He was held captive for three months until freed upon the approach of his father, Emperor Frederick III, at the head of a large army, assisted by other German princes. Bruges, as well as Ghent, was severely punished for this piece of trickery. Upon his release Maximilian had promised to abide by the Treaty of Arras and to withdraw from the Netherlands. He delayed his departure for nearly a year and then organized the punitive expedition against his former captors and their confederates in Ghent. It was at this time that Ghent issued the famous double-patard bearing the motto mentioned earlier. Maximilian again returned to Germany, and in July, 1489, he made peace with France at Frankfurt. In October 1489 most of the States of the Netherlands recognized him as their joint ruler with, and guardian of, his son Philip the Fair, known as Philip of Burgundy and as Philip I of Spain. Ghent then issued the coins bearing more conciliatory legends. Maximilian died at Wels, in Upper Austria, on January 12, 1519, while returning to Vienna from the Diet at Augsburg. He was born at Wiener Neustadt on March 22, 1459, and was thus in his 60th year at the time of his death. Philip attained his majority in 1496 and married Johanna of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. In 1504, on the death of Isabella, he assumed the throne of Castile. He died suddenly under mysterious circumstances on September 25, 1506, while on a visit to Spain.

Memoranda.

- 1482 (December 23)—Treaty of Arras between France and Holland.
- 1500—Charles V born at Ghent.
- 1532—Brittany annexed to France.
- 1497 (April)—Margaret of Austria married Prince John of Spain. He died within a few months.
- 1501—Margaret married Philibert II, Duke of Savoy, who died in 1504.
- 1429—Philip the Good of Burgundy founded the "Order of the Golden Fleece" in a desire to revive the ancient chivalry as he conceived it. He died 1467.
- 1507-1530—Margaret of Austria was Regent of the Netherlands.
- 1814 (Dec. 24)—Treaty of Ghent signed between Great Britain and United States.
- 1815 (February 17)—Treaty of Ghent ratified by the United States. Proclaimed the following day.
- 1477 (February 11)—Mary of Burgundy signed the "Great Privilege," a charter of liberties to the Low Countries, in return for help against French aggressions.
- 1530 (December 30)—Margaret of Austria died at Malines.
- 1576—Pacification of Ghent in the War of the United Provinces against Spain.

The majority of the coins illustrated were photographed through the courtesy of the American Numismatic Society, in New York. I am obliged to Mr. Sidney P. Noe, Secretary and Librarian; Mr. Howland Wood, Curator, and Mr. Robert Robertson, Assistant Curator, for helpful suggestions in arranging for and making the photographs.

BANK NOTES MADE IN U. S. BRING PROSPERITY TO CHINA.

Gayly-colored bank notes from the United States have brought new prosperity to South China, an area hard hit during the last year by civil war and a shaky government, Canton reports.

These American notes have nothing to do with the Treasury of Uncle Sam, nor do they bear the signature or likeness of any American. Instead, on them appears the picture of Sun-Yat-Sen, and the chief of the South China Central Bank promises to pay their face value in silver money.

Since the riots in December, 1927, the Canton government's currency issues have been sorely depressed, principally because the rioting Communists decamped with the bank's silver reserves when they fled the city. The rapprochement with Hongkong last spring, relentless war on Communists and labor agitators, and now the patriotic action of local merchants, coupled with the general reassuring effect of the American-made notes, are well on the road of re-establishing the Central Bank's credit and ushering in a new era of prosperity.

Foreign Medals of Award

In the Historical Collections of the United States National Museum.

By THEODORE T. BELOTE.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y., August 18 to 23, 1928.)

The personal medal of award may logically be regarded as the best type of medallic material available for historical museum work. The essential object of such work is to present to the public a numismatic display in museum form which will best serve to accentuate the connection between the sciences of history and numismatics. The personal medal of award conveys a record of historical facts in a very striking manner and at the same time expresses the spirit of the medallic art of the locality and the period to which it belongs. The medals of this type acquire an added interest from the fact that they are usually struck in gold or silver and designed by artists of recognized ability. The medals which form the subject of the present paper all possess the important attributes described above to a superlative degree. They have been selected for description in this connection from a large series of such medals in the Historical Collections of the United States National Museum which were awarded for voyages of exploration and discovery, for scientific research, and for life saving at sea.

The earliest medal of this character in the National Museum collection is a gold medal which was presented to Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy, by the Royal Geographical Society of London in recognition of the services of that officer as commander of the United States squadron which explored the southern Pacific Ocean during the years 1838-1842. The expedition, consisting of six ships, sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, in August, 1838. Commander Wilkes visited, in succession, Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego, Valparaiso, Callao, the Paumotu group, Tahiti, the Samoan group, which he surveyed and explored, Wallis Island and Sydney, in New South Wales. After leaving Sydney in December, 1839, he discovered what he thought to be an Antarctic continent, along the ice-covered borders of which he sailed for several weeks. In 1840 he explored the Fiji Islands and later visited the Hawaiian group. In the following year he visited the northwest coast of America and after leaving San Francisco in November visited Manila, Sooloo, Borneo, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope and Saint Helena. He then returned to the United States, arriving in New York June 10, 1842.

The gold medal awarded to Rear-Admiral (then Captain) Wilkes by the Royal Geographical Society of London in recognition of these achievements bears on the obverse the portrait of King William IV of Great Britain to the right, surrounded by the legend "Gulielmus IIII D. G. Britanniarum Rex MDCCCXXX Fundator." The reverse bears a female figure standing to the left with a laurel wreath in her right hand and a globe and a quadrant at her feet; above appears the legend, "Ob Terras Reclusas," and below, "Royal Geographical Society of London." The two faces of the medal are encased with glass and the rim is engraved with the legend, "To Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. XXII, May MDCCCXLVIII." This medal was bequeathed to the National Museum in 1914 by Miss Jane Wilkes.

Two very interesting medals in the National Museum collection connected with geographical research were presented by the British Government to Amos Bonsall in recognition of his services as a member of the Second Grinnel Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1853-55. This expedition sailed from New York in May, 1853, under the direction of Dr. E. K. Kane in the brig *Advance*. After visiting various Greenland ports the *Advance* sailed northward on Smith Sound until north latitude 78 degrees 43 minutes was reached. The winter of 1853-54 was spent in quarters at Van Rensselaer harbor. From this point a number of short journeys were made along the coast of Greenland. During the summer of 1854 one party from the expedition reached Cape Constitution in 80 degrees 35 minutes north latitude and another crossed Kane sea and after reaching Cape Hawkes, Grinnel Land, advanced to the vicinity of Cape Frazier. After the winter of 1854-55 it became necessary for the expedition to abandon the ship and to return to Upernavik in small boats. This point was reached in August, 1855, and the

return of the expedition to the United States was signalized by great public interest in the additions which had thus been made to the knowledge of the Arctic regions.

One of the medals in the National Museum collection presented to Amos Bonsall is circular in shape and bears on the obverse the portrait of Queen Victoria, surrounded by the legend, "Victoria D. G. Britanniarum Regina F. D." The reverse bears a crown, a wreath of oak leaves and the inscription, "The British Government to the Officers and Men Engaged in the Arctic Expedition As a Token of a Gratitude for Their Generous Services." The name of the recipient, Amos Bonsall, is engraved on the rim. The medal just described, which is made of gold, is accompanied by a second medal of silver, octagonal in shape. This medal, like the former, bears on the obverse a portrait of Queen Victoria and the inscription, "Victoria Regina." The reverse bears a view of a ship in the Arctic regions and the inscription, "For Arctic Discoveries 1818-1855." This medal is surmounted by a star and suspended from a white ribbon. These two medals were presented to the National Museum in 1915 by the Misses Ethel, Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary Bonsall.

A foreign gold medal of award of much interest in the National Museum collection is one which was presented by the French Geographical Society to Captain Charles Francis Hall in recognition of his Arctic explorations, 1871-73. The recipient of this medal was born in Rochester, N. H., in 1821. He secured a common-school education and was employed at various periods as a blacksmith, journalist, stationer, and engraver. In 1850, while residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, he became interested in the disappearance of Sir John Franklin and resolved to undertake an expedition which would definitely solve the problem of the fate of Franklin and his men. He was not deterred from this undertaking by the information secured in 1859 by Captain Leopold McClintock, of the British Navy, which seemed to indicate conclusively that no members of the Franklin expedition had survived. During the period from 1860 to 1869 Captain Hall made two trips into the Arctic regions, during which he acquired much information concerning the best methods of pursuing Arctic exploration. He also discovered a number of relics of the Franklin expedition. After returning to the United States in 1869 he secured an appropriation from Congress for an expedition to the North Pole.

The expedition left New London, July 3, 1871, in the ship *Polaris*, with Captain Hall as commander. After touching at Godhavn, Greenland, the *Polaris* passed through Smith sound into Kane sea and thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels into the polar sea. On August 29th the expedition attained to latitude 82 degrees 11 minutes north, which represented the most northerly point which up to that time had been reached by any ship. The winter of 1871-72 was spent at Thank God harbor, Greenland, in 81 degrees 38 minutes north latitude. Captain Hall died at this point on October 24 on his return from a sledge journey to Cape Brevoort. The *Polaris* left Thank God harbor August 13, 1872, on her return trip. An attempt to abandon her near Littleton Island on October 15 resulted in the separation from the ship of nineteen members of the expedition, who were marooned on an ice floe. They were rescued by the sealer *Tigress* on April 30, 1872, off the coast of Labrador. The *Polaris* was beached by the remaining members of the expedition near Life Boat Cave, and here they passed the winter of 1872-73. In the spring of 1873 two boats were constructed and this section of the expedition started for Upernivik on June 3. After a journey of two hundred miles they were rescued near Cape York by the Scotch whaler *Ravenscraig*.

The career of Captain Hall is one of the most picturesque recorded in the annals of Arctic exploration. His efforts to secure the necessary funds to prosecute his geographical researches finally overcame difficulties which would have proved insurmountable to the ordinary individual. His interest in the Franklin expedition and his determination to solve the mystery of the disappearance of the members of that expedition resulted in many additions to the geographical knowledge of that section of the Arctic in which they disappeared. His tragic death during his quest of the North Pole as the commander of the *Polaris* expedition terminated the work of one of the most distinguished of American explorers. The medal presented to Captain Hall by the French Geographical Society bears on the obverse a female figure

seated to the left in classical costume holding a laurel wreath in her extended right hand. She holds a second wreath in her left hand, which rests upon her lap, and at her back is a dias upon which rests a number of sprays of laurel and palm. The reverse bears within a closed laurel wreath the legend, "A Francis Hall Exploration du Polaris au Nord du Smith Sound 1871-1873"; above appears the legend, "Societe de Geographie," and below, "Prix Fondé par A. de la Roquette."

A series of foreign medals of award of exceptional interest in the National Museum collection includes a number of such medals which were awarded to Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, U. S. Navy, in recognition of the notable contribution to the science of navigation contained in his wind and current charts and his other publications relating to the physical geography of the sea. This series includes a large gold medal presented by the Emperor of Austria in 1858, the obverse of which bears a portrait of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the left, laureated, surrounded by the inscription, "Franciscus Josephus I. D. G. Austriae Imperator." The reverse is inscribed, "Literis et Artibus" below a crown, the whole within a laurel wreath. This series includes a medal presented by the Emperor Napoleon III, which bears on the obverse a portrait of that sovereign and on the reverse the legend (translation), "Presented by the Emperor to Lieut. Maury, -Director of the Observatory at Washington, 1859."

The Maury collection also includes two German medals, one of which was presented by King Frederick William IV of Prussia and the other by the Republic of Bremen. The medal presented by the King of Prussia bears on the obverse the portrait of the distinguished German scientist Alexander von Humboldt, and on the reverse a female figure representing Science unveiling a second female figure representing the Secrets of Nature. This design is surrounded by a closed wreath of fruits and flowers and around this wreath are shown the signs of the Zodiac. This medal was a copy of the one presented by the King of Prussia to Alexander von Humboldt on the occasion of the publication of the latter's monumental work entitled "Cosmos."

The medal awarded by the Republic of Bremen bears on the obverse a female figure seated in a chair, facing, a key in her right hand and a scroll in her left. She is supported on the right by a shield bearing the arms of the Republic and on the left by a lion. The reverse of this medal is inscribed, "To the Promotor of Science, the Navigator's Guide, Lieut. M. F. Maury, in Honorable Acknowledgment, the Senate of the Republic of Bremen, 1855." The inscription is surrounded by a closed wreath of oak leaves.

To this series also belongs a medal awarded by King William III of the Netherlands, which bears on the obverse a portrait of that sovereign to the right, surrounded by the legend, "Willem III Koning der Nederl. G. H. V. Luxemb." The reverse is inscribed in eight lines within a floral wreath (translation), "To M. F. Maury the Expounder of Nature, The Guide Over the Ocean, in Grateful Acknowledgment From the Sailors of the King, 1855."

The recipient of these medals was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, in 1806. In 1825 he received an appointment as midshipman in the United States Navy. After a cruise in European waters and another around the world he was appointed master of the sloop-of-war Falmouth. In 1834 he published his first work on navigation, which was adopted as a text book in the navy. In 1839 he met with an accident by which he was lamed for life, and this occurrence decided him that he should devote himself to research and publication rather than to the active duties of a naval career. His published views on the needs of the United States Navy contributed towards the foundation of the Naval Academy. In 1842 Lieutenant Maury was appointed superintendent of the depots of charts and instruments at Washington, and upon the organization of the Naval Observatory in 1844 he was made superintendent of that institution. He now began his research work concerning the ocean winds and currents the results of which were later embodied in the "Wind and Current Charts" and "Sailing Directions" issued by the Observatory. In 1856 he published his work on "The Physical Geography of the Sea," which was translated into a number of foreign languages and established his reputation abroad as a scientist. The awards of the medals now in the National Museum followed the publication of the works described above. Another signal contribution to the science of oceanography made by Maury was the process of deep-sea sounding sug-

gested by him and as a basis on which he thought that a telegraph cable might be laid across the Atlantic. In 1855 Maury was promoted to the rank of commander, but when his native State, Virginia, seceded from the Union he joined the Confederate cause. During the Civil War he acted as one of the Confederate naval agents abroad, and after the termination of that conflict he accepted the chair of physics in the Virginia Military Institute. He died in Lexington, Virginia, in 1873. The medals described above were presented to the National Museum by his descendants through Mrs. Mary Maury Werth.

It seems appropriate to close this brief description of some of the foreign medals of award in the National Museum collection by a reference to three medals which were awarded by foreign governments to Americans for saving life at sea. The earliest medal of this type in the National Museum collection is a gold medal which was presented to Captain John Cropper in 1840. The obverse of this medal bears the portrait of Queen Victoria to the left, surrounded by the legend, "Victoria D. G. Britaniarum, Regina F. D." The reverse is inscribed in eight lines, below a crown and within an oak wreath, "From the British Government to Capt. Cropper of the United States Vessel Columbian," and the wreath is surrounded by the legend, "For Saving the Crew of the Leonidas, 1840." This medal was lent to the National Museum in 1911 by Mrs. John Cropper. The National Museum collection includes a second medal of this type, which was awarded by the British Government in 1856 to A. B. Causse, chief mate of the American ship Harkaway, "For Signal Courage and Humanity in Saving the Crew of the British Ship Infanta." This medal was transferred to the National Museum by the Treasury Department in 1923.

The most recent medal of this type in the National Museum collection is a silver medal which was presented by the Italian Government in 1873 to Lieutenant-Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, U. S. Navy, in recognition of aid rendered by him to the crew of the Italian barque Delaide when that vessel was on fire in the harbor of Callao, Peru, June 25, 1873. The obverse of this medal bears a portrait of King Victor Emmanuel II and the reverse is inscribed in seven lines (translation), "To Theodorus B. M. Mason, Lieutenant, United States Navy, for Aid to the Italian Brig Delaide." This medal was bequeathed to the National Museum in 1923 by Mrs. Julian James.

The medals which have been described are representative of a large series of such awards in the Historical Collections of the United States National Museum. They form an important unit in the general collection of objects of this type in the possession of the National Museum relating to the sciences of history and numismatics. The medals of this character serve to inspire public interest in the general collection of medals and decorations shown in the National Museum. As records of the achievements of noted Americans and as examples of medallic art, such medals must be accorded special significance both by the historian and the numismatist.

WANTS BURGLAR-PROOF MONEY INVENTED.

Money that can not be stolen, destroyed or lost—that's what O. J. Wigen, 234 Florida avenue, Richmond, Contra Costa county, California, would like to see invented in 1929. Wigen has issued an appeal to men of science, captains of industry and the inventive brains of the nation to see what they can do about perfecting such a medium of exchange.

"Although the founder of our religion saw the evil in our money system to the extent that He pitched it out of the temple, still it has survived through the evolutionary progress of social civilization," he said.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEW FRENCH MEDAL HAS PORTRAIT OF YOUNG LADY.

France has recently issued a medal commemorating the tenth anniversary of the liberation of Alsace-Lorraine. The obverse bears the portrait of Mlle. Virginie Roedler, a young lady of the Vosges section.

“Kings of Portugal and Alg . . .”

By SHEPARD POND.

(Read before a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society January 7, 1929.)

For several centuries the coins of the rulers of Portugal bore a double title reading, usually, when translated, “KING OF PORTUGAL AND ALG . . .” and undoubtedly countless such pieces have passed through the hands of hundreds, if not thousands, of present-day numismatists to whom the latter half of this title carried no significance. While on first thought this may seem strange, it is but one of the numerous examples of the extreme reluctance of princes to abandon titles, regardless of how little applicable they may be to existing circumstances. Indeed, many recent European rulers retained among their honors and often stamped upon their coins titles to lands long since lost or merged with others, titles utterly unrelated to the existing status of either their families or their domains.

It is in this category that we may instantly place the sovereignty of which “ALG . . .” is the abbreviation, and as in the minds of many there may exist some uncertainty as to what and where this kingdom, now non-existent, was, we may spend a few moments turning back the pages of history in an entertaining and profitable search.

Friedenburg, in his recent “Münzkunde und Geldgeschichte der Einzelstaaten,” tells us that after the discovery of the East Indies and the impetus this gave to exploration the heroism and enterprise of the kings of Portugal found expression in the impressive titles of “REX PORTUGALIE ET ALGARBIE CITRA ET ULTRA IN AFRICA, DOMINUS GUINEE, ETHIOPIE, ARABIE, PERSIE, INDIE,”—a stunning array the justifiable assumption of which is without the scope of our present investigation. We should, however, note the mention of ALGARBIA and the implication that its sovereignty, apparently over sea, attached to Portugal more or less as a result of foreign voyages of exploration. Ethiopia, thoughts of the semi-mythical kingdom of Prester John, the Guinea Coast, all conjure up visions of Portuguese conquests in the Black Continent; is, then, Algarbia to be found across the Mediterranean—is it, perhaps, to be established as an earlier Algiers? Rentzmann, in his extremely useful “Numismatisches Legenden-Lexicon,” published in 1865, translates the Latin “Algarbia” to the German “Algarbien” without in the least helping us as to time or place. Elsewhere we find English and French equivalents of Algarve.

At this point we might introduce the interpretation of a leading American numismatist who some seven years ago, in cataloguing an extremely large and important collection for auction and describing a gold piece of John III of Portugal, read “AL . . .” as meaning “AL(geria).” Again, in listing a copper coin of the same monarch, he gives the title as “IOANNES III D. G. PORT. ET ALGARRIORUM R.” Inability to examine the exact piece in question restrains us from more than suggesting the possibility that the transcription should have been “ALGARBIORUM,” for in their monumental “Traité de Numismatique Moderne et Contemporaine,” Volume I, Page 506, Engel and Serrure, speaking of the Kings of Portugal, say: “They habitually took the titles of “REX PORTUGALIE ET ALGARBIORUM,” to which they later added African titles. Later! At once we perceive not only that the Algarbian title antedates the African exploits but that it also probably applied to a plurality of peoples or lands. Yet this, again, is subject to qualification, for as we shall see later “THE ALGARVES” were quite different from “ALGARVE” and did include African territory.

To go back to medieval days and the bitter and ceaseless strife of the Cross and the Crescent in the Iberian peninsula we find among the various Moorish sovereignties of that epoch a kingdom named “AL GHARB,” which, translated, means “the west,” explaining at once the source of the Latin “ALGARBIA,” the English and French “ALGARVE” and the German “ALGARBIEN.” In 1189 this territory had been conquered, perhaps we should more accurately say occupied, for it was not retained, by Sancho I of Portugal, who forthwith added to his other dignities the title of “KING OF ALGARVE DE AQUEM MAR”—meaning Algarve on THIS side of the sea. Soon lost, it was reconquered two generations later, this time by Castilian troops of Alfonso X with the help of some Portuguese allies. This, plus

probably the fact that, territorially, Algarve attached itself more naturally to Portugal than to Castile, we may assume as a reason for the ensuing marriage in 1253 of Alfonso III of Portugal with Beatrice de Guzman, a natural daughter of the King of Castile, and their joint assumption forthwith of the sovereignty of Algarve. The Moors, steadily hard pressed and with shrinking possessions and influence in the peninsula, were forced to agree to this disposition of their former territory by the treaty of Niebla in 1257.

Yet, where was Algarve? Briefly, it was a small strip of modern Portugal lying along its southernmost coast line, running from the Spanish border some ninety miles to Cape St. Vincent, on the west. Incidentally, a small portion of Moorish Algarve lying to the east of the river Guadiana and beyond the newly created Portuguese boundary was retained by the Castilian Alfonso X and became known as Spanish Algarve. This was, however, officially soon merged with the neighboring province of Andalusia, thus losing its identity and disappearing from further geographic record.

Portuguese Algarve, and our problem in particular, cannot be quite so easily disposed of when we pause to remember Sancho the First's peculiar title of "KING OF ALGARVE ON THIS SIDE OF THE SEA." So, then, was there a "further" Algarve, just as centuries before there had been a Transalpine Gaul as well as a Cisalpine Gaul? Yes, for in the descriptive matter of Plate LX in Poole's Historical Atlas we read that the name of ALGHARB (or ALGARVE) was also applied to "the most northern district of the African promontory standing over against Gibraltar," territory which remained in Moslem hands until the capture by the Portuguese in 1415 of Ceuta, a town at the northeastern extremity of this rocky headland.

Almost fifty years later, to be exact, in 1472, in the reign of Alfonso V, the Portuguese possessed themselves of Tangiers, the chief town on the northwestern, or Atlantic, coast of Africa and the proud monarch, inspired doubtless by a classic example, assumed the title of "AFRICANUS," or, more modestly, "ALFONSO THE AFRICAN." But, what is far more to the point of our investigation, he also styled himself "KING OF ALGARVE DE ALEM MAR," or "ALGARVE ACROSS THE SEA," from which a natural and simple progression brought the united title of "KING OF THE ALGARVES."

Thus we see the evolution of a title which, despite the comparatively early loss of their North African possessions and the amalgamation of their European territories into the single Kingdom of Portugal (now, of course, a republic), the kings of Portugal continued to append to their names for centuries to follow, "KINGS OF THE ALGARVES."

HEADS I WIN.

Writing to London Weekly Observer, a correspondent from Brighton says: "Forty years ago I was reading in the Natural Science School at Oxford, and then conducted an experiment in the tossing of coins, the results of which were embodied in a paper read to the Junior Scientific Society. The following facts may be of general interest.

"Four pennies chosen at random were tossed a total of 3,000 times, and the result of each toss recorded. A preponderance of heads over tails soon became evident. From the 800th toss to the 3,000th the percentage of heads was constantly between 51 and 52. For the last 700 tosses the percentage of heads remained between 51.4 and 51.7. It would thus seem that there is some foundation for the tendency to call heads rather than tails when tossing. During the progress of the experiment there were, of course, many interesting runs of luck, the most remarkable being the tossing of seventeen tails in succession."

MANY OTHER DATES WILL PRODUCE THE SAME SENSATION.

Probably the hollowest sensation is when the Information Editor answers your hopeful query as to the value of a twenty-five-cent piece, dated 1838 and in good condition, as follows: "Twenty-five cents."—Detroit News.

Copper Coins of Portugal.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

In the compilation of the following trial list of the minor coins of Portugal and her colonies in Africa and India, from the reign of Emanuel I, 1495-1521, up to the present time, no attempt has been made to list all of the minor varieties known to me, such as the different abbreviations of the inscriptions, different shapes of the shields, ornaments, etc. It should be understood, however, that such variations exist.

The coins issued prior to the last coinage of Peter II, 1699, usually rudely struck, are seldom found in a fine state of preservation.

The coins illustrated have been selected from the writer's collection.

Emanuel I, 1495-1521.



No. 1.

1. Ceitel, without date. Obv., I . EMANVEL . R . P . ET . A. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., legend as obverse, a three-towered castle in waves.
2. Real, without date. Obv., I . EMANVEL . R . P . ET . A . D . GVINEE. Five shields in form of cross. Rev., legend as obverse, in center crowned M (MANVEL) between P (PORTO, mint mark) and star. Rare.
3. Real, without date. Similar, but the M between stars and the mint mark L (LISBON) below. Rare.
4. Real, without date. Similar to last, but R instead of the M on reverse. Rare.
5. Real, without date. Similar, but P to left of the R and the L omitted. Very rare.

John III, 1521-1557.

6. Ceitel, without date. Obv., IOANNES : 3 : R : PORT : Crowned shield of arms. Rev., IOANES : R : PORTV : Castle in waves.
7. Real, without date. Obv., IO . III | R . P . A . within ornate panel. Rev., a large R crowned. Rare.



No. 8.

8. 3 reis, without date. Obv., PORTVGAL . ET . ALGARB . REX . AFRIC. In field, IO . III under a large crown. Rev., a large shield of arms.
9. X reis, without date. Obv., IOANNES : III : D : G : PORT : ET : ALGARBIORVM. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., REX : QVIN-TVS . DECIMVS. A large X within cartouche.



No. 9.

Sebastian, 1557-1578.

10. Ceitel, without date. Obv., SEBASTIANVS . I . R. Shield of arms.
Rev., legend as obverse, castle in waves.
11. Real, without date. Obv., SEBAS | TIA | NVS Rev., crowned R.
Rare. Issued prior to 1566.



No. 12.

12. Real, without date. Obv., S between stars, crown above. Rev., . R . |
SEBAST | IANVS | . I. Issued after 1566.
13. 3 reis, without date. Obv., PORTVG . ET . ALGARB . R . AFRIC.
In field, SEBAS | TIA | NVS | I under crown. Rev., crowned shield
of arms. Rare.
14. 3 reis, without date. Similar to last, but L — 3 (LISBON mint mark
and value) at sides of shield. Rare.
15. 3 reis, without date. Similar, but 3 — L at sides of shield. Very
rare.
16. III reis, without date. Similar, but III — L at sides of shield. Very
rare.
17. V reis, without date. Obv., SEBASTIANVS . I . D . G . P . ET . AL-
GARBIOIVM. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., REX . SEXTVS .
DECIMVS, in center a large V within circle.



No. 18

18. X reis, without date. Similar, but X in place of V on reverse.
19. X reis, without date. Similar, the shield divides L — G. Very rare.

Henry I, 1578-1580.

20. X reis, without date. Obv., HENRIQUS . I . D . G . PORT . ET . ALGARB. Crowned shield of arms. Rev., REX . SEPT . DECIMVS, in center a large X within circle. Very rare.

Anton I (Prior of Crato), 1580-1583.

The coins of this reign were struck at ANGRA, Terceira Island (Azores), during the blockade by the Spanish, 1582-83.

21. Ceitel, without date. Obv., crowned A Rev., a bird (a hawk, "acor" in Portuguese) to left. Extremely rare.
 22. Real, without date. Obv., ANTONIVS . I . D . G . R . P . ET . A. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., IN HOC SIGNO VINCES. Cross on mound. Very rare.
 23. 2 reis, without date. Obv., similar to preceding. Rev., IN — DEO. A globe inscribed SPERO on band. Very rare.

**No. 24.**

24. 4 reis, without date. Similar obverse, but A (ANGRA) and a bird at sides of shield. Rev., IN HOC SIGNO VINCES, cross of St. Jago. Rare.
 25. Countermarked coins. A hawk countermarked on 3, 5 and 10 reis of preceding reigns. Rare.

Philip I (II of Spain), 1580-1598.

(Spanish Occupation 1580-1640.)

**No. 26.**

- 26 X reis, without date. Obv., PHILIPPVS : D : G : REX : PORTVGA-LIA : ET. Crowned shield of arms; at sides of shield L — B. (LISBON mint marks). Rev., OCTAVUS DECIMVS, in center a large X within circle. Extremely rare.

John IV, 1640-1656.

27. 1½ reis, without date. Obv., IOHANNES . IIII . D G REX . PORT-VGALI. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., REX — XVIII, value in center.



No. 28.

28. 3 reis, without date. Similar.
 29. V reis, without date. Similar.

Alphonso VI, 1656-1667.



No. 30.

30. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 1659. Obv., ALPHONSVS : VI : D . G . REX. Shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTVGALIAE . ET . C . 1659. Value in center, within circle of beads. Rare.

Peter (II), Prince Regent, 1667-1683.

31. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 1675-78. Obv., PETRVS . D . G . PRINCEPS. Crowned shield of arms. Rev., PORTVGALIAE. Date, in center, value within beaded circle.



No. 32.

32. 3 reis, 1675-78. Similar.
 33. V reis, 1675-78. Similar.
 34. X reis, 1675-78. Similar.
 35. III reis, 1682. Obv., PETRVS . D . G . P . PORTVGALIAE. in center, P upon a pointed ornate shield, crowned. Rev., ANNO REGENS . DESSIMO . QVINTO . 1682 . Value within cartouche. About unique.
 36. V reis, 1682. Similar but the arms of the country replacing the P upon the shield. About unique.
 37. X reis, 1682. Similar, but different shield. Rarity as last.
 38. $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 1683. Obv., PETRVS . D . G . PORTVGALIAE. Ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., ANNO . SEXTO . DECIMO . REGIMINIS . SVI . 1683. Value within cartouche. Rare.
 39. III reis, 1683. Similar. Rare.
 40. V reis, 1683. Similar. Rare.



No. 41.

41. X reis, 1683. Similar. Rare.

Peter II, 1683-1706.

42. 1½ reis, 1688. Obv., PETRVS . II . D . G . PORTVG . ET . ALG . REX. Crowned shield of arms within wreath. Rev., QVARTO . ANNO . REGNI . 1688. Value within cartouche. Very rare.
43. III reis, 1688. Similar. Rare.



No. 44.

44. V reis, 1688. Similar. Rare.
45. X reis, 1688. Similar. Rare.
46. 1½ reis, 1699-1703. Obv., D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . REX. in center, P . II crowned. Rev., VTILITATI . PVBLICÆ, date. Value within wreath.
47. III reis, 1699-1703. Similar.
48. V reis, 1699-1703. Similar.



No. 49.

49. X reis, 1699-1703. Similar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Now that money is worth so much less than it used to be in the good old days, Uncle Sam is to make all bills of smaller size.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW JERSEY (Continued).

TRENTON (Continued).

State Bank at Trenton.

(Incorporated Jan. 12, 1812. Capital \$300,000. State Legislature closed the Bank in 1845 and granted them twelve years from Jan. 12, 1842, to wind up its affairs.)

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|----------------|--|--|---|
| 825. | \$1. | Ser. A. | Feb. 12, 1818. | Pay Jos. Olden. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 826. | \$1. | Ser. B. | Feb. 12, 1818. | Pay Jos. Olden. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 827. | \$1. | Ser. C. | Feb. 12, 1818. | Pay Jos. Olden. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 828. | \$1. | Ser. A. | Mar. 15, 1820. | Pay Wm. Penn. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 829. | \$1. | C., State arms, 1 each side. | | R., ONE DOLLAR across, 1 above and below. L., ONE across, 1 above and below. | Ser. B. Mar. 15, 1820. | Pay to Wm. Penn. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 830. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. C. | | | |
| 831. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. A. | May 5, 1822. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 832. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. B. | May 5, 1822. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 833. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. C. | May 5, 1822. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 834. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. A. | May 27, 1823. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 835. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. B. | May 27, 1823. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 836. | \$1. | Similar to No. 829. | Ser. C. | May 27, 1823. | Pay to Geo. Watson. | |
| 837. | \$1. | C., State arms, 1 at right, ONE at left, two horse jockeys riding in lower center. R., portrait of Franklin. L., ONE DOLLAR across. | Ser. A. | June 7, 1824. | Pay to John Dill. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. | |
| 838. | \$1. | Similar to No. 837. | Ser. B. | | | |
| 839. | \$1. | Similar to No. 837. | Ser. A2, | April 4, 1825. | Pay H. G. Herbert. | |
| 840. | \$1. | Similar to No. 837. | Ser. B2, | April 4, 1825. | Pay H. G. Herbert. | |
| 841. | \$2. | Ser. D. | Feb. 12, 1818. | Pay Jos. Olden. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 842. | \$2. | Ser. D. | Mar. 15, 1820. | Pay Wm. Penn. | L. Rickey, Cash. | Abner Reeder, Pres. |
| 843. | \$2. | C., State arms; II at right, 2 at left; 2 in lower center. R. and L., TWO across. | Ser. D. | May 5, 1822. | Pay Geo. Watson. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. | |
| 844. | \$2. | Similar to No. 843. | Ser. D. | May 27, 1823. | | |
| 845. | \$2. | C., 2, State arms at right, Justice standing at left, portrait of Washington in lower center. R., portrait of Washington. L., TWO across. | Ser. C. | June 7, 1824. | Pay John Dill. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. | |
| 846. | \$2. | Similar to No. 845. | Ser. C2, | Apr. 4, 1825. | Pay H. G. Herbert. | |
| 847. | \$3. | Ser. H. | Oct. 26, 1813. | Pay P. F. Howell. | Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. | |
| 848. | \$3. | C., State arms, 3 and lamb at right, 3 and boat at left; spread eagle supporting frame containing 3 in lower center. | R., | | | |

THREE across. L., NEW JERSEY across. Ser. E. Jan. 19, 1822. Pay to Geo. Watson. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.

849. \$3. Similar to No. 848. Ser. F.
850. \$3. Similar to No. 848. Ser. G.
851. \$3. Similar to No. 848. Ser. H.



No. 852.

852. \$3. C., State arms, portrait of Washington at right, 3 at left; jockeys riding lower center. R., Justice standing, 3 above. L., THREE across. Ser. D. June 7, 1824. Pay John Dill. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
853. \$3. Similar to No. 852. Ser. D2. Apr. 4, 1825. Pay H. G. Herbert.
854. \$4. C., State arms, spinning wheel at right, steamship at left; eagle holding frame containing 4. R., NEW JERSEY across. L., FOUR across. Ser. G. May 6, 1813. Pay J. Linn. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
855. \$4. Similar to No. 854. Ser. E. April 10, 1823. Pay I. S. Hill. L. Rickey, Cash.
856. \$4. Similar to No. 854. Ser. F. April 10, 1823. Pay I. S. Hill. L. Rickey, Cash.
857. \$4. Ser. H. Apr. 10, 1823. Pay I. S. Hill. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
858. \$5. Ser. C. May 26, 1812. Pay W. Wood. Charles Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.
859. \$5. Ser. A. Mar. 26, 1813. Pay S. Barnes. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
860. \$5. Ser. B. Mar. 26, 1813. Pay S. Barnes. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
861. \$5. Ser. C. Mar. 26, 1813. Pay S. Barnes. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
862. \$5. Ser. D. Mar. 26, 1813. Pay S. Barnes. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
863. \$5. C., State arms, hand-loom at right, ship on stocks at left, spread eagle and 5 in lower center. R., FIVE, NEW above, JERSEY below. L., FIVE across. Ser. A. Feb. 12, 1818. Pay Charles Gordon. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
864. \$5. Similar to No. 863. Ser. B.
865. \$5. Similar to No. 863. Ser. C.
866. \$5. Similar to No. 863. Ser. D.
867. \$5. C., State arms, 5 each side, medallion head lower center. R., bust of Franklin. L., bust of Washington. Ser. A. Pay E. Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres. May 10, 1822.
868. \$5. Similar to No. 867. Ser. B.
869. \$5. Ser. B. May 10, 1822. Pay Evan Evans. L. Rickey, Cashier. Abner Reeder, Pres.
870. \$5. Ser. A. May 10, 1823. Pay E. Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
871. \$5. Ser. B. May 10, 1823. Pay E. Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
872. \$10. Ser. H. July 6, 1812. Pay S. Ross. Charles Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.

873. \$10. C., State arms, bales and tree at right, ship at left, eagle and X below. R., NEW JERSEY across. L., TEN across. Ser. I. Apr. 1, 1813. Pay I. Warner. Charles Gordon, Cashier. Abner Reeder, Pres.
874. \$10. Similar to No. 873. Ser. K.
875. \$10. C., State arms, 10 each side, double medallion head in lower center. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin. Ser. A. May 10, 1822. Pay E. Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
876. \$10. Similar to No. 875. Ser. B.
877. \$10. Similar to No. 875. Ser. A. Pay Evan Evans.
878. \$10. Similar to No. 875. Ser. B. Pay Evan Evans.
879. \$10. Similar to No. 873. Ser. H. Apr. 10, 1823. Pay I. S. Hill.
880. \$10. Ser. A. May 10, 1823. Pay Evan Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
881. \$10. Ser. B. May 10, 1823. Pay Evan Evans. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
882. \$10. Ser. B. May 10, 1845. Pay Geo. Watson. James Smith, Cash. St. Ponds, Pres.
883. \$10. Ser. B. Aug. 10, 1845. Pay Geo. Watson. James Smith, Cash. St. Ponds, Pres.
884. \$10. Ser. A. Apr. 5, 1847. Pay Geo. Watson. James Smith, Cash. St. Ponds, Pres.
885. \$20. Ser. L. June 15, 1812. Pay P. Gordon. Chas. Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.
886. \$20. Ser. M. June 15, 1812. Pay E. Yard. Chas. Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.
887. \$20. Ser. L. Oct. 1, 1812. Pay I. Clarke. Chas. Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
888. \$20. Ser. M. Oct. 1, 1812. Pay I. Clarke. Chas. Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
889. \$20. C., State arms, arm and hammer at right, Hope seated beside anchor at left, eagle and 20 in lower center. R., NEW JERSEY across. L., TWENTY across. Ser. L. Apr. 1, 1813. Pay I. Clarke. Charles Gordon, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
890. \$20. Similar to No. 889. Ser. M.
891. \$20. Similar to No. 889. Ser. L. Feb. 12, 1818. Pay G. D. Wall. L. Rickey, Cash.
892. \$20. Ser. M. Feb. 12, 1818. Pay G. D. Wall. L. Rickey, Cash. Abner Reeder, Pres.
893. \$50. Ser. B. May 26, 1812. Pay H. Milnor. Charles Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.



No. 894.

894. \$100. C., 100, carriage at right, dog, money chest, money bags at left, State arms in lower center. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., NEW JERSEY across. Ser. A. May 26, 1812. Pay T. Newbold. Charles Gordon, Cash. James J. Wilson, Pres.
895. \$100. Similar to No. 894. Ser. A. May 26, 1813. Abner Reeder, Pres.

Trenton Banking Company.

(Incorporated Dec. 3, 1804. Capital \$300,000.).

896. \$1. C., title of bank, 1 at right, ONE on shield at left. L., NEW JERSEY across.
897. \$1. C., Delaware River Bridge, 1 each side. L., NEW JERSEY across.
898. \$1. C., Delaware River Bridge, ONE and 1 lower center. L., ONE DOLLAR across. Sept. 22, 1818.
899. \$1. C., Delaware River Bridge, 1 each side. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., ONE across.
900. \$1. C., title of bank, State arms at left. R., ONE, 1 on medallion head above and below. L., ONE DOLLAR across. June 8, 1841.
901. \$1. C., milkmaid standing with stool in her hand, little boy by her side. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above. Black and red print. Apr. 1, 1862.
902. \$1. C., a river scene, mill, dam, etc., houses in distance, a female holding a figure 1 and seated in scroll-work, on each side. R., medallion head in an oval, ONE above and below. L., same as right.
903. \$2. C., dog and dead deer, 2 each side. R., sailor leaning against an anchor, TWO above and below. L., female standing, TWO above and below. Jan. 1, 1847.
904. \$2. C., milkmaid and cattle, 2 on medallion on left. R., male portrait, TWO above and below. L., female and cornucopia, TWO above and below.
905. \$2. C., a female seated on a plow holding a sickle and sheaf, basket of fruit by her side. R., portrait of Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above.
906. \$3. C., title of bank, plow on shield at right, 3 at left. L., NEW JERSEY across.
907. \$3. C., Delaware River Bridge, 3 each side. L., THREE across.
908. \$3. C., Delaware River Bridge, 3 each side. R., THREE DOLLARS across. L., THREE across.
909. \$3. C., title of bank, State arms at left. R., medallion head, 3 above and below. L., THREE DOLLARS across. June 8, 1841.
910. \$3. C., a bridge over a river, 3 each side. R., three cherubs seated, 3 above and below. L., same as right.
911. \$3. C., title of bank, Ceres seated in lower center. R., head of a little girl, 3 above. L., a beehive and flowers, 3 above.
912. \$5. C., FIVE; 5 at left, horse's head in lower center. L., NEW JERSEY across.
913. \$5. C., Delaware River Bridge, 5 each side. R., FIVE DOLLs across. L., NEW JERSEY 5 D. on a scroll. May 4, 1819.
914. \$5. C., title of bank, State arms at left. R., 5 on a medallion head, 5 above and below. L., FIVE DOLLARS across. June 8, 1841.
915. \$5. C., view of State House at Trenton. R., 5. L., milkmaid seated.
916. \$5. C., two females seated, cherub and eagle in ornamental figure 5, 5 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin. Sept. 3, 1851.
917. \$5. C., view of State House at Trenton. R., 5 above and below. L., milkmaid seated, 5 above. Red and black print. Feb. 1, 1862.
918. \$5. C., title of bank, view of State House at Trenton in lower center. R., 5 on fine strips of lathework, 5 above. L., half-length of milkmaid, 5 above.
919. \$5. C., scene at a mill door, horse and colt, man with a bag on his shoulder; two boys on a bridge in the background. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., two little girls, 5 above.
920. \$10. C., title of bank, 10 at left. R., horse's head. L., NEW JERSEY across.
921. \$10. C., Ceres seated, man plowing in background, 10 at right, X at left. R., TEN, X above and below. L., NEW JERSEY, X above and below.

922. \$10. C., female seated, cornucopia, a man plowing and factory in distance, Ceres at right. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., X above, TEN below. TEN outlined in red lathework covering note. July 7, 1860.
923. \$10. C., female seated on a plow, two cherubs, anvil, forge, oxen, etc., 10 each side. R., male portrait. L., male portrait.
924. \$10. C., a female in loose drapery seated on a rock, man plowing, and a factory in the distance. R., two little children, 10 above. L., female portrait, X above.
925. \$20. C., horse's head. R., 20. L., TWENTY across.
926. \$20. C., female seated on the right of shield, etc., factory and city in distance. R., portrait of Thomas L. Woodruff, 20 above and below. L., portrait of John Beatty, 20 above and below. Jan. 4, 1854.
927. \$20. C., two females seated, another standing and reading from a book. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., female portrait, XX above.
928. \$50. C., title of bank, 50 and plow on shield surmounted by horse's head at left. L., FIFTY across.
929. \$50. C., shield with the words "Liberty and Prosperity" on the base, female on the left, female holding a shield with FIFTY on it on the right, 50 each side. R., male portrait, 50 above and below. L., male portrait, 50 above and below.
930. \$50. C., head of a little girl. R., a female seated with pen and book, 50 above. L., an Indian girl seated with bow and arrow, 50 above.
931. \$100. C., State arms, 100 at left. R., 100 above. L., NEW JERSEY across.
932. \$100. C., female standing on left of shield, female standing with cornucopia on right, medallion head each side. R. and L., male portrait, 100 above and below.
933. \$100. C., female seated and leaning on a cornucopia, a ship in the distance. R., head of a little girl, 100 above. L., a drove of cattle coming from under a bridge; a train passing over it, 100 above.
934. C., Mercury with wand and flag. R. and L., blank squares for amount. Time Note. Ser. B.

Trenton and New Brunswick Railroad Company.

Trenton Savings Fund Society (Incorporated 1844).

WANTAGE.

Farmers Bank of Wantage (Incorporated 1849).

935. \$1. C., State arms, 1 each side. R., ONE DOLLAR, 1 above and below. L., ONE, 1 above and below. Jan. 5, 1850.
936. \$2. C., State arms, II at right, 2 at left, 2 in lower center. R. and L., TWO across. Jan. 4, 1850.

WOODBURY.

Coopers Creek Bridge Company (Incorporated 1747).

Gloucester County Bank (Incorporated 1855).

937. \$1. C., State arms, cars and ship in distance. R., a female milking a cow, and a cow lying down, ONE and 1 above. L., blacksmith standing before a forge, 1 above, ONE below.
938. \$2. C., 2, female feeding a calf, canal and canal boat in distance at right. R., 2 above and below. L., three females in clouds. TWO outlined in green lathework. May 1, 1865.
939. \$2. C., harvest scene, five men and a load of wheat. R., two cherubs, 2 above. L., man plowing, 2 above. Black and red print. Mar. 1, 1861.
940. \$3. C., boy seated, girl with sheaf of grain on her head, dog, etc. R., milkmaid seated, THREE above. L., half-length of girl, 3 above, THREE below. Sept. 10, 1861.

941. \$3. C., title of bank. R., head of a little girl, 3 above. L., two boys and dog chasing a horse, 3 in corner above.
942. \$5. C., FIVE DOLLARS on lathework strip. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., farmer holding a scythe and seated on the ground, a village and cars in the background, 5 above.
943. \$10. C., portrait of a child. R., portrait of an Italian woman, 10 above. L., four cows, two of them standing in a stream, 10 below.



No. 938.

944. \$20. C., a man shoeing a horse, two men looking on. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., man feeding a horse with a bundle of grass, dog and pigeons, 20 above.
945. \$50. C., a drove of cattle and swine, two men on horses, covered bridge and distant town and cars. R., a currier at work, 50 above. L., full-length figure of Wm. Penn, FIFTY below.
946. \$100. C., title of bank, Signing of the Declaration of Independence in lower center. R., portrait of Washington, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Jefferson, 100 above and below.

Gloucester Savings Fund and Building Association (Incorporated 1855).

Location Unknown.

Bank of Cape May County.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NOS. 37 AND 38.

Two numbers of the Numismatic Notes and Monographs, Nos. 37 and 38, were issued in January by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. No. 37 is entitled "The 'Colts' of Ambrasia," and is by Oscar Ravel. The monograph is profusely illustrated by many plates.

No. 38 is entitled "The Coinage of the Mexican Revolutionists," by Howland Wood, Curator of the Society. This is a rearrangement, with many additions, of his former monograph on the same subject, issued in 1921. It is likewise fully illustrated with 15 plates of the coins.

NEW GUINEA TO HAVE NEW COINS OF CUPRO METAL.

An ordinance has been issued giving New Guinea power to make and issue in the territory cupro nickel penny and halfpenny coins equal in size to a shilling and a sixpence, respectively, says the Melbourne Age. The coins, which are to be without milled edges, are to have the words "Territory of New Guinea" stamped upon them and to have a hole in the centre. This will enable natives to wear them round their necks, says the Age. These coins of Commonwealth value will pass for legal tender within the territory up to five shillings.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

WE CONGRATULATE THE A. N. S.

We feel sure collectors throughout the United States will rejoice at the good fortune which has befallen the American Numismatic Society, New York, in having placed at its disposal funds which will enable it to erect almost an entire new building for its museum of coins and medals and numismatic literature, as well as additional room for its staff, on its present site at Broadway and 156th street, New York city. The funds come to it in the form of a donation from an interested friend who declines to allow his name to be made public. The Society maintains a museum the only one of its kind in this country and had long ago outgrown its present quarters. It is only fitting that it should have at its command sufficient space to house

its steadily growing collections, as well as room for needs in the future. The new building will give the Society ample quarters to accommodate its collecting activities, as well as to further increase its facilities in catering to a growing demand from students and others engaged in research work.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

To commemorate the first anniversary of its organization and to inaugurate a policy it has formulated, the California Coin Club has issued a very attractive medal, which is illustrated here.

Writing of the medal, President John P. Kennedy says: "Each year we plan to issue a medal honoring a living contributor to numismatic science, and in that way show our appreciation of their services. In choosing Mr. Newcomb as the subject for our first medal we have done so in full appreciation of the master text he has prepared covering the large copper cents of 1801, 1802 and 1803. This work is outstanding in prominence and deserves not only our humble recognition but the appreciation as well of all interested in American coinage. We have not selected our subject for next year. Our purpose is, however, to select a living contributor to American numismatics, and will continue such a policy indefinitely."



The first numismatist to be thus honored is Howard R. Newcomb, of Detroit and Los Angeles, long a member of the A. N. A. and a thorough student of American numismatics. The medal bears the bust of Mr. Newcomb, with "Howard Rounds Newcomb" above, and below, "For Advancement of Numismatic Science." The reverse has a wreath enclosing "Honor the Living," with "January 29, 1929," below. Inscription surrounding, "First Anniversary California Coin Club, Los Angeles."

The medal has been struck in gold, silver and bronze. All the copies in gold have been sold. Specimens of the silver and bronze may be obtained by addressing the secretary. Silver, \$4; bronze, \$3.

THE SILVER DOLLAR OF 1928.

The news item in our issue last month that some little difficulty was encountered by Tammany Hall in securing a silver dollar of 1928 to place in the cornerstone of its new building in New York City has caused some collectors to wonder why dollars of last year should be scarce or difficult to get when the report of the Bureau of the Mint shows that nearly two million pieces were coined. The news item referred to stated that the Treasury Department was releasing dollars of 1928 for use only for cornerstone laying or other dedicatory purposes.

In connection with this action of the Treasury Department it might be stated that the coinage of these two million silver dollars in 1928 completes the necessary coinage under the Pittman Act passed as a wartime measure. In 1918 the melting of many silver dollars stored in the Treasury was authorized by Congress in order that the bullion might be sent to India and the Orient to stabilize conditions. There was a provision in the act that the dollars so melted be replaced. All the dollars coined since

that time have been for this purpose. Now that they have been replaced, the coinage of silver dollars is expected to be discontinued.

It appears that silver dollars of 1928 will be scarce in the immediate future for collectors and they probably will command a price considerably above face value. It is not expected that the price will soar in proportion to their present rarity, because of the fact that nearly two million lie in the vaults of the Treasury and may at some future time be released in quantities to satisfy the demands of collectors—and then some.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY MEDAL.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society's foundation it has issued a bronze medal of unique design. The half-century anniversary occurred last summer and was then celebrated by a banquet by the society.



A coin of Syracuse forms the center of the device on the obverse. The inscription on the reverse is: "(Star) 1878-1928 Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society L (fifty)." The medals were struck by the Medallie Art Company, New York.

\$20 AND \$10 NOTES WITH INVERTED BACKS IN CIRCULATION.

Word comes to us from D. A. Crichton, Great Falls, Mont., a member of the A. N. A., that several \$20 and \$10 notes of the Great Falls National Bank with inverted backs have unknowingly been placed in circulation. Collectors in the Northwest should be on the lookout for these notes. It is believed there are 26 of the \$20-\$10 notes and 26 of the \$10-\$20 notes in circulation. Three have been discovered, another bank in Great Falls being the first to note the error in printing.

The freak notes have been traced to a shipment of 26 sheets of four notes each received by the bank in December. It is not known whether all the sheets were misprinted. They were passed out by the bank in the course of business before the error was discovered.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The March, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "The Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers"; "John Alex. Barry Halfpennies"; "The Coventry Halfpenny Tokens"; "Coins of Bible Places"; "What Gives Old Coins Value"; "Some Old Coins"; "Gaze on Vast Sums." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of seven applicants for membership.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE.

In addition to the 10-krone silver piece, the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia has issued two-ducat and four-ducat gold pieces, which are on the border line between commemorative coins and medals. They are made of the standard amount of gold corresponding to these values, and a ducat is figured the equivalent of 89 kronen, but they would not be accepted in ordinary channels of trade, though the banks of Czecho-Slovakia would accept them at their gold values or their equivalents. The pieces do not show a value as money, but have the gold contents "hallmarked" on the left-hand lower obverse. They commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic and also, incidentally, the 1000th anniversary of the death of St. Wenceslaus, the patron saint of Czecho-Slovakia.



The obverse shows the Czecho-Slovakian lion in a shield, with the dates 1918-1928. Above the shield is the figure of St. Wenceslaus, the legendary good king of the country, and behind him appears a group of the "Knights of Mt. Blanik," apparently with the idea that these knights have awakened from their centuries of slumber in this mountain to go forth and liberate the Czecho-Slovakian people. This is a national legend similar to those of other nations, and very much resembling the legend of "King Arthur's Round Table." At the right lower obverse appears the name of the sculptor and designer, Prof. O. Spaniel.

The reverse of the coin shows two other national heroes and their story, within a square. In the upper part the figure of John Huss, the Czech reformer, and in the lower part St. Prokop, who, according to legend, succeeded in binding the devil to his plough and making him work harnessed to it, as shown on the coin. The inscription around the square reads: "JSEM RAZEN Z CESKEHO KOVU," translated, "I am coined from Czech metal."

WILL WE NOW HAVE COINS OF THE VATICAN STATE?

Collectors may shortly have the opportunity to again collect coins of the Papal States, which series was terminated in 1869. The treaty of reconciliation recently signed by representatives of the Pope and the King of Italy will mark the end of the fifty-eight years of estrangement. The official name of the new Papal territory will be the Vatican City or the Vatican State. The Pope will have the right, among other things, to coin money, issue bank notes and postage stamps. The former issue of Papal coins, in gold, silver and copper, extending over many years, was a favorite one with many collectors.

Events leading up to the "voluntary imprisonment" of the Popes really began in 1848 during early efforts of the Italian States to throw off the yoke of the Hapsburgs of Austria. For over 1,100 years Popes had been recognized as temporal as well as spiritual leaders of Central Europe. The Holy Roman Empire of the German and the Austrian kings had endured for centuries by might of arms and the moral support of the Popes, and had maintained the Papal States of Italy as the particular sovereignty of the pontiffs.

When, in 1848, rebellion against Austria broke out under the leadership of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, Pope Leo IX was faced with the problem of deciding whether to support his neighbors and subjects demanding Italian freedom, or remain loyal to his friends, the Austrians. He chose the latter.

Charles Albert was defeated by the Austrian general, Radetzky. The

wrath of Italian patriots turned upon the Pope, who was forced to flee in disguise. Thereupon the Republic of Rome was proclaimed by the defeated Italian patriots, and an assembly decreed the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. The treaty with Austria, signed in 1849, brought Pope Leo IX back to Rome to resume nominal temporal power under the protection of Austria.

Then arose Giuseppe Garibaldi and his "red shirts," and years more of war. Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of Italy in 1861, but his throne was shaky.

The Vatican was guarded by 25,000 French troops. The Franco-Prussian War forced Napoleon to withdraw his troops in September, 1870, whereupon General Cadorna breached the walls of Rome and marched into the city.

Before Victor Emmanuel established his government in Rome, however, he passed a law of guarantees, under which the Pope was assured full prerogatives as a sovereign, his property was exempted from taxation, and he was to be given an income of 3,225,000 lira. The Pope refused to accept the income or to acknowledge the law. Thus he established the policy which has endured for fifty-eight years.

When, in July, 1871, King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome in state, Pope Pius IX shut himself in the Vatican and never since then has a pontiff left the grounds.

Catholic powers were appealed to by Pius IX to restore the papacy to its former status, but most European countries at that time were tired of war.

The passing of years cooled old hatreds, but in the absence of official reconciliation, each successive Pope remained a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican grounds.

COMMEMORATIVE FIVE MARK FOR GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING.

Below is illustrated one of the new German five-mark pieces just issued to commemorate the second centennial of the birth of the German writer, dramatist and philosopher, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. The coins were struck at the Munich mint. It is probable that a three-mark piece of the same design has also been issued.



Lessing was born at Kramenz, Saxony, January 22, 1729. He had a varied career and most of his life was spent in Berlin. In 1770 he accepted the post of librarian at Wolfenbüttel, in which position he passed his remaining years. In 1776 he married Eva König, widow of a Hamburg merchant. He died in 1781.

RESULTS FROM ADVERTISING.

One of our advertisers writes as follows:

"To date (February 13) I've had 72 letters in the 14 days the advertisement has run, and they're still coming in. I disposed of quite a number of coins through this medium and received a great number of requests that I couldn't fill, but which I referred to various collectors whom I knew had the coins in question. Thus the ad helped others as well as myself."

THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AWARD MEDAL.

The medal of award of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1926, is illustrated below. It is struck in light bronze and measures three inches in diameter. (Specimen from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.).

The designs are by Albert Laessle, of Philadelphia, and the dies were cut and the medals made by the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, also of Philadelphia. The designer's description of the medal is as follows:



The spirit of America, awaking to the full potentialities of its 150 years of independence, stands watchful, resourceful, protective, symbolized by the alert and decorative form of a young bald eagle, the mother of freedom, who guards the home nest of peace and prosperity. To stress the fecundity of America and its promise for the future the sculptor has purposely chosen the mother eagle and has placed within the nest the eggs which are the symbol of continuing prosperity. The nest itself, fashioned of oak, bespeaks the strength of the American home and the American nation, while in the background, whence sprang the eagle of freedom, Independence Hall is outlined against the rising sun of American prosperity, happiness, peace and contentment.

ARE GOLD DOLLARS SELLING AT \$1.50 IN ITALY?

We read in a special dispatch from Rome to the New York Sun that sailors on Italian liners connecting with New York do a business of their own in bringing gold coins on their return voyage and selling them to jewelers in Naples and Genoa, getting as much as \$1.50 for \$1 gold pieces, for use as earrings and on necklaces and bracelets.

If there is a market in New York City where gold dollars can be obtained in quantities at a price that enables one to sell them at \$1.50 and make a profit, collectors would like to have the address. We cannot help wondering whether this is just another newspaper yarn or whether something is being put over on the jewelers in Naples and Genoa, and passed on to their customers.

The press dispatch further states that the love for gold-coin adornments in Southern Italy is traditional, having been introduced centuries ago by the Greek and Albanian colonies which settled in those regions. On feast days or fiestas it is not an uncommon sight to see a peasant girl covered with huge medallions and her boy friend vaunting a \$10 gold piece from his watch chain. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 in gold has been diverted to Italy in 1928 for this use.

NAMED REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Edward E. Jones of Pennsylvania has been nominated by President Coolidge to be Register of the Treasury. He will succeed Walter O. Woods, who has been named Treasurer of the United States.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1929.

- 3483 Harry Rotstein, 203 Dunseith Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3484 Madame J. A. Fortier, St. Malachie, Co. Dorchester, Que., Canada.
 3485 John A. Ouske, 3501 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3486 Drury R. Brown, Care of Baldwin State Bank, Baldwin, Kan.
 3487 Willis A. Squier, R. F. D. No. 1, Conklin, N. Y.
 3488 Samuel Swett, 95 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3489 William A. Wivo, 1611 Tyler Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3490 Charles G. Blose, Jordan, Pa.
 3491 Rev. O. L. Schreiber, 12 Myrtle Avenue, Oneonta, N. Y.
 3492 Donald O. Boudeman, 234 South Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 3493 Richard H. Rosholm, 3306 Schubert Ave., Apt. G, Chicago, Ill.
 3494 Earl Tuttle, 190 East Ninth Street, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 3495 Nelson S. Hopkins, 5565 Main Street, Williamsville, N. Y.
 3496 John Keating, 6740 Bennett Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 3497 Robert W. Hubel, 1785 Seyburn Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3498 John R. Carkhuff, 1225 Medina Road, Akron, Ohio.
 3499 Fred W. Noske, 3042 Plankington Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
 3500 Elmer H. Prohl, 1146 South Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1929 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the April issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
William F. Schulz (Siege, Necessity, Oriental), 1108 West Green Street, Urbana, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson Frank G. Duffield
J. C. Stambaugh (United States Coins), Care Daily Globe, Shelby, Ohio	H. Dale Kuhn Harry T. Wilson
Frank Bowman (General), 434 Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.	Lafayette Fridy Rud Kohler
Adolph Flondor (General), 143rd Street, Orland Park, Ill.	Norman Picht Harry T. Wilson
Harold H. Haight (United States Coins), 245 Buckingham Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.	A. Atlas Leve George H. Blake
Col. T. A. Siqueland (Early American), Care State Bank of Chicago, 120 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	Alden S. Boyer Mrs. Marie Boyer
Burton Butler (General, Coins and Medals), 1840 Lake Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Charles Wilbur (General), Revere, Minn.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

J. M. Kean, from 1082 West Edgemore Road, Los Angeles, Cal., to 1082 Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Charles Borum, Jr., from 204 West Freemason St., Norfolk, Va., to 520 Boissevain Ave., Norfolk, Va.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

ADDITION TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Arethuse, No. 21, Fourth Quarterly, 1928.—Numismatic contents: Chronicle of new medals. Obituary of M. Theodore Reinach. Numismatic book reviews. M. L. Kambanis, "Notes on the Chronological Classification of Coins of Athens" (series with names of magistrates), 2 plates.

TO A. N. A. MEMBERS WHO HAVE NOT RENEWED.

The attention of the members of the A. N. A. who have not yet renewed their memberships and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST for 1929 will be in arrears on April 1 and their names will be taken from the mailing list. Those renewing after that date will be required to pay \$4 instead of \$3 in order to obtain the back numbers of the magazine in the interval.

It is necessary that all members who intend to renew (and all are expected to do so) should send in the renewal fee before April 1 in order to save the expense of sending the magazine to those who do not eventually renew. It is a comparatively small matter and should not be neglected. If you have not already done so, send \$3 to General Secretary Harry T. Wilson, 535 North Sawyer Avenue, Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill., before April 1, and keep your name on the mailing list.

INFORMATION REACHES US THAT—

S. H. Chapman, of Philadelphia, sailed on February 7 for a tour of Egypt and Greek and Roman sites around the Mediterranean.

Mrs. H. H. Yawger, of Rochester, widow of former President Yawger, has been spending a few weeks in Florida, recuperating from a severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bauer, of Rochester, sailed on January 19 for a tour of Europe. They expect to be gone six weeks.

President Charles Markus of the A. N. A. has recovered from an attack of pneumonia during December and January.

Vice-President Alden Scott Boyer and Mrs. Boyer, of Chicago, have returned home after several months' stay in France, where Mr. Boyer has business interests. He writes: "Returned to America on the Paris on January 23, having been at sea during a 120-mile-an-hour hurricane, the worst in my experience."

FINDS 1823 QUARTER IN COPENHAGEN.

In his trip to Europe last summer John P. Christiansen, of Seattle, Wash., a new member of the A. N. A., bought an 1823 quarter dollar in Copenhagen, Denmark. The coin has been viewed by several prominent collectors who have agreed that it is the finest 1823 quarter they have seen, it is said. Only a few quarter dollars of this date are known, none of which are as good as this coin, as this has mint lustre, it is said. It has been purchased by H. A. Sternberg, of Dundee, Ill.

VAPORINGS FROM AN IDLE BRAIN.

It is rather late in the season for felicitations, amenities, and pleasantries, but about the time they were due we were battling with a case of pneumonia and unable to do so, but better late than never. Like Moses of old, we had a distant glimpse of the "Promised Land," but did not get there—this time.

The year 1929 promises to be an unusually prosperous one, because it will be the peak year in automobile history by even a larger margin than has been predicted heretofore. In addition, the steel industry, a sure sign of building and railroad construction, has more unfilled orders on hand than usual at this time of year. Hard-road building will be conducted on a larger scale than ever before in every State of the Union. The three industries mentioned will use an unusually large amount of skilled and unskilled labor. This prosperity will enable collectors to purchase an added number of coins, welcome news to the dealers and added "water on their mills."

The Chicago Coin Club is striving strenuously to give us the "best convention ever," and will cause some of the future convention cities to sit up and take notice. An able committee has been appointed under the leadership of that prince of good fellows, J. Henri Ripstra, and an unusually fine program will be served up to the members who attend.

The genial General Secretary of the A. N. A., Harry T. Wilson, is mourn-

ing the fact that this year he will have nothing to do, but next year Harry will be swamped with a new membership list.

We hereby serve notice on him to provide us with an extra page for club memberships, as we are now member of the American Numismatic Society, Life Member No. 6 of the A. N. A., member of the Boston Numismatic Society, the Chicago Coin Club, the Detroit Coin Club, the New York Numismatic Club, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society of San Francisco, the Rochester Numismatic Association, the Western Reserve Numismatic Club of Cleveland, the California Coin Club of Los Angeles, and Honorary Member of the Dallas Coin Club. Beat that if you can, but we stand ready to join any other Coin Club that wishes to have us as a member.

After the Chicago Convention adjourns it is but a short drive to Davenport, where the latch-string is always out for coin collectors to pull. Come out and visit us and we will have Mrs. M. mix up a batch of her celebrated "kartoffel pfannekuchen," the kind that sticks to your ribs, makes you long for more and wish you resided in Davenport! If you were here now we would give you a hoss and cutter ride.

By the way, Harry T. Wilson has a new automobile, trading in his old one, the dealer allowing him \$7.85 for it. We know what the 85 cents is for, Harry, but what is the \$7.00 for?

A number of our members are going to visit Europe this year. We hear that S. H. Chapman has quit business and will make an extended trip over the water and we hope "Hudson" will have the time of his life.

The entire B. Max Mehl family also plans a lengthy trip to Europe. Good luck to them and we hope Max will have his name on the "Mehling list."

The cheerful and lovable Chairman of the Board of Governors, Farran Zerbe, had a fine message for us in the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST, urging the members to renewed efforts in obtaining at least one new member. What a powerful organization we would then have!

Did the members notice the look of anxiety and worry on the face of Howland Wood, curator and "general factotum" of the American Numismatic Society, caused by carrying that heavy piece of "Swedish plate money" as pictured in THE NUMISMATIST not long ago? We hereby appoint F. C. C. Boyd, of New York City, to call on Howland and relieve him of the pesky thing, and request him to write another article soon, for his symposium on the American eagle as pictured on our dollar was highly appreciated and commented on.

We made some charming and lovable acquaintances during our Western trip last winter. A letter received from a dear old member informs us that a certain dealer visited and was wined and dined by him. To reciprocate, this dealer brought forth an uncirculated new variety of Southern Bourbon that had the flavor of 1898 and the kick of a New Orleans mule. After the second libation the Pacific Coast member could see Simon Maccabeus shekels with Moritz Wormser reverses! Powerful and enjoyable stuff, that "likker" must have been!

After this last item is read we expect to be deluged with letters as to what part of the South this stuff can be purchased. Enclose stamps for postage and a reply.

An old Cleveland friend of ours lamented the fact that we never write for THE NUMISMATIST any more, and this letter is the result.

If soporific tendencies ensue, owing to the perusal of this epistle by our numismatic friends, the fault can be laid to the editor, who alone will be to blame.

C. M.

Davenport, Iowa, February 12, 1929.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Half Eagles, 175,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,200,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 15,422,000.

Coinage other than United States: Ecuador, nickel, 9,128,000; Venezuela, silver, 370,000.

Deaths.

JOHN MAX WULFING.

John M. Wulfig, president of the St. Louis Numismatic Society and for many years a member of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society, New York, died at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Louis, on January 27, following a mastoid operation the day previous. He was 69 years old and had been in ill health for several months. He is survived by his widow and three married daughters, as well as his mother. The funeral took place from the Church of Unity and was followed by cremation.

Until 1927, when he retired, he was a member of the firm of Gildehaus-Wulfig Company, wholesale grocers. He was also the head of the Wulfig Realty Company and the Central Investment Company. He united in an unusual manner the character of a successful business man with that of an enthusiast in the study of ancient civilizations. He was president of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, which he helped to establish, and was a councillor of the national organization. His collection of Greek and Roman coins was considered one of the best in the United States. He lately turned over the collection to Washington University, together with a fund for making future additions.

Chancellor Throop, former professor of Greek in the University, and Prof. F. W. Shipley, head of the Latin department, were Mr. Wulfig's close associates in promotion of archaeological research. He had a large library on subjects relating to archaeology and particularly to numismatics.

In his travels abroad, Mr. Wulfig devoted most of his attention to the ruins of classic civilizations in Egypt, Greece and Italy. Dr. James H. Breasted, Egyptologist of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Felix von Luschan of the University of Berlin were close friends. He organized the St. Louis Numismatic Society 15 years ago, and had continuously served as president.

SARAH ELIZABETH HAYES.

Sarah E. Hayes, daughter of Mrs. Anna Kirchner Hayes and the late George L. Hayes, of Washington, Pa., died at her home on January 10 of pneumonia. She was 23 years old and had been ill one week. The late Mr. Hayes had been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, and shortly after his death Mrs. Hayes became a member.

Miss Hayes was a talented and popular young lady and her death came as a shock to her many friends. She had successively graduated from the Washington Parochial School, the Washington High School, the Washington Seminary and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. After a tour abroad with her mother she entered Iowa State College, continuing her studies in journalism and dramatics. Several of her short stories had been accepted by publications. Her father, George L. Hayes, died in 1926.

HISTORY IN COINS.

To mark the opening of the Fifth German Numismatists' Congress in Vienna a new coin collection has been established in the Kunst Historisches Museum. The exhibits have been so arranged as to show the development in the art of coin collecting through the ages and its usefulness to students of history.

It was pointed out at the congress that, for example, the Roman coins found in India enabled later historians to reconstruct the foreign policy of the Roman Empire, while 1,200 coins from the years 1580 to 1620, discovered in Lower Austria, show by their different mintings, 70 in all, the number of petty princes, dukes, bishops, etc., who held sway over the various parts of modern Germany before the later unity. For students of economic history, the exhibits of paper money issued during the war and the inflationary periods in Austria, Germany and Russia, together with documents relating to the return to stable currency, are of exceptional interest.—London Observer.

The American Numismatic Society.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum on January 12, 1929. The meeting was called to order at 3.20 by President Newell.

Present: Messrs. Newell, Wood, Gunther, Gillingham, Case, Beatty, Belden, Reilly, Drowne, Zerbe, Field, Sykes, S. H. Chapman, Kellad, Wormser, Noe, General Falls, Mrs. Brett and Mrs. Cammann.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

President Newell's Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In years gone by I have usually looked upon the annual meeting as a fitting time to review, for the benefit of our members as a whole, the Society's achievements during the twelve months immediately preceding. Perhaps those who prefer to read as they run have especially appreciated this practice. It may also have helped those loyal members whose consciences bring them to the annual meeting, for they might consider that they had secured at least the gist of the year's activities. To-day, however, those who read and those who listen will have to form their ideas of the Society's activities of 1928 solely from the reports of our various officers and committees. My address to-day deals only with the future—but a very important and interesting phase of the future.

Before proceeding, however, I should like to report upon the progress being made with regard to the acquisition of the famous Robertson Collection of Swedish coins. You will remember that at the November meeting attention was called to the extraordinary opportunity presented to the Society of acquiring this great collection at a ridiculously low figure. Soon after, a letter embodying an appeal for assistance was sent out to our members. I am pleased to say that the response to this letter was most gratifying and to date we have received fully three-fourths of the required amount. In view of this I think I am justified in saying that we may now look upon the collection as practically assured to us. It is indeed a noble addition to our museum and I herewith wish to thank the many members who have so generously contributed towards the fund. By this, however, I do not wish to convey the impression that the lists are now closed. Far from it! and I hasten to reassure those who have not yet had the time to consider our appeal that the required sum has not yet been quite completed and that any and all contributions will still be most gratefully received.

The possibilities of growth for the Society, particularly with regard to its ever-increasing usefulness to our country and to numismatic science in general, have been frequently voiced and discussed by us all. Step by step, sometimes even by leaps and bounds, we have gone forward in various departments towards the final realization of these hopes and aspirations. Our collections of coins, medals, decorations and books have grown to be one of the most important assemblages of their kind in the world. We have a sizable fund at our disposal for the publication of scientific monographs, whose ever lengthening line is a tribute to the far-sightedness and generosity of the donor of this fund. Our general fund is also slowly growing, but has not yet reached the necessary proportions commensurate with our phenomenal growth in other lines.

There has always remained, however, one very serious obstacle to our further expansion. The necessity of eventually removing this obstacle has often been mentioned and discussed by us here, but this sorely needed ability to expand has remained a more or less fantastic dream—one only to be realized in the far distant future. The pleasure, therefore, of being able to announce to the Society at large that this almost chimerical hope is about to be realized seems all the greater! The winter had but just commenced when a certain gentleman, who very strictly insists on being known only as the Anonymous Donor, informed me through Mr. Huntington that he was prepared to erect for us the desperately needed addition to our present building!

At the donor's request the Council thereupon appointed a Building Com-

mittee, consisting of Messrs. Eidlitz, Huntington and myself, as President of the Society. Since then this committee has held frequent meetings and tentative plans have been drawn up and discussed with the architect, Mr. H. Brooks Price, of this city. The plans have now been practically perfected and accepted by the Building Committee and the architect is preparing the full-sized drawings. As this is not the place to go into small details, allow me just to give you a very general idea of what the Committee has embodied in its proposals for the addition to our present home. The accepted plans call for a new building, four stories in height (not including a basement for the heating plant) and sixty feet by sixty feet in area, to fill the plot of ground extending between our present building and the Academy of Arts and Letters. The new structure will be closely linked up with our present building, giving us, in all, an imposing edifice one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. Its facade will be of stone and will thus conform in material and architectural details with the remaining buildings on the Terrace.

The main entrance will now be placed in the centre of this facade and will lead directly, by a short flight of steps, into an attractive hall. This hall will open, on the left, into our present exhibition room, and on the right, into a spacious room, some sixty by forty feet, where in future we may hold our meetings in dignity and comfort. The coin room itself will be somewhat increased and to it will be added an impressive vault some fifty feet in length and containing two double tiers of coin cabinets, with sufficient room to house an enormous coin collection. It is proposed to assign a large portion of the present gallery to the purposes of the library and, further, to add to the latter on the west a reading room, and possibly smaller study or seminar rooms.

On the floor immediately below the main floor will be found some attractive rooms facing due south, where important collections could be suitably and comfortably installed by any of our members who might decide to do so. In addition, there will here be found a scientific laboratory, photograph rooms, an exhibition room, various storage rooms, etc. Similar rooms will be continued on the next floor below, where will also be located the janitor's apartment.

This, very roughly indeed, may give you some idea of the noble edifice about to be erected, through the generosity of one man, for the proper housing of the American Numismatic Society and its belongings, and to the glory and advancement of our favorite science. It will, indeed, be a proud moment for us all when next winter the doors of the new building are thrown open to our members and we can enter into the heritage to which we have long been looking forward—the most impressive and beautiful, the most up-to-date, the best arranged numismatic institution in the world!

EDWARD T. NEWELL.

Report of the Secretary.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

The Secretary's annual report is usually, and very properly, concerned about our membership. Aside from the financial support involved (more than 10 per cent. of our annual expenses), the progress of our organization is dependent heavily upon having an active and interested membership. The statement that the income from dues is more than 10 per cent. is made advisedly. We must remember that this does not include the income from the comparatively large number who have qualified as Life Fellows and Life Associates. Of the former there are 84 and of the latter, 28.

The work our Society is doing is getting to be known by a steadily growing number, and among those who are engaged in research or in allied fields it is to our Museum that they have recourse for numismatic material. In our efforts to extend the privileges of our Society to an increased number may we not again ask our members to realize that in inviting others to become our supporters they will be doing merely what in many cases is expected of them. Few people will ask for such an invitation, and many of those who do ask seem to have assumed that our membership is restricted to those who are publishing or actively collecting. May we, therefore, urge you to make nominations or to inform the Secretary of any individuals who might consider favorably an invitation to become a member.

Death has taken a heavy toll of our membership during the year 1928:

Fellows—J. S. Durand, J. W. Pierce, Col. T. Reinach (Honorary), J. S. Tilney, J. O. Woodward.

Associates—James B. Ford, H. A. Grueber (Corresponding), T. S. Miller, H. H. Yawger.

The roll of Associates at the end of the year is 347, but from this number there should be deducted the name of one of whose death we learned after the 1929 bills had been sent. There should, however, be added nine Associates elected at the November meeting of the Council, but as there were at the December meeting five Fellows elected, the final number for 1928 should be 351, of which number 28 are Associates for life.

The total number of Fellows for the beginning of 1929 is 139, but this number should be increased to 144 as five Fellows were elected at the January meeting held yesterday.

The names of the Fellows elected during the year are: Charles E. Fowler, J. J. Gunther, B. G. Johnson, Shepard Pond, Farran Zerbe, George C. Martin, G. F. Marlrier, G. Bauer, R. Burrage, R. E. Case, R. W. De Forest, T. O. Mabbott, Miss G. M. A. Richter.

In closing, may I note two very much appreciated gifts received during this year: The beautiful Chinese rug on the floor of this room, given us by Mr. John Reilly, Jr., and a very useful adjustable magnifying glass with an electric light attachment, which we owe to the generosity of Mrs. Cammann, who wrote that she hoped that this gift would serve to increase the conveniences of our Museum.

Respectfully submitted,

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Report of the Curator.

During the year 1928 the activities of the coin department have been confined largely to rearranging and putting in better shape the European and Far Eastern coins. This was necessary, as many sections had become overcrowded, which had brought about a certain amount of disorder. At the same time, many of the coins were cleaned by the new electrical process installed over a year ago. This is very slow, as at the present time we have inadequate facilities for doing this kind of work. A large amount of photography has been done during the year, both for ourselves and for others. The new accessions have also taken up considerable time. I have not made an actual check-up, but it would seem that the number of visitors and people asking to see the Curator and his assistant has decidedly increased.

With the advent of an assistant, the Curator has been able to devote more time to research and writing, as well as to concentrate more on the Oriental coins.

During the past year the additions to our cabinet have been over 8,600 pieces—twice as many as last year, and somewhat more than our yearly average of a little over 7,000 pieces.

Without having any exact count of the number of pieces in our cabinet, our books show that we have acquired since 1858 about 175,000 items. Deducting duplicates, we probably have over 150,000 coins, medals, paper money, etc. When we moved into this building in 1908, we had about 36,000 coins and medals. Since then we have added nearly 140,000 pieces. Of the pieces acquired the average for a number of years back has been: Gifts, 86 per cent.; purchases, 14 per cent. The last two years our purchases have amounted to over 26 per cent.

The proportion of coins, medals, and paper money added to our cabinet during the past ten years is: Coins, 74 per cent.; medals, 11 per cent.; paper money, 15 per cent.

During the year we purchased the Robertson Collection of German Bracteates, largely through the generosity of Mr. Newell. This Collection comprised over 200 pieces, and through Mr. Newell's further kindness about 40 more important pieces have been added. These peculiar and interesting pieces have been on view most of the year, but have now been withdrawn.

We are now buying Mr. Robertson's Collection of Swedish Coins, but as we have not yet received the whole amount asked for, we have not yet concluded the purchase.

The most notable donation during the year has been thirty-seven hundred pieces of Austrian and German post-war paper money and over six hundred German metallic tokens, the gift of Mr. Julius Gutttag. The Bechtler coining press, which he presented to us at our last Annual Meeting, has since been permanently installed and has had a fair amount of publicity. The firm of Gutttag Brothers has, as in other years, kept us supplied with the various new issues. Mr. Elliott Smith presented us with his collection of medals and tokens relating to slavery, numbering 100 pieces. A very large proportion of these we did not have. From Miss Mary T. Cockcroft we received a miscellaneous collection of 300 coins. I wish also to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Newell, Mr. Powell and the Medallie Art Company for their constant donations to our cabinet.

The summary for the year is as follows:

3,996 coins and tokens; 760 medals and decorations; 3,861 pieces of paper money; 8 weights and miscellaneous; 1 coining press, making a total of 8,627 pieces, from 119 donors.

NAMES OF DONORS—1928.

Edward D. Adams.
Miss Corinne C. Belden.
Joseph Barnett.
Frederick C. C. Boyd.
William N. Bourne.
Roger Noble Burnham.
Reginald P. Bolton.
Miss Dorothy Blair.
W. Gedney Beatty.
A. D. Burgess.
George Blumenthal.
William R. Britton.
Alden Scott Boyer.
George F. Brown.
Alfred R. Bellinger.
Mrs. George B. Cammann.
Miss Mary T. Cockcroft.
William Campbell.
Mrs. Morris Cohn, Jr.
Edward P. Casey.
Sanford L. Cluett.
Henry W. Cannon.
Henry Russell Drowne.
H. E. Davis.
Dr. A. de Yoanna.
Robert James Eidlitz.
General De Witt Clinton Falls.
Henry Fletcher.
Reinhold Faellen.
William B. Osgood Field.
F. R. Fancher.
Julius Gutttag.
George S. Godard.
Harrold E. Gillingham.
Edward A. Gilroy.
John Jacob Gunther.
Albert Gallatin.
H. D. Gibbs.
John W. Garrett.
Henry A. Greene.
Charles W. Gould.
Miss Eugenie Heller.
Rev. Edward J. Hornung.
Rev. O. F. Humphreys.
McDougall Hawkes.
William O. Hart.
H. L. Hill.
William J. Hueg.
F. W. Hodge.
Samuel V. Hoffman.
Dr. Herbert E. Ives.
George Jarosciewicz.
Irving Jones.
G. N. Jeppson.
Albert M. Kohn.
Emil W. Kohn.
George F. Kunz.
William C. Langdon.
Frank I. Liveright.
Howard C. Levis.

Francis A. Livingston.
Alfred E. Lichtenstein.
E. T. Lambert.
H. L. Ling.
Kirkor Minassian.
Richard Merolle.
P. A. Mosman.
Hoyt Miller.
Walter J. Mulligan.
James A. Macallister.
Albert F. Madlener.
F. K. Curtis.
Charles Markus.
Edward T. Newell.
Jacob Novack.
Waldo Newcomer.
J. Zado Noorian.
William C. Osborn.
William R. Powell.
Shepard Pond.
Stephen H. P. Pell.
Joseph Penny.
Wayte Raymond.
Robert Robertson.
E. K. Rossiter.
Oscar L. Richard.
Edward Robinson.
Edwin P. Robinson.
Elliott Smith.
Charles N. Schmall.
Thomas K. Schmuck.
James Storrer.
Mrs. Jonathan M. Swanson.
André Salles.
Raymond S. Saltoun.
Herbert Scoville.
Floyd T. Starr.
Mortimer L. Schiff.
Samuel M. Spink.
Mrs. Henry F. Tilge.
Dr. Uyeda.
Arthur C. Wyman.
Frederick Ward.
Ernest H. Webber.
Arthur Woodward.
James A. Wehn.
E. A. Weber.
Emil Wikstrom.
D. C. Wismer.
Moritz Wormser.
Howland Wood.
Mrs. Thekla Zipfel.
American Museum of Safety.
Columbia University.
Cook Sesquicentennial Commission.
Joseph K. Davidson's Sons.
Gutttag Brothers.
The Kingdom of Italy.
Medallie Art Company.
Curtis Publishing Company.

HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

Report of the Treasurer.

GENERAL FUND (Principal Account).

Balance on hand January 1, 1928	\$ 400.00	
Life Membership, E. B. Stebbins	100.00	
Legacy, Estate of Dr. W. Gilman Thompson	1,000.00	
Sale of Securities	3,081.50	\$4,581.50
		<hr/>
Invested in guaranteed First Mortgage, 5 %		\$2,920.25
Leaving a balance of uninvested funds in Principal Account . . .		<u>\$1,661.25</u>

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.	Expenses.
Interest received .....\$10,902.79	Deficit of 1927\$ 514.21
Interest, Special Fund .. 5,275.02	Salaries and wages 16,287.56
Annual Dues 2,365.12	Stationery, supplies 469.42
Donations 340.00	Photographing and sun-
	dries 702.81
	Light and fuel 904.45
	Postage, telephone, etc... 517.45
Overdraft for 1928\$ 522.75	Repairs to furniture 9.78
<u>\$19,405.68</u>	<u>\$19,405.68</u>

Balances on hand for specific purposes:

Numismatic Notes and Monographs	\$7,709.64
Publications of Medals	1,160.43
Avery Fund	127.14
Groh Memorial Fund	32.32
J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund	1,585.83
A. M. Sullivan Medal Fund	1,033.03
Transit Account	128.20
Special Purchase Fund	2,022.06
Printing Account	299.50
Library Account (overdraft)	21.79

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Treasurer.

Report of the Librarian.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Numismatic Society:

Three years ago, in reporting on the Library's growth in the ten years previous during which I had been in charge, there was occasion to look back upon the development within that period. Today, after briefly referring to the past year, I propose to look forward.

In the reports for the Spring and Fall meetings, accessions were cited and a list of the more important among them was given. There is good reason for pride in the titles which have been thus announced during the past years because, in addition to the newer publications, they provide a sizable list of rare and serviceable treatises. Not until one has tried to obtain such from other libraries—even such splendidly equipped ones as the New York Public Library or the Library of Columbia University—does one realize how much it means to have them available. Of the very greatest importance are our files of periodicals and of auction catalogues for our field—these are not to be surpassed anywhere. You will not need to be reminded how large a part in this result is due to the generosity and foresight of Mr. Huntington when this building was erected. The stimulus given at that time has not been allowed to weaken, and, thanks to the support of appreciative members, there has been no slackening in the building up of our Library since that time.

Of the additions since the Fall meeting the most important is a publication by Adolfo Herrera, in fifty-six parts, entitled "Medallas Españolas." This work was issued in a very limited edition, and we are fortunate to have had the set offered us by a Spanish bookseller. It is very difficult to

obtain adequate publications regarding medals. The costliness and the prospect of a very limited sale serve as a prohibition.

Another important accession is a group of five carefully-kept notebooks of Mr. W. H. Valentine, purchased after his death. These strengthen our already impressive section of books on Oriental numismatics.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of gifts since the Fall meeting—of Mr. Beatty's Christmas gift of cash for needs of the Library, of copies of auction catalogues and of periodicals which have come from time to time from Messrs. Eidlitz, Gillingham, Belden, Drowne and Beatty.

You will be interested in some word of the Library in the new addition which our President has described for you. The Library, as has been said, is to remain in its present quarters, but they are to be amplified. The continuation of the present room across the north front of the building will serve chiefly as a reading room. The release of the space now occupied by Mr. Reilly's collection will provide for future growth. The policy will continue to be, however, keeping together in the present Library room all indispensable publications. Obsolete volumes will be relegated to the balcony, and by also removing the floor cases and any unnecessary furniture there will be ample room for the books which have not been superseded and we shall not deprive ourselves of an invaluable feature of our present building—its compactness. It means much to have all the authorities within easy reach and not to have to go for them from one end of the building to the other. I bespeak the continuance of the support which the Library has been receiving at your hands, and trust that the Library will not fall short of its aim of providing even more effective service than in the past.

Respectfully submitted,
SYDNEY P. NOE, Librarian.

Report of the Committee on Ancient Coins.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—There have been practically no accessions of ancient coins in the past year. I have only to report that we received about 15 pieces from Mr. Kirkor Minassian, a gift much appreciated. The Museum also purchased one plated coin of Thurium, which accession is hard to wax enthusiastic over. We hope to do better this year.

There were many fine Greek coins sold at the Lucerne auction last June and the prices fetched were record-breaking. As a European dealer said when looking over these prices, "You may not have been able to buy many of these coins, but it greatly enhances the value of those you already have"—cold comfort to a true collector, who, like the horse leech's daughter, always wants "more."

I should like to mention that members who collect Greek coins frequently assemble at the Museum on Saturday afternoons to show their recent purchases, exchange ideas, and talk over matters pertaining to their avocation. Any members interested in this branch of Numismatics will always be welcome.

Respectfully submitted,
HOYT MILLER, Chairman.

Report of Committee on War Medals, Decorations and Insignia.

The year 1928 has not been as satisfactory in the matter of new specimens for the Society's cabinets as your Committee would have wished. There have been few new medals or decorations authorized or issued. The following additions have been made through the generosity of members and by purchase:

United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Colonel Lindbergh.
New Jersey National Guard, Medal of Merit.
Bolivia, Order of the Condor of the Andes.
Chile, Officer's Star, for the War of the Pacific vs. Bolivia and Peru.
Belgium, Chaplain's Cross.
France, Medal for American Volunteers with French Army, 1914-17.
Dardanelles Campaign. Medal for Evades. Medal for the Mutilée.
England, Medal with bar IRAQ.

The thanks of this Committee is extended to those who have been gener-

ous to the Society's collection and we trust all members will have this branch of our activities frequently in mind.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Chairman;
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
DeWITT CLINTON FALLS,
STEPHEN H. P. PELL.

Report of Committee on Foreign Coins.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Foreign Coins, by way of its report for the year 1928, begs to review briefly such new issues of coins as have come to its notice during the past year, as follows:

Austria—To commemorate the centenary of the death of the great musician, Franz Schubert, a 2-shilling silver piece was issued in 1928, the obverse showing the bust of the composer and the reverse a circle of armorial shields.

Chile—A new issue has made its appearance, with the date 1927, the obverse showing the condor on a rock, and the reverse the value within a wreath. The values and metals are: In gold, 100, 50, and 20 pesos; in silver, 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pesos; in nickel, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

Cyprus—In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the occupation of this island by Great Britain, a very attractive silver piece of approximately dollar size, of the value of 45 piastres, was issued in 1928. The obverse shows the crowned bust of King George V and the reverse two heraldic leopards.

Czecho-Slovakia—To commemorate its tenth anniversary as an independent republic, a silver 10-krone piece has been issued in 1928, the obverse showing the bust of President Masaryk and the reverse the coat-of-arms.

Ecuador—Minor currency in new designs was issued in 1924 but had not previously been reported; value 10 and 5 centavos, in nickel; obverse showing the heads of South American patriots, probably Bolivar and San Martin, and the reverse the coat-of-arms.

Finland—It is reported that this Republic is issuing a new subsidiary coinage, though specimens have not yet been received here. Values and metals: In copper, 10 pennia; in silver-bronze, 50 pennia and 1 markka; in aluminum-bronze, 5, 10, and 20 markkaa.

France and Colonies—Conforming to the stabilization of the French franc, steps have been taken by the French mint for the issue of new silver and gold coins corresponding to the new standard of values. A competition has been held for the selection of the new design. The new values will be: Gold, 100 francs; silver, 20, 10 and 5 francs.

Colonies—In 1924, reports indicate, a standardized set of token currency was issued for the French Colonies of Cameroun, Indo-China, Syria, Togoland and Tunisia. The obverse shows the French liberty head and the reverse three palm leaves, the value and the interesting inscription "Territories Under the Mandate of France." The values are 50 centimes, 1 and 2 francs, and the metal is aluminum-bronze. The names of the colonies is the only differentiation for the several territories.

Germany—This republic has continued, with the issue of commemorative coins, in the making of propaganda for its cultural past. The fourth centennial of Albrecht Durer has been celebrated by a special exhibition at Nuremberg, for which special 3-mark pieces, dated 1928, designed by Prof. Nida-Rumel, have been issued, the obverse showing the head of Durer and the reverse the eagle of the Reich.

Naumburg celebrated the 900th anniversary of its founding, and Dinkelsbuehl its 1000th anniversary, by the issue of 3-mark pieces dated 1928, the obverse showing objects and coat-of-arms emblematic of the city, and the reverse the German eagle. Considering the unimportance of these cities, the Government seems rather generous in permitting the issuance of these commemorative coins.

Irish Free State—To further emphasize the achievement of their ambitions for independence, the Irish Free State, toward the end of 1928, de-lighted the numismatic world with the appearance of a numismatic zoo. The obverse of all the coins shows the harp of Erin, while the denominations and types of the reverses are as follows: Bronze, farthing with a woodcock, halfpenny with a sow and a litter, penny with a hen and chicks; nickel,

3-pence with a rabbit, 6-pence (real) with a greyhound; silver, shilling with a bull, florin with a salmon, and half-crown with a horse. Pride in its national consciousness would make it impossible for the ignorant foreigner to understand the coinage were it not for the fact that they show the harp as the national emblem and give the value and date in English letters. The greater part of the inscription is in Gaelic.

Italy—Silver 20 lire (1928) to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the end of the World War and the Italian victory. Obverse, helmeted head of King; reverse, fasces and head of lion, with inscription, "Better to live one day as a lion than 100 years as a sheep"; 2-lire (1928), golden bronze, to commemorate the Milan exposition; obverse, head of King to right, stating that the coin was struck "under the rule of King Victor Emanuel III"; reverse, showing an heroic figure on horseback and the very interesting inscription "Benito Mussolini, Head of the Government." The two issues are characteristic of political conditions in Italy and of the aims and principles of the Fascist Government.

Jugo-Slavia—The first specimens of a new issue dated 1925 have come to notice; the obverse shows the head of King Alexander I to the left, the reverse, value and date within wreath surmounted by crown; in gold, 20 dinars; in silver, 2 dinars.

Luxemburg—First specimens of a token coinage dated 1924 have now been received. The obverse shows monogram of the Queen, C. H.; the reverse, on the higher denominations, a figure of an ironworker at work, and value within wreath on the lower ones. Denominations, 5 and 10 centimes, 1 and 2 francs. In 1927 a 25-centime piece was issued; obverse, coat of arms; reverse, value, date and oak leaves.

Paraguay—In 1925 a new type 2-peso piece was issued in nickel, the obverse showing the star and rays of the coat-of-arms of the republic, and on reverse, the value.

Poland—The year 1925 saw the issue of a rather attractive-looking silver piece of almost dollar size in the denomination of 5 zloty, the obverse showing the allegorical figure of Poland instructing a youth, and the reverse, the Polish eagle.

Portugal—In 1924 the escudo was struck, the obverse showing a seated figure of the republic, and the reverse the well-known emblem of the country, the armorial shield superimposed upon the globe. In 1926 a 10-centavo piece was issued in copper with the head of the republic to the left, and the value on the reverse. A nickel issue of different designs seems to have followed or supplemented these earlier issues, in 1927, the obverse showing the Portuguese conception of a liberty head to the right, and the reverse the coat-of-arms within garlands of leaves above the value, 50 centavos and 1 escudo, respectively.

Roumania—An issue of beautiful gold coins has just been seen for the first time, though dated 1922. They were intended to commemorate the coronation of King Ferdinand as King of Greater Roumania, but their actual issue was considerably delayed, perhaps owing to the illness of the King or owing to financial difficulties. Illustrations of the design appeared some years ago in a French numismatic magazine, probably at the time the design of the artist, P. M. Dammann, was accepted. There are two different designs: The 100 lei and the 20 lei show the head of the King with laurel wreath, and the reverse the very elaborate coat-of-arms flanked by lions. These two values are struck in red gold of the usual coin size and thickness. The other two values, 50 lei and 25 lei, are struck in yellow gold on a broad, thin planchet, the obverse showing the crowned bust of the King in coronation robes, while the reverse shows the crowned and veiled bust of Queen Marie in the national costume. This issue is particularly attractive and interesting to us in America because we have become so familiar with Queen Marie, owing to her headline-featured travels in the U. S. A.

Russia—In 1926 a set of minor currency was struck in brass of the values of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopeks. The obverse shows the Soviet emblem and the reverse the value between ears of corn.

Sweden—1928, 50 ore, silver, obverse crowned coat of arms, reverse value and laurel branches.

A number of specimens of these issues have been most generously donated to our society by Mr. Gutttag, and we wish to take this occasion to express

hearty appreciation of Mr. Gutttag's efforts to keep the collections of the Society up to date and to supply the latest issues in this field.

We also take this occasion to express our heartiest approval of the steps which have been taken for the Society to acquire Mr. Robertson's collection of Swedish coins, as the possession of this fairly complete collection of coins of Sweden will tend to round out the series of foreign coins owned by our Society. We heartily endorse the efforts of our President, and we hope that the membership of the Society will recognize the value of the collection and generously complete the quota of the subscription which is still short.

A word remains to be said on the subject of auction sales of foreign coins. Abroad, a good many rich collections have been dispersed in the auction mart. Among them we point out further important parts of the Vogel collection, sold by Hess; the Swiss collections of Iklé, of St. Gall, sold by Hamburger; the collection of coins of Tyrol, of Engineer Franz Seif, of Munich, sold by Helbing, and the Franz Pauli collection, replete with gold coins and multiple talers, sold by Kraus. Of course this does not approach a complete list of auctions held abroad. On the other hand, in our own country, we must lament the lack of foreign material coming on the market and the low prices realized on such little material of this nature as does come up for sale.

To the great regret of your committee, interest in foreign coins, especially of the older issues, seems to be at low ebb, and we are convinced that the American public is missing a great opportunity to acquire Numismatic treasure of great historical and artistic value by confining its collecting activities to the American series and the ancients and passing over the vast field of European coins from the end of the Middle Ages down to the present. We hope that this part of our report may reach the eyes of some incipient numismatists who will join us in collecting this much neglected field.

Respectfully submitted,
MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman;
WM. F. BELLER.

Report of the Committee on the Award of the Huntington Medal.

The eleventh award of the Archer M. Huntington medal, bestowed in recognition of literary or other services to the science of numismatics, is this time presented for scholarly work in the field of Oriental research. It is with great satisfaction that your Committee announces as the choice of the Society the name of Edouard von Zambaur, of Vienna, Austria. His efforts have been largely confined to Mohammedan subjects, and we have from his pen, chiefly in the Vienna Society's Numismatic Journal, his "Contributions a la numismatique Orientale," in three parts; "Pragung der Osmanen in Bosnien," and a number of reviews and smaller articles. His latest work, which appeared in 1927, the "Manuel de Genealogie et de Chronologie pour l'Histoire de l'Islam," a folio volume of over 400 pages, is of the greatest value not only to the Oriental numismatist but to the historian and Oriental scholar in general. This genealogy not only shows profound research and scholarship but also most careful editing, supplemented by careful and abundant notes.

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
HOWLAND WOOD,
AGNES B. BRETT.

Report of the Committee on Indian Peace Medals.

No Indian Peace Medals have been added to the Society's collection during the past year and none have come to the attention of your Committee.

Three medals have, of late, become so scarce that it is not to be wondered at that they seldom turn up, and the Society's collection is now so large that usually when they can be secured they are not wanted.

Efforts are being made to secure one, and possibly two, of the large oval, engraved medals of Washington as a loan and for exhibition, it not being possible to obtain them by purchase.

Information that we have not already is nearly as hard to acquire as the medals themselves, and we have nothing to report in that line, either.

This Committee should be in a position to use a thousand dollars or more

at any time. These things are apt to appear unexpectedly, and if not secured promptly the opportunity may be lost and not occur again.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Paper Money.

FOREIGN PAPER MONEY.

The redistribution of the gold excess that has been gradually taking place has greatly assisted the financial restoration of Europe to a sound money basis and, as a natural consequence, retired from use the greatest aggregation of paper money obligations, issued in connection with the World War, that history has ever known.

Following the great shipment abroad of gold in 1927, reported a year ago, some four hundred million dollars more were shipped out of the United States in the first ten months of 1928.

The unsecured European paper notes which were issued in practically unlimited amounts to finance the cost of the war and subsequent reconstruction gradually depreciated until they lost all relation to their nominal values and have now almost entirely disappeared, and new paper money, on a gold basis, has been issued in limited quantity, as a matter of convenience, until gold becomes more plentiful. This change seems to have gone over nearly all the world, so that hereafter little can be said as regards depreciated paper money, as only sound money, on a gold basis, will be in use.

One-fourth of the countries that have resumed gold payments have adopted new currency units with unfamiliar names, and there is now a lack of uniformity in Central Europe, which may eventually have to be overcome in order to facilitate trade.

As my sources of information are very limited, and reports nowadays only refer to gold, my story gradually grows shorter, and will hereafter necessarily have to cover only such items as may come to my attention.

The noteworthy event of the year, the final step in the financial stabilization of post-war Europe, was the adoption by the French Parliament of a new franc. Of its predecessor, of World War fame, 'tis said "It has slipped, recovered a bit, slipped a bit further, recovered, stood still, slipped, long poised on the edge of the toboggan, but never quite making the slide, and apparently saved from destruction by making the supreme effort." When the French speak of the Verdun of the franc the figure is a very happy one. French money has been waging the flexible defense of which we heard so much during the war. At the close of 1927 there were 2,774,515,700 francs in circulation, equivalent to \$122,000,000, and also about one billion francs in tokens of the Chamber of Commerce. On June 24th both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate passed the bill for the creation of a new standard franc having a value equal to 25.52 to a dollar, or 3.93 cents, and the new franc was by decree made worth 65.5 milligrams gold. There were 59,000,000,000 paper francs reported in circulation, and the 5, 10 and 20 franc notes will cease to be legal tender on December 31st, 1932. It will, however, be many months before the new gold and silver coins will be issued in sufficient quantity to replace the paper francs, and it will probably take till 1932 to complete the task, and make paper money a souvenir of war times.

Had France done to the franc what Germany did to the mark, she would have been able to wipe out her domestic debt and have new money, with 100 per cent. gold reserve behind it; for she had 11,000,000,000 francs in money, at par value, before the war, and she now has that much in gold.

France has thus been the last of the great nations of Europe to put her money on a gold basis, and thus closes an era of ten years of currency inflation and depression so fantastic that it could not have been predicted by any one fifteen years ago. France has, in effect, cancelled about four-fifths of her pre-war internal debt and a large part of the indebtedness subsequently incurred. Italy stabilized the lira at about five cents, thus canceling three-quarters of her old debt. Austria, Hungary, Poland and Russia obliterated their old currency entirely, and Germany practically did the same. The smaller nations of Eastern Europe have stabilized temporarily at rates practically canceling from 85 to 97 per cent. of their old internal indebtedness. Great Britain, alone, gloriously succeeded in establishing

her pre-war currency parity, but at great cost to her people in retrenchment, unemployment and depression.

Considering the chaos of five years ago, the financial recovery has been surprisingly rapid, and has been materially assisted by some seven or eight billion dollars which have been loaned by the United States toward the reconstruction of Continental Europe.

The aftermath of the World War is about over, but we hardly stop to think what this great cancellation of paper money and change to a gold basis has entailed. It has practically obliterated thousands of millions of dollars in savings; savings of thrifty clerks, shopkeepers and peasants, savings to support untold thousands that were aged and infirm, savings that were set aside to support widows and orphans, savings that represented the labor of a lifetime—all gone and nothing left. It is true that a few smart people profited during the "inflation jag," and there were speculators, and a class called Galicians, a shifty-eyed gentry who gambled in currency as exchange rates varied, but they were a small minority and the great majority were the sufferers.

England—The Bank of England has issued one-pound and ten-shilling notes to supersede the Parliamentary notes in use for the past dozen years.

Irish Free State—The Currency Commission has issued notes for one pound and ten shillings.

Turkey has issued new paper currency to replace the notes in circulation during the former regime. The old paper money bore the "toughra" or cipher of the Sultan, but on the new this was omitted, and on the smaller denominations a water-mark introduced reproducing a portrait of the Ghazi, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, which was also engraved and shown in colors on the notes of larger values. As no portraits had formerly been allowed by Koranic tradition, lest they become an object of idolatrous veneration, this was a great shock to orthodox Moslems and, in a measure, abhorrent to them.

It is reported the Anatolian peasants, to overcome their religious scruples, pricked the eyes of the Republican President Kemal with a pin, which fact greatly aroused the ire of Angora and resulted in a law being passed threatening severe penalties to anyone caught mutilating the new paper currency, or even tendering it in payment; so that now, in the bazaars all notes are carefully examined for pin pricks. The peasants had also heretofore been accustomed, after selling their tobacco, fig or raisin crop to foreign buyers, to sew up the notes in their mattresses, only bringing them out reluctantly when needed for rare purchases, which always created quite a stringency in the money market of commercial cities after the crops were sold. This old custom has greatly delayed the process of redemption by the Angora Government. While in the past it was often said "The East never changes," it is now manifest that even with the impetus of a "new era" changes progress slowly.

Palestine has issued new paper money in amounts for 5, 10, 50 and 100 pounds, all said to be slightly larger than our bills, whereas their one-pound note is smaller and printed green, and the 500 mills, or half pound, (equal to \$2.44), is lavender.

Of China, early in the year, there were articles headed "Chinese War Lords Debauch Currency," and it has become evident that serious problems face the commercial future of Northern China. The new Manchurian issue of "fengpiao"—paper dollars—which were being used to pay for official purchases of crops, quickly depreciated to twelve to a dollar, and in Tientsin the Chihli Provincial Bank gave notice they no longer redeemed their own paper money at par, and, in consequence, the value slumped to 34 cents on the dollar. Subsequently their entire issue of twenty-eight million dollars was repudiated.

Early in June, 1928, a traveler reported a very confusing situation, for on arriving at Tientsin he found his small silver was "good money" and his Pekin paper money would not be accepted. At Tsingtao he found neither Pekin nor Tientsin money would be accepted, except at a heavy discount, and a Pekin silver twenty-cent piece was worth only five cents in trade. In Darien only Japanese yen, worth about fifty cents American, were acceptable. In Mukden twenty-eight fengpiao were worth a yen, and their own paper dollar of about the same value, while small silver, used south of the Great Wall, would not be accepted. In Harbin no fengpiao were accepted, and they had their own dollars, worth about 70/100 of a yen, but to travel

East it was necessary to pay in Russian gold rubles, worth about 51 cents. There is also "big money" and "little money," so-called, in use, the former consisting of small currency notes of 10, 20 and 50 cent denominations, useless elsewhere, much like shinplasters of our Civil War days. The "little money" was debased silver coins, exchangeable at the rate of a dollar thirty for a silver dollar.

This present money tangle is said to be a frightful tax on business of all kinds, and one can well imagine the great difficulties involved in trading.

In closing I desire to say no doubt many countries have issued new notes during the year, but, unfortunately, I have not been in a position to hear of them.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY.

On United States paper money your committee can report continued progress in the preparation of the new small money, the initial issue of which, it is expected, will take place in July of the present year.

Not all of the plates are yet finished, but a few have been and are already being used for printing the first notes. It is the Treasury's plan to issue all kinds of currency, except National Bank notes, from \$1 to \$20 in the initial issue, and possibly the higher denominations of the Gold Certificates and Federal Reserve notes will be also issued at that time.

Issues of the large-size currency by the Treasury will cease on April 30, 1929, and until the small money is issued the demand will be met by the Federal Reserve banks from their stocks of new or circulated currency.

The issuance of the new-size currency will be through the Federal Reserve banks and their branches, and not through the Treasury. At the creation of the Federal Reserve System it was contemplated that National Bank currency would be retired, but this currency has continued so long, the Secretary of the Treasury deems it advisable to submit the matter to Congress for further consideration. Should Congress decide to continue this class of notes, then the Treasury Department will begin the production of them in the reduced size early in the next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1929.

The following denominations and portrait designs have been decided upon:

\$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Lincoln; \$10, Hamilton; \$20, Jackson; \$50, Grant; \$100, Franklin; \$500, McKinley; \$1,000, Cleveland; \$5,000, Madison; \$10,000, Chase.

The only denomination of Silver Certificate will be the \$1, which will bear a blue scalloped seal.

The Legal Tenders will be the \$2 and \$5, both with red scalloped seal.

The Gold Certificates will consist of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. These will bear the yellow scalloped seal.

The Federal Reserve notes will be \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, and will bear a green scalloped seal.

In case it is determined to issue National Bank notes, the denominations will probably be from \$5 to \$100 and of the same designs as the other currency with the name of the bank over-printed on the face of the note. The seal will likely be brown.

This new currency will be printed from plates containing 12 subjects, in two vertical rows of six subjects each. The plate letters will run from A to L. All the notes printed on one sheet will bear the same number. That is, the sheets will be numbered instead of the notes, and in order to positively identify a note the plate letter as well as the number must be noted.

Much interest has been manifested in this new small-size money, and it will probably make many new collectors, and in this way be a boon to numismatics.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Medals.

It is now five years since the American Numismatic Society held its Exhibition of Foreign Medals, gathered by the Committee of which I am Chairman. I think it is about time that the Society should do something more in the same field to focus the interest. I know there are some who will feel that

this is too soon, and, indeed, that there are some who would say that any achievement of the kind should never be repeated. But it is certain that without goals toward which to work and accomplishments to focus interest, any interest will die out. There are also those in the Society who feel that coins have a disproportionate share of the Society's attention, and that the medal interest stands at a serious if not fatal disadvantage. Indeed, it is a fact that at the present time the leadership in medal interest is being calmly taken away from the Society by an outside group. What is the Society going to do about it? What does the Society care if this is the fact? Does it care? If not, then should there not be some reasonable division of the field and resources of the Society, so that the coins may not be hampered by carrying the load of the medals, and so that medals may be free to develop in bold activity unhampered by coins? This, in my opinion, is the simple question that the situation amounts to.

As a report for the past year, the Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Medals can report that he has kept personally in touch with some of the best medallists in Europe, that your Committee has led a mild, innocuous existence, and that it has made no trouble for the Society or any part or interest of it. I trust that this sad report, with the remarks in which it is imbedded, may be referred to some live Committee of the Council with dynamite or equal power. If nothing is done, the Society will find all too soon that an important side of its work, the creative art of the coin as well as of the medal, has sloughed off from its interest and that before very long gangrene will set in even in the coin interest. We learned, or could have learned, a grievous lot from the Exhibition of 1923-1924. It may be that something better than an exhibition may be planned. What is done is, in the main, a matter of good-sized detail. But I am convinced that something must be done or the Society will find that the medallic sceptre has departed from Israel.

WILLIAM C. LANGDON, Chairman.

On motion, the report of the Foreign Medal Committee was referred to the Chairman of the Council's Committee on Medals, Mr. Field.

Report of the Committee on Publications.

In 1928 three numbers of the Numismatic Notes and Monographs were published and a fourth is in course of publication.

No. 35 is a paper on the Anonymous Byzantine Bronze Coinage, by Mr. Alfred R. Bellinger, a new contributor to our series, and one which deals with a hitherto very obscure group of issues.

No. 36 constitutes the fourth monograph which has been contributed by Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham on foreign orders and decorations. This one deals with the Decorations and Medals of the French Colonies and Protectorates.

No. 37 is a paper by M. Oscar Ravel on The Colts of Ambracia, a new contributor and again a new subject in our series, in which the coins of Corinth and those of her Colonies had not previously appeared. This monograph has been delayed but will be ready in about two weeks.

The last monograph, by Mr. Howland Wood, is a revised and enlarged edition of his previous monograph, No. 4, on The Mexican Revolutionary Coinage. This will be distributed in about a week.

We have on hand a contribution from Mr. Edward T. Newell, an addition to his Alexander Hoard series, entitled The Olympia Hoard; and also Professor Allen B. West's paper on the Greek gold coinages.

Very few of us probably realize the difficulty of editing papers contributed by numismatists residing in Europe, or those residing in this country whose professional duties keep them busily occupied. Furthermore, as numismatics is a science of infinite detail, the labor entailed by your publications is far greater than would be imagined. Therefore, I think our editorial board is to be congratulated on the results of its labors in the past year. Also, I think our members should encourage the board by submitting new material for future publications.

Respectfully submitted,
AGNES B. BRETT, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on American Coins.

To The American Numismatic Society:

The year 1928 has been quite devoid of new designs in United States coins, the only exception being the issuance of a so-called Hawaiian half dollar, of which only 10,008 pieces were made. These coins were first quoted at two dollars each, but were so quickly absorbed that in less than six months they commanded a premium or about 200 or 300 per cent. among the coin collectors. They were struck to commemorate the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands by Captain James Cook in the year 1778. The designs for the coins were drawn by Miss Juliette May Frazer and show on the obverse the head and bust of Captain Cook facing left, surmounted by the words "United States of America," and opposite the chin and throat, in four lines, "Capt. James Cook Discoverer of Hawaii." Behind the head, in two lines, the motto, "In God We Trust." Under the bust are the words "Half Dollar." The reverse shows a Hawaiian warrior-chief in full regalia standing on the brow of a hill, with his right arm outstretched and looking to his right, with mountain in the background. At the left, opposite his right knee, in two lines, the words, "E Pluribus Unum." On the lower edge, the dates, "1778 1928."

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the coining of a fifty-cent piece to commemorate the late Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, but we believe nothing came of this suggestion.

A movement having its origin in one of the Western States provided for the reduction in the size of a silver dollar making it slightly larger than the half dollar, but a trifle thinner and to be composed of one ounce of silver, 47 cents worth of gold and 3 cents worth of alloy. We have no further information regarding this radical departure.

The Oregon Trail half dollar, of which 50,028 were coined in 1928, had its first issuance in 1926, but all of them, it is stated, have the imprint of the latter date.

We also append a list of total coinage of the various mints of United States coins and also the number of pieces made for the Governments of Nicaragua, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Salvador.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLIOTT SMITH, Chairman,

GEORGE H. BLAKE,

HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee in United States Coins.

Report of the Oriental Coin Committee.

The Society has added during 1928 about 1,600 Oriental coins, about half this number being Chinese, and the other half being Mohammedan coins. Also, considerable work has been done on these two sections of the cabinet. We have been fortunate in adding a large number of silver coins of Chinese Turkestan, and the Curator is gathering notes on these for possible publication. The library of the late William H. Valentine has been put on the market and the Society purchased several of his manuscript books. The chief coin sale of Oriental coins that took place this year was the collection of the late Sir John Bucknill.

In conclusion, we are pleased to announce the appearance of the fourth volume of the coins in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. This is the most important book on Oriental coins that has appeared this last year.

HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman.

On motion by Mr. Drowne, the above reports were all received and placed on file.

New Business.

A plan was submitted by Mr. Gillingham for providing a sum to support the work of the Library. It was pointed out that the Library is very important in the development of our Museum; that its only income is derived from a single \$500 bond presented by Mr. F. P. Merritt; that the annual cost for binding approaches \$200, and that unless we have funds for the

Report of the Committee on United States Coins.

COINAGE OF UNITED STATES MINTS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1928.

Denomination.	PHILADELPHIA		SAN FRANCISCO.		DENVER.		TOTAL.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	8,816,000	\$176,320,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,816,000	\$176,320,000.00
Quarter Eagles	416,000	1,040,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	416,000	1,040,000.00
Total Gold	9,232,000	\$177,360,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,232,000	\$177,360,000.00
Silver Dollars	360,649	\$ 360,649.00	1,632,000	\$1,632,000.00	.....	.....	1,992,649	\$ 1,992,649.00
Half Dollars .....	.....	.....	1,940,000	970,000.00	.....	.....	1,940,000	970,000.00
Half Dollars (Oregon)	50,028	25,014.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,028	25,014.00
Half Dollars (Hawaii)	10,008	5,004.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,008	5,004.00
Quarter Dollars	6,336,000	1,584,000.00	2,644,000	661,000.00	1,627,600	\$ 406,900.00	10,607,600	2,651,900.00
Dimes	19,480,000	1,948,000.00	7,400,000	740,000.00	4,161,000	416,100.00	31,041,000	3,104,100.00
Total Silver	26,236,685	\$ 3,922,667.00	13,616,000	\$4,003,000.00	5,788,600	\$ 82,000.00	45,641,285	\$ 8,748,667.00
Five-cent Nickel	23,411,000	\$ 1,170,550.00	6,936,000	\$ 346,800.00	6,436,000	\$ 321,800.00	36,783,000	\$ 1,839,150.00
One-cent Bronze	134,116,000	1,341,160.00	17,266,000	172,660.00	31,170,000	311,700.00	182,552,000	1,825,520.00
Total Minor	157,527,000	\$ 2,511,710.00	24,202,000	\$ 519,460.00	37,606,000	\$ 633,500.00	219,335,000	\$ 3,664,670.00
Total Coinage	192,995,685	\$183,794,377.00	37,818,000	\$4,522,460.00	43,394,600	\$1,456,500.00	274,208,285	\$189,773,337.00

COINAGE OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.

Nicaragua, silver	200,000 pieces
Nicaragua, silver	1,000,000 pieces
Nicaragua, nickel	100,000 pieces
Nicaragua, bronze	500,000 pieces
Ecuador, silver	4,500,000 pieces
Ecuador, nickel	5,376,000 pieces
Costa Rica, gold	25,000 pieces
Salvador, bronze	5,000,000 pieces

purchase of numismatic books as they appear our work will be seriously handicapped. Mr. Gillingham proposed that 100 of our members each contribute ten dollars toward a fund which would be applied to the relief of the condition described.

Discussion of ways and means to further increase the effectiveness of the Museum followed. Among the suggestions was that we hold special exhibitions of related material and that we invite our members to loan pieces in their collection.

The names of Messrs. H. E. Gillingham, S. H. P. Pell, and John W. Garrett were placed in nomination as members of the Council for the term ending January 1, 1934. In the absence of further candidates, it was moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a single ballot for their unanimous election. This motion was seconded by Mr. Chapman and unanimously carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 4221 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thompson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Anniversary Meeting, Friday, November 30th, 1928, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

The Council's Report was read by the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Treasurer, Sir William H. Wells, F.S.A., presented the Society's accounts for the year. They were explained in detail and comparison made with the previous year.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the President, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, for his services.

Presentation to the Library:

By Mr. H. H. King: "The Monetary History of Ireland," Part II, by the Rev. John Patrick Nolan, M.A.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Thos. G. Barnett: Two coins of Epaticeus, viz.: one in gold (Evans VIII, 12) and another in silver (Evans VIII, 13). These coins, with a variant of the silver specimen, constitute all the known varieties of the coins of this Prince.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: An exceedingly fine and interesting collection of 155 English eighteenth-century farthing tokens, many being of great rarity.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: Exceptionally fine Newark and Nottingham nineteenth-century tokens, comprising a proof of the Newark penny (Davis 13), a gilt proof of the same (Davis 14), penny token of Wm. Baker, Nottingham (Davis 15), and five varieties of the penny token issued by J. M. Fellows of Nottingham, including one proof (Davis 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20). Also a gilt proof of the shilling token issued at Arnold, Notts, by Davison & Hawksley in 1791 (Davis 11), and the sixpenny token of the same (Davis 12).

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: Anglo-Hanoverian coins with the effigy of St. Andrew on the reverse, consisting of: George I, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-6 thaler and 1 pfennige; George II, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-6 thaler and 1 pfennige; George III, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-6 thaler, and the 1 and 4 pfennige. In Brunswick, as in England, during the eighteenth century, it was a custom to place a mark on particular coins to show whence the metal, of which they were composed was obtained. The coins exhibited were from the Andrew mine and are distinguished by the figure of St. Andrew with his cross on the reverse. They were struck at the Clausthal mint down to 1804.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: A series of upwards of sixty silver Spanish (or in two or three cases French) coins which have been countermarked for currency as tokens in England, Scotland or the West Indies. Also West Indian copper currency countermarked on the 2 sous piece of Cayenne.

The scrutators reported that the members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:

President: Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents: W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Ernest C. Carter, M.D., M.R.C.P.; V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A.; Miss Farquhar; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

Director: Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Treasurer: Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian: H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretaries: H. W. Taffs, M.B.E.; Alfred Anscombe, F.R.Hist.S.

Council: Stanley Bousfield, M.A., M.D., B.C., M.R.C.S.; Frank E. Burton, J.P.; Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Evans; Lionel L. Fletcher, F.R.S.A.I.; Grant R. Francis, F.S.A.; Willoughby Gardner, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S.; Horace H. King; Richard C. Lockett, J.P., F.S.A.; T. K. Mackenzie; J. O. Manton; Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O.; J. S. Shirley-Fox, R.B.A.; R. M. Simon; Ernest H. Wheeler; Charles Winter.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 243rd regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, February 8th, 1929, at 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. Present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Kusterer, Marx, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Wismer, Wood, Wormser, Wyman and Zerbe. As guest, Miss Swanson.

Subject for the evening, "Fractional Paper Money Issued by Private Parties, Corporations and Cities."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. George H. Blake: Jersey City fractional notes, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, all from same sheet; notes issued by New Brunswick and Newark, N. J.; uncut sheet of Corporation of West Chester, Pa., 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 25 cents;

Mormon scrip, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and \$1; various denominations from 1 cent to 75 cents, some dating back to 1815.

Mr. D. C. Wismer: 10c., C. Delmonico, endorsed on back; 15c., C. Delmonico, signed, Chambers St. House; 3c., Frank Leslie's Pub. House; 12½c., Tontine Coffee House, 1851 Wall street; 6¼c., C. N. Bennet, Albany, 1829; 10c., strawberry note; 1c., Utica and Waterville; 6c., Carthage, N. Y., not signed; 6c., Farmers' Cornucopia; 6¼c., Timothy Blake, Philadelphia War Resource, Jan. 19, 1815.

Mr. Elliott Smith: Paper notes, The Howell Works Co., of New Jersey, for 6¼c., 12½c., 50c. and \$2; Paper notes of City of New York, one cent of 1814 and three pence of 1790; note for 5 cents, issued by the New York and New Haven R. R. Company; pair of New York notes for ten shillings and five shillings, both dated New York, 31st of May, 1709.

Mr. Howland Wood: Wm. Pasumpsic Turnpike Corp., sheet of 6 notes, 6, 10, 12½, 15, 25 and 50 cents; large note, 6x8, for 1 cent by Osgood C. Dean, Boston; 33½-cent note, Alabama and Chattanooga R. R. Company; 3 military notes, Confederate States; 4 Mormon notes; 5 cents Maryland State Colonization Society for Liberia; 6-cent note, Paterson Bank, 1815; 1 cent, Perry Davis Pain Killer, Providence, R. I.; 2 sheets Perkins Process notes; 2 pence notes on Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, N. J., 1791; sheet of 4 notes, 3 pence and pennies, Bank of North America.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Collection of fractional notes. New acquisitions: Germany, Hindenburg, 10m. and 20m. gold medals; Lessing 5m. silver.

Mr. Leonard Kusterer: Note for \$35, Bank of the United States, Boston Office, signed by Daniel Webster.

Mr. Farran Zerbe: About two hundred specimens, showing various denominations and novelties. The series of denominations comprised 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 10, 12, 12½, 15, 16, 18¼, 20, 25, 30, 33⅓, 35, 37½, 40, 50, 60, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 87½ and 90 cent notes. Among the novelties were ¼, ½, ⅝, 1, 1¼, 2½ and 5 cent bank thrift coupons; one shilling note (12½c.), Cleveland, Ohio; American Bank Note Company, 5 cent; notes of the 1860s with uncanceled stamps attached to equal their value; a 50-cent note of Sante Fe, New Mexico, 1863, printed in Spanish; California notes payable in gold dust; various issues by churches and lodges, and 25 and 50 cent Clearing House certificates relating to the currency panics of 1893 and 1907. Other novelties included a 3-cent note printed on muslin, and notes to be redeemed in labor, yarn, dentistry, matches, shave, strawberries, whiskey, ale, cotton, rent, tolls and meals.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd exhibited his collection, covering issues from practically every State for three periods. First period, 1813-1817; second period, 1837-1845; third period, 1850-1864. Mr. Boyd stated that he had examined between 5,000 and 6,000 specimens, and that it might be interesting to our members to learn that out of this quantity, he has found the following: 11 different 1c. notes, 15 different 2c. notes, 39 different 3c. notes, 3 different 4c. notes, 7 different 6c. notes, 39 different 6¼c. notes, 1 different 8c. notes, 1 different 12c. notes, 19 different 15c. notes, 8 different 20c. notes, 3 different 30c. notes, 2 different 37½c. notes, 2 different 40c. notes, 1 different 60c. note, 3 different 87½c. notes, 1 different 90c. note.

The Membership Committee reported the application of Mr. D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa., proposed by George H. Blake and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd. The regular order of business was suspended and by the unanimous vote of the Club Mr. Wismer was elected to membership.

The Executive Committee suggested as the subject for the next meeting: "Coins of the Popes." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the suggestion of the Executive Committee be accepted.

The members were very glad to see Mr. Bauman L. Belden, who spoke briefly of a book he intends writing on life-saving medals, and requested any of the members of the Club who had any information on life-saving medals to communicate with him.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The one hundred and thirteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, January 3rd, 1929, with President Hutchinson presiding. Members present were as follows: Messrs. Andrews, Byerly, Brisley, Camp, Dwor-

kowski, Grinnell, Hubel, Hack, Hoare, Hutchinson, Powell, Pietsch and Rapp.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Grinnell: One cent to one dollar U. S. currency, misstruck.

Mr. Hack: Broken bank bills.

Life membership card for the year 1929 was received from General Secretary Harry T. Wilson and placed on file.

Mr. Hoare, chairman of committee to locate new meeting place, had nothing definite to report.

The question of our annual banquet was placed before the club and a motion was made and carried that the chair appoint a committee for the purpose of getting details and reporting at next meeting. President Hutchinson appointed Messrs. Hoare and Hubel.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned, after which the regular auction followed.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The one hundred and fourteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building on Thursday evening, January 17th, 1929, with President Hutchinson in the chair. Members present were as follows: Messrs. Byerly, Brisley, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hutchinson, Hoare, Hubel, Hughes, Pietsch and Rapp.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hoare: Elks badges, etc.

Mr. Grinnell: Farran Zerbe dollar; Columbian National Bank \$10 Note of 1865; Weyburn Security Bank of Canada \$20 note.

Mr. Pietsch: U. S. half cent of 1841.

Mr. Hubel: Tarentum, B. C. 400-360; Corinth, B. C. 338-300.

Mr. Hoare, chairman of committee to locate new meeting place, made a very favorable report and stated that it was his opinion that provision might be made for the club to meet in the Detroit Art Museum. After some discussion a motion was made and carried that the secretary write a letter to Mr. Burrows, attaching membership list and advising him as to the concessions given to the Rochester Coin Club by the Rochester Art Museum. The secretary was then instructed to hold such letter in abeyance until after Coin Week, at which time Mr. Burrows would have an opportunity to see our exhibit.

Motion was then made and seconded that the club observe Coin Week and that a committee be appointed to interview Mr. Burrows for the purpose of securing show cases for display of exhibits between February 11 and 15, 1929. The President appointed Mr. Hubel as a committee of one with request that he report at our next meeting.

Both Messrs. Hoare and Hubel reported regarding a place to hold our annual banquet. It was decided to lay the matter over until our next meeting, when these gentlemen are to report as to the advisability of going to the Elks Temple.

Meeting adjourned, after which a small auction followed.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 120th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams street on February 6. Members present were Messrs. Josephson, Budvitis, Visco, Strubinger, Luttenberger, Miller, Lawless, Lagerstrom, Collier, Gammell, Jackson, Blomquist, Rosholm, Kopicki, Ross, Brown, Backe, Wittenborn, Koenker, Cederlund, Kelley, Rackus, Sheldon, Ripstra, Boyer, Mrs. Boyer, Jonas, Ciszewski, Golding, Wilson, Mielcarek, Koefel, Unseitig, Miss Naerup, Davis and Mygatt. Present as visitors were Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Van Dellin, of Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. J. E. Newstrom, of Galesburg; Rev. F. W. Harris, of Madison, Mis.; Mr. Elmer D. Lawless, Frank Lorenz, Miss E. Sheldon, Mrs. Sternberg and Miss Isabel Davis. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Applications for membership of the following were read: Mr. E. H. Bitz, Mr. M. H. Bolender, of Orangeville, Ill., and Mr. Francis Baito, and they were elected to membership.

President Davis read a paper on fractional currency.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: 15 coins of Washington.

By Mr. Kelley: Bank note of the State of Georgia with the smallest steel

engraving of George Washington; two notes issued by the Peoples Banking Co., of Lewisburg, Ohio, for 1 cent, each signed by Waldo C. Moore; 10 U. S. bank notes, all errors, including one inverted \$1 denomination.

Mr. Jackson: Complete set of commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Sternberg: A beautiful specimen of the quarter dollar of 1823, in uncirculated condition, one of the finest known.

Mr. Cederlund: Nurnburg Further Strassenbahn, 45 octagon 20 pfennig pieces struck in aluminum, with one reverse die and 35 obverse dies; Lubeck, not rubel, with Russian counterstamp, 1655, on a Lubeck thaler, 1607, RRRR, the highest known rarity. Also, 15 klippees of Salzburg; U. S. Trade dollar of 1873, counterstamped on obverse lotus in a rectangular depression.

Dr. Rackus: A rare Lincoln medal; two very rare Polish medals in bronze; Turkish medal with portrait of Abdul Medjack; Rome, ca 350 B. C., oval sextans.

Mr. Brown: China, 5 dollars gold, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar silver, Dowager Empress Tze-Shi, for Sze Chunen; 5 dollars gold, 1 dollar silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar silver, Emperor Kwang-Hsu, for Kwang Ling; 1 dollar Feng-Kuo-Chang, for Foo Kien. Also the following numbers of Mexican Revolutionary coins according to the work of Mr. Howland Wood: Nos. 7, 8, 9, plain edge; 12, 52, 71, 83, 108, 110, three varieties; 105, 109, 122, 125, 126, 130, 132, 92, 140, 153, milled edge; 160, 179, 168, 152, plain edge.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 12, 1929. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present, President Comstock in the chair, also Messrs. Faelten, Willey, Lowenstam, Davis, Boyle, Gifford, Stafford, Rowell, F. O. Brown, Burrage, Wheeler, C. W. Morse and Pond.

President Comstock spoke briefly on Coin Week, which began February 11, and the desirability of stimulating interest in collecting among the young and of encouraging a broader outlook on numismatics among those who were in the early and formative stages. He pointed out in a convincing way the pleasures and educational benefits to be derived from the formation of a collection of coins or medals and the better understanding of history, political and economic, that inevitably resulted from intelligent numismatic study.

The day being the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, Mr. Wheeler gave an extremely interesting talk on Lincoln, his character and his life and acts preceding and during the Civil War, with especial attention to how biased criticism, favorable or unfavorable, of any outstanding personality might be according to from what source it emanated.

The President read a printed notice from the Legation of the Irish Free State at Washington advising that sets of the new silver coinage of the Irish Free State were now obtainable there.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lowenstam: Two large Italian bronze medals of Columbus, struck for the World's Fair at Chicago, 1892-1893 in pewter medal showing Chinese Junk "Keying," the first Chinese vessel to appear in European waters, "Arrival in England 27th May, 1848"; large silver medal (with duplicate in bronze), "Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Awarded at the Twelfth Exhibition, 1874"; also smaller silver medal awarded at the 1895 exhibition.

Mr. F. O. Brown: 31 varieties of Hard Times Tokens, all uncirculated and many with mint lustre.

Mr. Faelten: Two Byzantine gold pieces, a solidus of Focas in beautiful condition and one of Valens.

Mr. Burrage: Four superb Sicilian gold staters, as follows: Tarentum, obverse, head of Zeus, reverse, eagle with open wings; Syracuse, with heads of Athena and Apollo; Syracuse, obverse, head of Arethusa, reverse, Hercules strangling the lion; Syracuse, obverse, head of Agathocles, reverse, thunderbolt.

Mr. Boyle: Silver medal, obverse, "Middlesex Mechanic Association, Lowell, Mass." within ring; raised bared right arm holding mechanic's hammer and scales; below, scroll, "We Aim to Be Just"; reverse, open laurel and oak wreath with star above; "Awarded at the Third Exhibition, 1867." Also the following small notes: 10 cents, Chas. Blake and Wm. V. Alden, 59 Brattle St., Boston, Nov. 17, 1862, "Good for Ten Cents" (unsigned); 10

cents, R. R. Higgins Oyster House, 126 Court St., Boston; 10 cents, Eastern Express Co., Boston, and 25 cents, George Creamer, 243 Essex St., Salem, dated Nov. 1, 1862, and payable at the Exchange Bank, Salem, Mass.; also set of proof English silver of Queen Victoria, dated 1887 (her Jubilee year), comprising shilling, florin, half crown, double florin and crown.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The Dallas Coin Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, January 17, 1929, at 8 P. M., Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. The election of officers for 1929 resulted as follows:

W. A. Philpott, Jr., President.

John E. Owens, Vice-President.

C. A. McGlamery, Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the club were very enthusiastic over the prospects of a very successful 1929. Each member present pledged himself to interest at least one member within the next three months.

B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, at the December meeting of the club, promised to bring to the January meeting specimens of the coins represented on the doorway of the Chase National Bank, of New York, and which were illustrated and explained in the little booklet entitled "The Chase Architrave." Mr. Mehl made good his promise and displayed these twenty-three coins, with specimens apparently even in better condition than those shown in the booklet. Some of the pieces were in very rare condition; for instance, the shekel, which was in uncirculated condition, perhaps the finest known.

J. H. Cassidy very appropriately displayed some Irish money, including an Irish dollar of 1804 and some Irish Free State currency. Mr. Cassidy is specializing in paper money and Irish items.

W. H. Boozer displayed some very interesting current cents showing badly broken dies. Mr. Boozer possesses a number of imperfect coins, including cents, nickels and dimes, which have escaped the inspection departments at the different mints. This exhibit was very interesting.

Mr. Philpott read a brief paper on "The Gold Rush" in Georgia and North Carolina in 1828 to 1832. He illustrated some points in his talk with fine and uncirculated specimens of Carolina and Georgia gold issued by the Bechtlers at Rutherford. The denominations were \$1 and \$5. He also exhibited complete proof sets in silver, explaining to some of the newer members of the Club the importance of proof condition.

The exhibits as a whole were enjoyed and appreciated by those present.

There being no further business, adjournment was in order.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building on January 14th, 1929, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Lewis, Spaeth, Gilroy, Lange, O'Hara, Girmann, Noland, Becker, Miller, Klipfel, Hopkins, George Blessing, Kenneth Blessing, Schunke and Schmal. Messrs. H. C. Flierl and T. J. Gundlach were visitors. The meeting was called to order by the President.

Officers for 1929 were installed.

Mr. George J. Bauer, of Rochester, was elected an honorary member of the Association in appreciation of his services and assistance in the formation of the Association.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Spaeth and other officials of the Y. M. C. A. for the luncheon which was to take place after the meeting.

Mr. Spaeth exhibited a rare terra-cotta antefix representing "Mater Idea" on a ship.

After adjournment the members enjoyed an excellent buffet luncheon as guests of the Y. M. C. A.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Building on January 28, 1929, at 8 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Morgan, Noland, Spaeth, Gilroy, Hopkins, Becker, O'Hara, Miller, Lange and Girmann. Visitor, Francis Clarke. The meeting was called to order by the President.

A communication from Mr. A. D. York, Wellsville, N. Y., was read.

Francis Clarke was elected a Junior member.

On motion, the Association purchased the rare Tonawanda \$5 bank note from Mr. O'Hara.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Noland: Several scarce Buffalo Lindbergh medals, mint condition; 1864 two-cent piece with three die breaks, two breaks in the O, one break in the S in "States," fine; 1928 small cents, two die breaks from the R in "Trust" and through "2" in date, uncirculated.

Mr. Gilroy: Hard Times token, Low 16, uncirculated; 1828 large cent, small date, dark steel.

Mr. O'Hara: Pan-American Exhibition tokens, extremely fine.

Mr. Clarke: Half cents, two-cent pieces, Civil War cents.

Mr. W. P. Spaeth, curator, reported having obtained a John D. Larkin medal through the kindness of Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. O'Hara donated one of the Pan-American Exhibition tokens.

On motion meeting adjourned.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The first annual meeting of the California Coin Club was held in the Windsor Tea Room, in Los Angeles, on January 30, 1929. The members of the Club were the guests at dinner of the President, Mr. John P. Kennedy, which preceded the meeting. Twenty-seven were present.

The President reviewed the achievements of the club in its first year and presented to our honored guest and fellow-member, Mr. Howard Rounds Newcomb, a gold medal in recognition of his outstanding work in the advancement of the science of numismatics. Mr. Newcomb replied, assuring the club of his deep feeling of appreciation and gratitude. He also expressed his desire to help the club in all of its aims.

A letter was read by the Secretary from Mr. Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., congratulating the club on its rapid rise in its first year. In appreciation of the help given the club, a motion was passed to send Mr. Markus one of our anniversary medals in silver.

The nominating committee for the officers for the year 1929 presented their recommendations and the following members were duly elected:

President, Mr. John P. Kennedy.

Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Carey.

Secretary, Dr. R. H. Swift.

Treasurer, Dr. Charles Harbeck.

Six applications were presented to be voted upon for membership. Short talks were made on the subjects of collecting by Messrs. Loomis, Swift, Ridsen, Lee, Larson and Kean.

A set of the new Irish Free State coinage was exhibited by Mr. Kean. Discussion on the public displays for "National Coin Week" concluded the business of the meeting.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held at Room 402 McGill Building, January 11, 1929. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Deetz, Dyson, Emery, Fox, Heid, Hodge, Klakring, Greenfield and McCauley. The meeting was called to order at 8.10 P. M., with President Russell in the chair.

It being the meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year, it was moved that the by-laws be suspended and a nominating committee be appointed. This committee consisted of Messrs. Fox, as chairman; Dyson and Deetz. Upon report of the committee the standing committee reported and recommended that the present officers be elected. Mr. Fox moved that the recommendation of the nominating committee be accepted and a unanimous ballot was cast for the present officers: President, Mr. George H. Russell; vice-president, Mr. John Zug; secretary and treasurer, Mr. G. H. Emery; corresponding secretary, Mr. Frederic E. Hodge.

The next order of business was the matter of a new meeting place. As our present meeting place was not large enough for the expansion of the club, and as Mr. Emery, who has so graciously allowed us to meet in his office, has been absent from the city on business on several meeting nights of the club, it was deemed advisable to select another place.

Through our President, Mr. George H. Russell, we were able to procure a room at the Thompson School, corner of 12th and L streets, northwest, at

which place different community activities can be held. It was then voted that the next meeting be held at the Thompson School at 7.45 P. M.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Zug: Conder tokens in fine condition; also some rare early U. S. gold and some of a later date.

By Mr. Fox: A case containing a proof set of Mexican coins. The case containing these coins was covered with silk velvet, and this, in turn, was embellished with beautiful silver filigree work of native make. There was a gold plate on the case on which was engraved the name of the person to whom this set of coins had been presented. Mr. Fox also exhibited a large number of 1, 1½, 2 and 3 crown pieces and a Japanese coin about 4 inches in diameter.

By Mr. Russell: Roman middle bronze of Augustus and Claudius.

By Mr. Dyson: A coin tray which he had designed and had made by one of the metallic cabinet manufacturers.

There being no further business, the balance of the evening was devoted to a discussion of numismatics and the new meeting place.

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held January 25th, 1929, at the Thompson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L streets, northwest. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Brickert, Deetz, Emery, Fox, Greenfield, Heid, Hodge and McCauley. We had as our guest Mr. F. C. Schneider. The meeting was called to order by President Russell at 8.00 P. M.

The corresponding secretary's report was read and accepted and the usual routine business was taken care of. There being no further business there was a general discussion of coins and the new meeting place.

A set of the new Irish Free State coins was exhibited by Mr. Emery and some gold coins by Mr. Brickert. Mr. Russell exhibited some recent accessions to his cabinet, consisting of Roman coins, which were in fine state and very interesting.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held February 8, 1929, at the Thompson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L streets, northwest. Members present were: Messrs. Russell, Brickert, Deetz, Fox, Hodge and Zug.

Mr. Flournoy C. Schneider was elected to membership.

There being no further business the evening was devoted to the exhibits, which were as follows:

By Mr. Russell, First bronze of Claudius and Hadrian in extra fine condition.

By Mr. Zug: Thirteen \$20 gold pieces, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803 and 1804, several of each date in some cases and all in extra fine condition. Mr. Zug also showed eighteen \$5 gold pieces between 1795 and 1813, also a \$5 Bechtler piece, all in extra fine condition.

By Mr. Deetz: A double thaler of 1866 in uncirculated condition.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meeting came to order at 8 P. M., Tuesday evening, February 5th, at Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street. Mr. Marlier presided. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Manning, Roberts, Cruthers, Starrett, Clapp and Gies. Visitors present were Mr. Samuel Kabealo, of the Youngstown Coin Club; Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Kerr.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Clapp: 18 varieties 1793 cent, all in very fine condition; 1805, perfect 1, and 1808, uncirculated; bronze and silver medal, first anniversary of California Coin Club, January, 1929.

Mr. Roberts: Eight English gold, silver and copper coins; Panama-Pacific gold \$2.50; Panama half dollar; Lewis and Clark gold dollar, 1905; Austria two shilling, 1928; complete set English silver coins, threepence to five shillings.

Mr. Manning: Silver dollars of 1798, 1854, 1855, 1856; quarter eagle, 1885, and four commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Starrett: Eight commemorative half dollars; half eagle, 1802 over 1; English half sovereign, 1853.

Mr. Gaede: Set of eight pieces of silver, nickel and copper Irish Free State, uncirculated, 1928.

Mr. Marlier: One hundred pieces ancient Chinese coins, different sizes and shapes.

Mr. Gies: Four varieties 1793 cents; two foreign silver crowns; 1852 half dollar, O mint, proof; 1864 S mint quarter, uncirculated.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 to meet the first Tuesday in March.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA—The ordinary meeting of the Society was held on December 3rd, 1928, at 55 Collins Place, Melbourne. The society had as a visitor Mrs. A. S. Kenyon.

A correspondent stated that she had in her possession a sovereign of 1876 with the Queen's head reversed. A rubbing was asked for.

A paper, "French Coins and Medals," was read by Mr. A. S. Kenyon. Commencing with those servile and barbarous imitation of Roman types, the speaker proceeded to trace the evolution of coinage of France. The first break away from precedent was made by Theodobert II, King of Austrasia, who substituted his own name for that of the Emperor. Within 50 years the other kingdoms had followed suit, although the coins still remained imitations of the imperial money. From 500 to 560 were imitated Roman coins. From 560 to 600 they were cruder still; 600 to 650 a new profile head appeared showing beard. From 650 to 700 the anchor cross prevails. The heads were very degenerate and usually, though wrongly, described as hooded. From 700 to 750 a slow change from the head, hardly recognizable as such, into monograms. In 1550 the first screw press was installed in Paris and used for medals, jetons, and some of the coinage. In 1585 Henri II reverted, under strong pressure of vested interests, to the hammer, and thus sent Nicholas Briot over to England. In 1645 the use of the hammer was finally prohibited. France led the way in artistic medals, first struck in 1451 on the capture of Bordeaux and the driving of the English across the Channel.

The speaker exhibited his very fine collection of French coins, medals and decorations, and a pleasant time was spent in the examination of the pieces.

Other exhibits were: French Colonial coins, Iles du Vent, Cayenne, Indo-China and Mauritius, by Mr. S. E. Whellams. Also a postage stamp issue of Cyprus showing in the design a coin of Amalthus.

Master E. Wright showed various crown pieces, etc.

Mr. Clarke presented a George III shilling to the coin cabinet.

GOLD COINS OF NERO'S TIME UNEARTHED.

Workmen digging a trench near the Via Po, Italy, discovered 400 gold Roman coins ranging from the time of Nero to that of Lucius Verus—an important numismatic period, from A. D. 54 to A. D. 169, says a dispatch from Rome.

Baron Celati, a prominent collector, near whose villa the coins were found, bought them on the spot for 16,000 lire (approximately \$800), about their intrinsic value.

Experts value the coins at £5,000. Baron Celati intends to present the treasure to the State. He has given the Vatican Museum a magnificent collection of Papal coins. The newly-discovered coins, besides being rare, are in a perfect state of preservation.

MR. FURST DELIVERS ADDRESSES ON COINS.

Among the members of the A. N. A. who are doing good work in stimulating an interest in the study and use of coins is William S. Furst, an attorney at law, of Philadelphia.

He recently delivered an address on ancient coins, including the monies mentioned in the Bible, before the Men's Association of Swarthmore, Pa. He showed about seventy coins from Lydia, Aegina, Assyria, Greece, Sicily,

Egypt, Rome and Asia Minor, including a large Grecian bronze, the first bronze coinage ever issued, emanating about the fifth century, B. C. from the city of Olbia, on the Black Sea, containing the head of a gorgon, and on the reverse, a round, archaic, spread-winged eagle, holding a dolphin in its talons, from the Sir William Ridgeway collection. Among the professors and educators present was Dr. William T. Ellis, the world-known traveler and writer, who has recently returned from a two-year tour of study and research, having visited practically every town and city site recorded by St. Paul.

Last summer Mr. Furst delivered an address in the Baptist Church near Wolfeboro, N. H., before a cultured congregation on the "Coins of the Bible," using numerous coins for illustration.

At the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Southwark National Bank, of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Furst is senior director and solicitor, he exhibited his collection of U. S. silver fifty-cent pieces, comprising more than 350 varieties of the finest specimens.

He has been invited to speak before the art students in Smith College, Northampton, Mass., this spring, and exhibit his collection of ancient coins.

GOLD COINS FOUND NEAR SUSSEX MANOR, ENGLAND.

While levelling some ground near the entrance to Broadhurst Manor, Horsted Keynes, Sussex, England, in January, a laborer named Farnfield found 64 gold nobles in an earthenware jar nine inches below the surface of the ground. A treasure-trove inquest was held at the Crown Inn, Horsted Keynes, by Dr. E. S. Hoare, Coroner for East Sussex, who declared the find to be treasure trove. It is probable that Farnfield will receive a considerable sum from the Treasury for the find. The earthenware jar, made of clay, in which the coins were found, was broken, but the coins were bright and in excellent condition. The nobles bear dates from the time of Edward III to Henry VI. Some of them are rose nobles, and several are rare pieces. The coins are slightly larger than a half-crown. Broadhurst Manor is one of the most ancient manors in Sussex, and is believed to have been a monastery or an abbey. Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane and Archbishop of Glasgow, is buried in the churchyard of the village. Stories have been handed down from generation to generation of treasure being buried near the spot where the coins were discovered.—London Times.

COINS EXPOSED BY STORM ON BELGIAN COAST.

Some curious finds have been made along the Belgian coast as the result of the recent storm. Bales of wool were washed up at Coxyde. At St. Idesbald the waves swept away the sand hills, exposing a cache of shells and of French and British coins. In Brussels the municipal sewage service, while digging in an ancient part of the city, found 200 coins hidden under the flooring of a cellar. The oldest of these copper coins dates from 1230, the most recent from 1474, according to a press dispatch.

A MATTER ON WHICH PALEONTOLOGISTS AND NUMISMATISTS DIFFER.

A news item headed "Roman Coins Faked" appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, January 6, 1929 and, if true, should cause considerable apprehension to our collectors of Roman coins. It reads as follows:

"The professor of paleontology in the University of Szegedin told the Hungarian Numismatic Association that most of the Roman coins preserved in museums of Europe and America were spurious."

H. L. H.

As far as he is personally concerned, the office crab says an antique is a piece of furniture on which he has just made the final payment.

A Texas Master of Coins

B. Max Mehl Remained in His Home Town and Became the National Leader of His Profession

By PETER J. MOLYNEAUX,

Former Associate Editor of the Star-Telegram and Co-Author with Col. Wortham of the History of Texas.

[From the BUNKER'S MONTHLY—THE MAGAZINE OF TEXAS.]

About two years ago a man in Germany appealed to the Governor of New York to assist him in disposing of a collection of rare coins in the United States. He wrote the Governor that he was sorely in need of money and that this collection of coins constituted his sole possession of value. It was a remnant of more prosperous days and he did not want to sacrifice it for the small fraction of its value that could be obtained in Germany. He felt sure a better market could be found for the collection in the United States, and naturally he took for granted that New York would be the place to ascertain its value, and to obtain information as to possible purchasers. As he wished to avoid delay, he shipped the collection itself to the Governor!

Ordinarily, a request of this sort would not be complied with by the Governor of New York. Queer requests are received at the Governor's office practically every day, and the only proper policy to adopt is that of denying them on the ground that they do not come within the province of the Governor's duties. This has been the policy of Governor Smith, as, indeed, it has been traditional in the office. But the appeal of this German was so urgent, and it was so obviously important to him to dispose of the coins, that Governor Smith decided to make an exception of his case. Accordingly, he instructed his secretary, George B. Graves, to look into the matter and see what could be done. And so it came to pass, in due course, that Mr. Graves appealed to the Curator of the Institute of History and Art at Albany for the name and address of a dealer in rare coins who would be the best man to handle the matter. The Curator complied with his request, and to Mr. Graves's surprise the address supplied was not that of a dealer in New York City, nor even of one in Philadelphia or Boston. It was the address of B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas.

This is not an isolated instance, cited merely to attract attention. Similar instances could be given in which inquirers have been referred to Mr. Mehl by the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, the American Consular Service in Ceylon, the Public Library of Minneapolis, the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, the

Bank of Italy at San Francisco, the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York City, or by dozens of other prominent and disinterested agencies. For Mr. Mehl is the leading dealer in rare coins in the United States. The preponderance of the fine collections of rare coins disposed of in the United States during the past ten years have been bought and sold by him. Last year he handled a total of more than 30,000 shipments, and his operations extended to practically every country in the world. During the busier six months of the year the volume of his mail is such as to stand second or third in the Fort Worth post office, and year in and year out he ranks fourth or fifth. Last year he received more than 275,000 inquiries. A little book on rare coins, which he publishes, and which retails for one dollar, has had an average circulation of 70,000 copies a year for the past five years, and since it first appeared twenty years ago more than a million copies have been sold. And yet, Mr. Mehl has always lived in Fort Worth.

If ever there was a case truly illustrative of the saying about the world beating a path to the door of the man who makes a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he take up his home in a wilderness, it is certainly the case of B. Max Mehl. The story of his rise to the head of his profession is a simple one, and can be summed up in a sentence. He became interested in rare coins as a boy, began in a small way to trade them with others in different parts of the country, kept learning more and more about them as time passed, and so by natural development became in due course a leading authority on the subject and the most important dealer in coins in the United States. He has kept at it for nearly thirty years, following no other business or profession, and by single-hearted devotion to this one thing has reached his present eminence. To do this, he has not found it necessary to leave the city in which he was born. Once, in 1912, he yielded to the temptation to move to New York, but in a few weeks he decided he had made a mistake and returned to Fort Worth. He has remained in Fort Worth ever since and expects to remain there for the rest of his life.

If you should chance to meet Mr. Mehl, say at a Rotary Convention (for he is a Rotarian), or at some other gathering of average citizens, you would never guess his business. He looks just like any other wide-awake business man of forty-three, and could easily be mistaken for the proprietor of a clothing store, the president of a brick company, an automobile dealer, or any one of a dozen other classes of business executives. That is, he might be mistaken for one of these if he kept his mouth shut. But if you should engage him in conversation and the talk turned upon some subject in which he was interested, you would soon find yourself wondering what his line might be. You might, for example, comment facetiously on the fact that all of the candidates for the Presidency in Mexico, but the successful one, had been overtaken by sudden and violent deaths, only to be met by an observation by Mr. Mehl that the same could be said of most of the Roman Emperors, and that in spite of this the Roman Empire was one of the greatest in history. And if you should express doubt about the accuracy of this observation, you might be treated to a discourse on Roman history, interspersed with references to the precise dates of the deaths of a dozen or so emperors and to the manner in which each of them passed from the earth. And it is just possible you might soon be saying to yourself, "This fellow must be a professor in some college." For you could not know, of course, that all this intimate familiarity with Roman affairs was merely incidental to Mr. Mehl's thorough-going knowledge of the coinage of the Roman Empire. I use this hypothetical instance by way of illustration, for the conversation could just as easily be about Andrew Jackson's fight



Private Office of B. Max Mehl.

against the United States Bank, or about the time Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon Church, was cashier of a bank in Kirtland, Ohio, or about the Maccabean revolt in Judea. For Mr. Mehl's pursuit of knowledge of the coinage of the world has led him into many curious bypaths of history. Consequently, he is a very interesting man.

Recently I spent a delightful afternoon with him, during the course of which I learned much about rare coins, but very little about himself. For, like most men who have attained genuine distinction through personal achievement, he is extremely modest and unassuming. His place of business is in the combination store and apartment building of which he is the owner, and its floor space is of modest proportions. It is in a semi-residential neighborhood, distant from the business section. And yet here he conducts a business that averages more than a quarter of a million dollars a year, and during the busy season he employs about forty people. I found him in his office engaged in making an imprint of a rare South American coin, which he had recently acquired and which he was sending to a private collector who had purchased it.

"It is not often that you see one of these," he remarked, as he placed the coin between two bits of parchment in a small wooden press, "and I like to keep precise reproductions of such coins so as to have a record of just what they look like."

He screwed the press down tightly and left it to stand a while.

"I acquired this coin along with a lot of others which a woman sent to me," he continued. "They were all old South American coins, but only this one was of value. It is a dictum of our business, you know, that all old coins are not rare, and all rare coins are not old."

Before him on the desk lay a two-volume work on South American coins, written in Spanish. He remarked that books of this kind cost him a deal of money, from time to time, but that they paid for themselves many times over in the long run.

"Take this work here as an example," he said. "With its help I was able to identify this coin among a lot of others that were comparatively worthless. I will make more than enough on this one coin to pay for these books."

He then gave me an insight into how expert knowledge of coins progresses with experience. He unscrewed the press and rubbed a little mica on the parchment, thus bringing the imprint of the coin into bold relief.

"This is for my records," he said. "I had never handled one of these coins before. But now, having identified it positively, held it in my hands, and finally made an impression of it which I can examine at any time, I shall know this coin at sight when I see one again. When you do this kind of thing for more than twenty years you get to know a great many coins intimately and you accumulate a lot of knowledge about coinage in all countries and in all ages."

I asked him about the dictum that all old coins are not rare, and all rare coins are not old.

"I'll give you an example," he replied. "Some time ago I advertised that I would pay fifty dollars for a 1913 Liberty head nickel. Not a buffalo nickel, you understand, but a Liberty head nickel of that date. The authorities of the United States mint will tell you that there is no record of such a coin ever having been made. But I know that some were made, for I have had them in my hands and examined them closely. And it is not the first time coins have been minted without any record having been kept of them. However, the point I am making in answer to your question is that this coin, which is only fifteen years old, is worth one thousand times its face value. Whereas you can buy coins that are two thousand years old for twenty-five cents."



General Offices Where Incoming and Outgoing Coin Consignments and Orders
Are Taken Care Of.

He went into the next room and returned with a bag containing several hundred old coins, some of them Roman coins.

"Here, for example," he continued, "are some coins that are not worth more than the metal they contain. Some of them are very old. I have more of them than I need, and I cannot afford to keep money tied up in them. I am going to have them melted up and sell the metal. They are old coins, but they are not rare coins. Excavators in Italy are continually finding them by the bushel."

"What makes a coin rare?" I asked.

"If you mean by that question what makes a coin scarce, there is no general answer to cover all classes of coins," he replied. "But it is scarcity, and a demand by collectors, that make a coin rare. About the most valuable coin in existence right now is the United States five-dollar gold piece of the year 1822. Only three of them are known to exist, and recently the owner of one of these refused my offer of \$10,000 for it. There were 17,796 specimens of this coin minted, and it is one of the mysteries of coinage why it is so scarce. The next year—1823—there were only 14,485 five-dollar gold pieces minted, and yet there are probably fifty of them known to exist today. What makes the 1822 five-dollar gold piece scarcer than that of 1823, when more than 3,000 less were minted, is something which we do not know."

Mr. Mehl informed me, parenthetically, that his offer of \$10,000 for the 1822 five-dollar gold piece was not for an indefinite period. He explained that he knew where he could place it at the time he made the offer.

"But sometimes," he continued, "we do know what makes a coin scarce. For example, take some of the privately minted California gold coins that are very scarce today. These coins were issued for convenience in California in the early 'fifties, right after the discovery of gold, by private coiners. And at first, in order to assure that they would pass current, they were made a little heavier than the Government minted coins of the same denomination. The gold they contained was worth more as metal than the face value of the coins. This was soon discovered, and consequently the practice of melting them up became common. A great many of these coins disappeared in this way, and today they are very scarce. As they are sought after by collectors, they are now rare coins."

I expressed interest in the fact that private parties had manufactured money in California, and Mr. Mehl informed me that this happened in practically all the gold-producing States.

"These coins," he said, "are sometimes called 'pioneer' coins. They were issued by private parties in the Carolinas and Georgia in the early 'thirties, and in California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah in 1849 and in the 'fifties. In Utah gold coins were issued by the Mormons in 1849, 1850, and 1860."

Mr. Mehl then recurred to the question of coins that are worth more as metal than their face value. He showed me several bright coins of a white metal, that plainly was not silver. He handed me one of them, about the size of an American half-dollar, though a little thicker, and bade me note its weight. It was very heavy.

"What is this metal?" I asked.

"Platinum," he replied. "That is a Russian twelve-ruble piece. Russia is the only country that ever coined platinum into money. Platinum coins were issued by that country from 1828 until 1844. That was before the value of this metal had been realized. The face value of that coin at exchange rates that existed before the World War would be about six dollars. The platinum in it today is worth \$130. But as a rare coin it is now worth about \$150."

"I was speaking about the Mormons just now," continued Mr. Mehl. "Let me show you something very interesting."



Assorting and Opening Incoming Daily Mail.
(During busy season average of 7,500 pieces per day.)

He went to a safe and took out an envelope, from which he extracted two bright, new bank notes that plainly had never circulated. He handed them to me and upon examination I found them to be a five-dollar and a ten-dollar note of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank of Kirtland, Ohio. I was curious to know what relation they had to the Mormons.

"Ordinarily," said Mr. Mehl, "such 'broken bank' notes, as they are called, would be of very little value. But you will notice that the signature of the cashier on these notes is that of 'J. Smith, Jr.' That is what makes these notes valuable. For this particular J. Smith was none other than the Joseph Smith who subsequently founded the Mormon Church.

"These notes used to be extremely rare. They are still rare, for that matter. I acquired these in a manner that illustrates the way in which rare money is frequently discovered. I received a letter from a lady in Pennsylvania inquiring whether notes of the Kirtland Bank were worth anything. I replied that if they bore Smith's signature they were. She then sent me two specimens—a five dollar and a ten-dollar note—and I purchased them from her. Then she wrote back and said she had some more of them, and asked if I would be interested in purchasing them. I wrote a non-committal reply as to the purchase, for when such things become too numerous they cease to be rare and lose their premium value. I was just leaving for New York and I told her to send all she had to me at my hotel there. She sent me a number of these notes, and I was able to dispose of five sets of them to dealers in New York. I have a few left. But what I wanted to tell you was how she came into possession of these notes. She said she was cleaning out a closet and made a bonfire to burn up some old papers. As she threw them on the fire, a quantity of these notes fell out of an envelope. She was going to burn them, she said, when she remembered having seen my advertisement in a magazine and the thought occurred to her to inquire whether they had any value or not. So my advertisement saved those notes from destruction. They had been in that envelope, probably, for nearly a hundred years. They are now worth several times their face value because of Smith's signature."

Mr. Mehl added that signatures on paper money frequently made it of greater value. The signatures of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for example, are in great demand, and there are many notes bearing such signatures. One has to know such things in his business, he said, and be careful to watch for such signatures.

"Is there not great danger of counterfeits being passed off on you?" I asked.

To my surprise he replied promptly in an emphatic negative.

"I am one of those who hold that nothing can be successfully counterfeited," he said. "And my experience has tended to prove it. Of course, you will understand that one must know how to tell the true from the counterfeit. It is a matter of knowledge. I have never been taken in by a counterfeit, even of a coin of a country or age in which I am not particularly an authority. No man, to be sure, can be an absolute authority with respect to all coins. There are specialists in this business as in all others. I am supposed to be an authority on American coins. There are authorities in the coinage of other countries. If I am not sure about a coin, I always know where to find a man who can be sure about it. No coin or note can be counterfeited successfully. I mean it cannot be counterfeited so that an expert cannot tell it from the true."

Sometimes, however, counterfeit coins are valuable, Mr. Mehl said. Indeed, at times they are more valuable, because of association and scarcity, than the originals.



View of Part of the Printing Department.

"I will show you one," he said. And he showed me a coin bearing the image of Alexander the Great.

"This is a Macedonian counterfeit of Alexander's coinage. It is, therefore, a rather patriotic counterfeit. And in the very nature of things these Macedonian coins are scarcer than the true coins of Alexander. Their scarcity and the patriotic associations attached to them make these coins very valuable."

Mr. Mehl then showed me a different kind of a counterfeit, or rather a mutilated coin. It was a Roman coin made into a Jewish shekel, by stamping over the Roman inscription. It was a coin which passed current in Judea during the second Maccabean revolt.

"Here is a shekel of the time of the first Maccabean regime," said Mr. Mehl, as he handed me another. "Note that there is no image on it. The Jews obeyed the injunction against 'graven images' even in their coinage."

As I held that coin in my hand, and realized that it had been minted in Judea under the heroic Judas Maccabeus more than two thousand years ago, I began to see the sense of collecting coins. The period of the Maccabean revolt has always appealed to me strongly, and I have wondered why the apocryphal writings recounting it were not included in the Christian canonical books. But the reality of that heroic struggle was never so vivid to me as during the few moments I held in my hand that coin—an actual shekel that passed current among the people of Judea during that short period of glory.

Mr. Mehl then showed me another coin that was current in Judea at a later date, a Roman coin minted especially for that province. It bore an image of "Judea Capta." I remarked that it could not have been such a coin that was shown to Jesus when he asked to see the coin of tribute. For such an image could not have been called Caesar's. In the case of this coin the Romans made the bondage of the Jews and the requirement to pay tribute as humiliating as possible. For they stamped on the coin of tribute itself the symbol of Judea's bondage.

I noticed that none of these older coins had a date stamped upon them. And Mr. Mehl told me that the practice of dating coins was of comparatively modern origin.

"The first dated coin," he said, "was issued in Austria in 1482, ten years before the discovery of America. It was an Austrian half-crown."

"How old are the oldest coins in existence today?" I asked.

"They date from a little over 600 years before Christ," he replied. "Incidentally, the most beautiful coins ever minted are among the oldest coins. They are coins made at Syracuse about 300 B. C. In that age the medallic art reached its highest point. The coins of Syracuse of that period have never been equalled in beauty."

He showed me a few of the Syracuse coins and they were indeed truly beautiful. One would think that their value as works of art would be much greater than their value as rare coins.

While I was examining the Syracuse coins, Mr. Mehl handed me a silver coin, with the remark, "Speaking of beauty, here is the image of one of the most beautiful women of the past, together with an image of her lover."

The images were those of Antony and Cleopatra. The coin was Egyptian, issued about A. D. 322, long after the fateful romance of those two had become a memory. Evidently it was a patriotic memory in Egypt.

Mr. Mehl showed me many curious specimens of money, such as the cup-shaped Byzantine coins, the long, flat court money of Japan, and the postage-stamp money of the Civil War period in the United States.



General Correspondence, Filing and Dispatching Room, Preparing Outgoing Catalogs, Price Lists, Form Letters, Inquiries, Etc.

"It is a curious fact," he remarked, "that during wars, for some reason, small change becomes very scarce. This was especially the case during the period of the Civil War and immediately thereafter. People got to using postage stamps for money. But this was not very practicable, for the stamps wore out and became worthless. It was then that a man named J. Gault had a happy idea. He conceived the plan of manufacturing metal cases for postage stamps. So he got a patent on this idea, and proceeded to manufacture them as advertising novelties."

Mr. Mehl handed me a metal case, about the size of a quarter, containing a three-cent postage stamp under some transparent substance. I turned it over and on the back there was an advertisement of "Drake's Plantation Bitters." He showed me several others, each bearing some advertisement on the back.

"These passed current for money," he said. "Patent medicine and other firms used them very much as we use key rings, books of matches, and other novelties today. They bought these cases in quantities from Gault and issued them, containing stamps, as money. They are redeemable today at their face value. But they have a premium value, for they are prized by collectors."

Mr. Mehl told me many interesting things about coin collecting and coin collectors. He said that the practice of coin collecting is more widespread today than ever before in history, and it is likely to continue to spread in the future. New collectors are springing up every day. In fact, it is part of his business, he said, to create them. Mr. Mehl makes an offer on every coin that is presented to him, and if the offer is accepted he purchases it. He has on hand at all times between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of rare coins, and more than \$250,000 worth passes through his hands during an average year. There is no difficulty in disposing of genuinely rare coins. The difficulty is in selling them to the right persons. Coin collectors are likely to become offended if their favorite dealer disposes of a much-prized coin to somebody else. Coins, therefore, are frequently sold with the understanding that the purchaser will not disclose where he obtained them. There are about 5,000 confirmed collectors in the United States today, but hundreds of thousands are interested in coins, and buy them occasionally.

"My business is more to find rare coins than to dispose of them," said Mr. Mehl. "And they turn up in curious places. The most rare American gold dollar, that of 1875, for example, turned up recently in Australia. Occasionally, the finding of a rare coin is a windfall to the finder. Recently I purchased a rare copper cent from a young man for two hundred dollars. He had received it in change. He wrote me afterwards that the two hundred dollars enable him to continue in college. Before finding that copper cent he had about determined to discontinue his education."

"Coin collecting is one of the most interesting hobbies in the world. But a man cannot collect that in which he deals. It is my business to buy and sell coins, so I am not a coin collector. My hobby is autographs, and I would like to show you my collection."

He showed me his autograph collection, but that is no part of this story, except as it throws a sidelight on the most important dealer in rare coins in the United States. However, I must mention that among them is a four-page letter, in the handwriting of Sam Houston, written to his ward, on Christmas day of 1830, from his haven among the Cherokee Indians on the Arkansas River. It has genuine historical value, for its context shows that even then he was making a struggle to overcome his appetite for alcohol. At some future time, I shall reproduce it in Bunker's as a contribution to Houston biographical material.

Mr. Mehl displayed his autographs with the enthusiasm of a boy. But I could not help reflecting that his role of collector of auto-

graphs was dwarfed to comparative insignificance by his role of dealer in rare coins. From his modest establishment in Fort Worth he has been the means during the past twenty years of preserving thousands of specimens which otherwise might have been lost. His highly specialized knowledge and his very practical application of it are of immense social value. He is yet a young man, and should have many years of usefulness ahead of him. In spite of his present eminence, he is learning more about the coins of all countries and all ages every day. He cannot help being a greater authority at the end of every year he lives henceforth. I am glad that he is a Texan, that he has not found it necessary to leave Texas to attain the position he occupies, and that he has no intention of removing from Texas in the future.



PAPER CURRENCY

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

1862—\$1, Chase, Chittenden and Spinner—	
Uncirculated	\$3.00
Fine	2.00
Good	1.50
1869—\$1, Washington, Allison and Spinner, Large red seal, with spikes. Fine	2.50
1869—\$2, Jefferson, Allison and Spinner, large red seal, with spikes. Uncirculated	4.50
Good	2.75

COIN NOTE.

1891—\$1, Stanton, Tillman and Morgan, medium red seal. Uncirculated	3.00
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SILVER CERTIFICATES.

1886—\$1, Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Hy- att, large red seal, with spikes. Uncirc....	3.50
1886—\$1, Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Nebe- ker, medium red seal. Uncirculated	3.00
1891—\$1, Martha Washington, Tillman and Mor- gan, medium red seal. Uncirculated	2.50
Fine	2.00
1886—\$2, Hancock, Rosecrans and Jordan, small red seal. Uncirculated	5.00
1896—\$5, Electricity, etc., Tillman and Morgan, small red seal. Good	5.75

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HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 2)

THORN

Few cities, perhaps, have passed through such vicissitudes as have marked the history of Thorn. Situate on the right bank of the Vistula, and originally a Polish town, it was besieged five times between 1629 and 1813, before becoming finally Prussian in 1815.

On 16th Feb., 1629, an army under Gustavus Adolphus and Field Marshal Wrangel appeared before Thorn and besieged it. They soon drove the Town Militia from the outer fortifications, captured six cannon and suggested capitulation. This offer was rejected, though only 300 soldiers were left in the city. Gustavus Adolphus then attempted the capture of the Katherine Tower, failing which he stormed and took the Kulm Tower. The citizens themselves counter-attacked under Burgomaster Preuss, losing 430 of their number, but after furious fighting the town was wholly captured by Feb. 18th, not, however, without the beautiful suburbs being laid in ashes.

Although the damage sustained by Thorn was estimated at about

TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS,

the inhabitants were able, immediately after the retreat of the Swedes, to strike some very fine dollar pieces to commemorate the siege.

AR. Thaler of Thorn, depicting on obverse the town in flames E. F. \$37.50

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UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COINS.

1853	\$20 United States Assay Office, San Francisco. Ex. F.	\$39.50
1853	\$10 Same, Pract. Unc., some mint lustre	65.00
1852	\$10 Augustus Humbert, San Francisco, Pract. Unc.	50.00
1881	\$3 Brilliant Proof	23.50
1888	\$3 Unc.	7.35
1855-73	\$2.50. Ex. F. Each	3.25
1849	Gold Dollar, open wreath. Unc.	3.85
1854-57	Gold Dollar. Unc. Each	3.25
1915	Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar. Unc.	3.75
1836	Dollar, plain edge, Gobrecht on base. Dark Proof	27.50
1858	Dollar, Brilliant Proof	42.50
1900	Lafayette Dollar. Unc.	3.35
1797	Half Dollar, holed at right of date, otherwise strictly V. G.	29.50
1828	1/4 Dollar, Unc. Sharp	3.25
1853	1/4 Dollar, O Mint, Arrows, Ex. F. Rare	1.65
1856	1/4 Dollar, O Mint, Semi Proof. Rare	3.50
1857	1/4 Dollar, O Mint, Proof surface. Ex. F.	1.10
1858	1/4 Dollar, O Mint, slightly scratched obv. field. Dull proof..	2.85
1877	20c. Piece. Proof	5.85
1878	20c. Piece. Proof	5.50
1796	Dime, date connected by die break. V. G.	4.75
1824	over 22. Dime. Abt. Fine .....	.85
1827	Dime, Pract. Unc. Very sharp	1.25
1829	Dime. Ex. F. ....	.60
1836	Dime, heavy die break through bust and figure 3, figure 8 recut. Ex. F.	1.10
1850	1/2 Dime, Unc., Brill. ....	.45
1853	1/2 Dime, no arrows, Unc., sharp, a rare little gem	2.75
1864	1/2 Dime, Proof, \$2.25. Same S Mint, Ex. F.	1.25
1873	1/2 Dime, S Mint. Unc. ....	.95
1851	3c. Silver, O Mint. Unc. Brill. Mint state	1.10
1856	3c. Silver, Unc. ....	.65
1872	3c. Silver, Proof	1.50
1850	3c. Silver, Pattern, Liberty Cap, A-W. 110, Proof	6.50
1859	Pattern Cent, oak wreath and shield, A-W. 312, R. 4, Semi Pr.	2.50
1856	Flying Eagle Cent. Proof	15.75
1862-63	Cent. Unc., Brill. Each .....	.20
1864	Cent, Bronze, no L on ribbon. Unc., Red .....	.20
1865	Cent, Unc., Red .....	.25
1877	Cent, Proof, \$1.50. F., 55c. V. G. ....	.40
1879	Cent, Proof, 25c. Unc., Red .....	.15
1908-09	Indian Head Cent, S Mint. Unc. Each .....	.25
1909	Lincoln Cent, V. D. B. S. Unc. ....	.20
1909	Indian Cent, Brill. Proof .....	.50
1913-14-15-16-17-18-20	Cents, D Mint, Unc., Brill. Red. Each....	.10
1914-15-16-18-19-20-21	Cents, S Mint, Unc., Brill. Red. Each....	.10
1922	Cent, D Mint, Brill. Red, 35c. Unc., olive, 15c. V. F. ....	.10
1795	1/2 Cent, G. 6. Plain edge, no pole, light orange. V. F.	5.75
1800	1/2 Cent. Ex. F.	2.25
1805	1/2 Cent, G. 1. Small 5. Ex. F.	2.25
1806	1/2 Cent, G. 1. Small 6, no stems. Ex. F., 90c. V. F. ....	.50
1806	1/2 Cent, G. 2. Small 6, stems to wreath. V. G. V. Rare....	1.75
1808	1/2 Cent, G. 2. V. F., \$1.10. F. ....	.85
1810	1/2 Cent, G. 1. V. F.	2.25
1837	1/2 Cent, "Half Cent Worth of Pure Copper," Unc., olive	1.25
Hard Times	Token, Low #9, Brass. Ex. F.	2.95
Hard Times	Token, Low #66, Steel, "Friend to the Constitution," Ex. F.	8.75
1652	Pine Tree Shilling, large flan. Similar to Cr. 13. Die broken at GL, perfectly centered, lettering all on. Ex. F.	42.50
1788	Barbadoes Pattern Penny. Negro, Rev., Pineapple. Brill. Pr.	3.75
Greek, Arados, B. C. 137-46,	Bust of Tyche, Rev., Nike, Tetradrachm. V. F.	5.25
England, 1685, James II, 1/2 Crown. V. F.		2.85
England, 1689, William and Mary, 1/2 Crown. Ex. F.		2.75
England, 1707, Queen Anne, 1/2 Crown. Unc.		3.25
England, 1715, George I, 1/2 Crown. Ex. F.		4.50
England, 1732, George II, 1/2 Crown. Unc.		3.25
England, 1739, George II, 1/2 Crown, Young Head. Unc.		2.85
Sweden, 1732, Adolph Frederick, One Daler, Plate Money. F.		10.50

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\$5, 1843, Uncirculated	\$ 6.50	\$5, 1860, D Mint, Very fine . . .	\$ 9.00
1843, C Mint, Very fine	8.50	1860, S Mint, Very fine . . .	22.50
1843, D Mint, Unc.	9.00	1860, Clark & Co., Ex. F. . .	35.00
1843, O Mint, Unc.	7.50	1861, C Mint, Very fine . . .	12.50
1844, Uncirculated	7.50	1863, Very fine	11.50
1844, D Mint, Unc.	7.50	1865, Extremely fine	15.00
1844, O Mint, Ex. fine	7.50	1878, CC Mint, Very fine . . .	50.00
1845, Uncirculated	7.50	1882, CC Mint, Very fine . . .	8.50
1845, D Mint, Unc.	8.50	1884, CC Mint, Very fine . . .	35.00
1845, O Mint, Unc.	9.00	1891, CC Mint, Fine	7.50
1846, Uncirculated	7.50	1892, CC Mint, Unc.	8.50
1846, C Mint, Fine	12.50	1893, CC Mint, Very fine . . .	12.50
1846, D Mint, Unc.	8.50	\$3, 1854, Uncirculated	7.00
1847, Uncirculated	7.50	1854, O Mint, Ex. fine	7.50
1847, C Mint, Fine	6.50	1855, Extremely fine	6.50
1847, D Mint, Unc.	13.50	1855, S Mint, Fine	8.50
1848, Uncirculated	8.50	1856, Uncirculated	9.00
1848, C Mint, Unc.	9.00	1856, S Mint, Small S. VF. . .	10.00
1848, D Mint, Unc.	8.50	1856, S Mint, Lge. S. Fine. . .	7.00
1849, C Mint, Unc.	8.50	1858, Uncirculated	20.00
1849, D Mint, Unc.	8.50	1859, Proof	35.00
1850, Uncirculated	7.50	1860, Uncirculated	12.50
1850, C Mint, Unc.	7.50	1861, Extremely fine	10.00
1851, Extremely fine	6.50	1862, Uncirculated	12.50
1851, C Mint, Ex. fine	8.50	1863, Uncirculated	20.00
1851, D Mint, Fine	6.50	1864, Proof	35.00
1852, Extremely fine	6.50	1865, Very fine	20.00
1852, C Mint, Ex. fine	7.50	1866, Uncirculated	12.50
1852, D Mint, Fine	7.50	1860, S Mint, Very fine . . .	12.50
1853, Fine	6.50	1867, Proof	40.00
1853, C Mint, Unc.	8.50	1868, Proof	35.00
1853, D Mint, Ex. fine	7.50	1869, Proof	35.00
1854, Uncirculated	7.50	1870, Proof	25.00
1854, C Mint, Very fine	16.50	1871, Proof	35.00
1854, D Mint, Very fine	7.50	1872, Proof	35.00
1854, O Mint, Very fine	7.50	1874, Proof	15.00
1855, Uncirculated	7.50	1877, Proof	100.00
1855, D Mint, Unc.	15.00	1878, Proof	15.00
1856, Very fine	6.50	1879, Proof	12.50
1856, C Mint, Fine	7.50	1880, Proof	12.50
1856, D Mint, Fine	7.50	1881, Proof	22.50
1856, S Mint, Fine	7.50	1882, Proof	15.00
1857, Fine	6.50	1883, Proof	15.00
1857, C Mint, Fine	7.50	1884, Proof	20.00
1857, D Mint, Ex. fine	8.50	1885, Proof	20.00
1857, S Mint, Fine	15.00	1886, Proof	12.50
1858, Extremely fine	15.00	1887, Proof	12.50
1858, C Mint, Ex. fine	8.50	1888, Proof	12.50
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1924, Huguenot-Walloon, commemorating the founding of New York in 1624. Scarce	1.35
1923, Monroe Doctrine Centennial, bust of Monroe; reverse, North and South America85
1925, Vancouver Centennial of the Founding of Fort Vancouver, Washington trapper with gun. Rare	5.50
1925, Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial, statue of Minute Man85
1925, California Diamond Jubilee, obverse miner with pan; reverse, bear. Scarce	1.75
1925, Stone Mountain75
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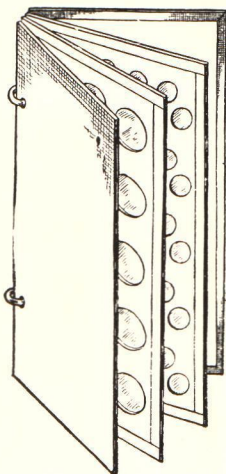
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THE NUMISMATIST

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APRIL, 1929

No. 4

The Coinage and Currency of Australia.

By J. HUNT DEACON, F.R.N.S., Adelaide, South Australia.
(A. N. A. 3249.)

Authorities Consulted.

- "Australian Tokens and Coins," by Dr. Arthur Andrews (1921).
"An Account of the Coins, Coinages and Currency of Australasia," by Coleman P. Hyman (1893).
"A Brief Sketch of the Coinage and Paper Currency of South Australia," by Thomas Gill, C.M.G., I.S.O. (1912).
"The History of Paper Currency in Australia," by Percy J. Marks, B.A. (1919).
"Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and Its Dependencies," by Rev. Rogers Ruding (1840).

The illustrations accompanying this article are limited to the more important specimens of Australian numismatics, the greater number of which are taken from specimens in the numismatic collection of South Australia. I have to acknowledge the permission granted by the Board of Governors of The Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia and the Trustees of The Mitchell Library, Sydney, New South Wales, to illustrate from the collections under their control. Also, I have to record my thanks to Mr. Percy J. Marks, B.A., of Sydney, (an authority on Australian paper money) for his kind assistance.

Consequent upon the varying dates of settlement in the Colonies (now States) of Australia, the numismatic development, taken in chronological order, tends to be rather disjointed; but as each Colony (excepting South Australia) came under the jurisdiction of the premier Colony (New South Wales) prior to its being declared a separate Colony, the early numismatic history of that Colony affected the whole of Australia for many years.

The arrangement adopted here is that of dealing with each important advancement (or otherwise) as it occurred. Such arrangement should enable readers to follow the sequence of evolution from the period of no coined currency whatever (1788) to the recent issue in 1927 of the commemorative florin. I have refrained from lengthy descriptions of specimens mentioned, as this paper is intended to record the circumstances under which each piece was issued and the general monetary conditions which prevailed in the earlier days rather than an attempt at a descriptive catalogue. Specially mentioned pieces, however, are accompanied with its reference number in Andrews' work, in which will be found detailed descriptions and illustrations of the most interesting of Australian coins and tokens.

It was unfortunate that Australia was settled during a period in which the British coinage itself was in such a deplorable condition, caused, no doubt, by long wars and delayed legislation. Ruding explains that the bad condition of the coinage had been recognized at the accession of George III . . . "the crown pieces had almost disappeared, the half crowns which remained were to a certain degree defaced and impaired, shillings had almost lost every mark of impression on the obverse and reverse, while sixpences were in a worse state." In 1797 an attempt was made by the issue of shillings and sixpences, and Hyman states that from 1689 to 1816 only £13,000,000 in silver had been coined. There had been no issue of copper coins since 1775 and the scarcity thus caused was responsible for the appearance of the innumerable private tokens issued from 1784 to 1797. In the last year two-pences, weighing two ounces, and pence were minted in copper, but were unpopular. Similar attempts to supply a better copper coinage were made

in 1799 and 1806, and these were a marked improvement upon the heavy "cartwheel" pieces. However, the supply of these was far below the requirements and, consequently, private traders' tokens again appeared. Those issued from the years 1804 to 1817 are usually termed the nineteenth century tokens, and later on considerable quantities of these appeared in Australia. There had been no Government issue of silver coins from 1787 to 1816, but the Bank of England had countermarked Spanish dollars in 1797 and had issued their own tokens in 1804 and 1811, besides which there were numbers of private silver tokens and paper money circulating in England at this period. In 1816 a new silver coinage, which might be referred to as the re-coinage of George III, was issued, the sizes, thicknesses and types differing from any succeeding mintings, although the same standard of fineness was retained. Copper tokens were prohibited in 1817, excepting in specified cases, but no new issue of copper was made until 1821.

It can be well understood that with such a state of currency existing in the home country, the early settlers of Australia were left to their own resources to supply their currency. In the study of Australian numismatics we are not greatly concerned with the history of Australia itself prior to its discovery (or re-discovery) by Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) James Cook in 1770 and its settlement by the British. We learn from those in authority upon the life of the natives of Australia (aborigines) that there existed all over the continent a network of trade routes and that by a process of exchange articles were passed from one place to some other place where such commodities were unobtainable. One can instance such a network of these routes joining up with each other in the tribal territories of South Roper River, North Roper River (Tableland), Groote Eylandt and Borooloola in the northern central part of Australia.

The earlier political history of Australia may be rather confusing to American readers, and therefore it seems advisable to outline the extent of the Colony of New South Wales at the various stages in its history and its position to the other Colonies. Discovered by Captain James Cook in 1770, it was settled and declared a British Colony by Captain John Philip on January 26th, 1788. The administration by this Colony was extended at different periods to the whole of the discovered parts of Australia and New Zealand (South Australia excepted). The northern portion was settled in 1824 and called the Moreton Bay Settlement. In 1859 this territory became the Colony of Queensland and possessed Responsible Government. The central portion, the original settlement, was granted Responsible Government in 1856. The southern district, known as the Port Philip Settlement, was founded by Captain John Philip in 1770, but was not settled in until 1803. It was granted Responsible Government on its declaration as a Colony in 1851. The island to the south of Victoria was known as Van Dieman's Land. It was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the celebrated Dutch explorer, on November 24th, 1642, and named by him after the then Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. It was settled by the British in 1803 and was declared a Colony with Responsible Government, under the name of Tasmania, in 1856, five years after it had been separated from New South Wales. The Colony of Western Australia was settled in 1829 and comprised King George's Sound and the Swan River Settlements, and was originally under the jurisdiction of the premier Colony. South Australia was founded under very different circumstances from those already mentioned. It was declared a Province on December 28th, 1836, and granted Responsible Government some thirty years later.

Many numismatic writers include New Zealand in their works, usually under the heading of Australasian. As the period of the dependency of that Colony upon New South Wales was so short (1840-1854) and as it now forms a Dominion separate from Australia, I have excluded it from the present article, which is expressly on Australian coins and tokens.

Dealings by the early settlers were transacted with English money which they themselves had brought out. Trading with the natives was effected by barter, Hyman mentioning that "the first form of barter appears to have been established at Parramatta in 1791, the settlers giving small quantities of rice or bread in exchange for fish." As early as this Spanish dollars were recognized as current coin at a fixed rate of five shillings. In the latter part of 1792 a shipment of these dollars to the value of £1,001 arrived, but these were undoubtedly re-exported in the purchase of merchandise from the

trading vessels calling here. The captains of these ships refused to accept private paper money, requiring such payments to be made either in coin or Government paper. The chief currency at this time appears to have been rum, and Hyman says, "it may well be said that the 'rummiest currency known' was that initiated when rum became so extensively used as a circulating medium." Besides English coin, foreign moneys and paper notes, there was in circulation a number of counterfeit coins and notes. According to Marks, "the earliest notes seem to have been store receipts and paymasters' bills, the latter issued by the military authorities. The former were receipts signed by the storekeeper of the public granaries, for grain and other produce delivered to the Government and were in the form of an order on the Commissary-General to pay the persons named, or bearer, a certain sum, being at the rate fixed upon at the time for the price of the particular commodity. These store receipts passed freely from hand to hand and were supposed to be presented to the Commissary-General every quarter" for payment, although they often remained in circulation for a much longer period. The issuing of these receipts ceased in 1828 and were evidently destroyed on redemption, as no specimens are known to be in existence.

In November, 1800, by proclamation of Governor Philip Gidney King, certain British and foreign coins were declared to be of legal tender at certain fixed rates. This act was intended to prevent the re-exportation of these pieces, excepting at a loss, as each coin was rated at a higher value than its actual circulating value outside Australia. The coins thus affected



Early Tasmanian Note.
(South Australia National Collection.)

are usually termed "the Proclamation Coins" and comprise, of gold pieces, the English guinea (And. 809), valued at £1/2/0; the Portuguese johanna (And. 801) and its half (And. 802), at £4/0/0 and £2/0/0, respectively; the Dutch ducat (And. 806), at 9/6; the Indian mohur (And. 808), at £1/17/6, and the Indian pagoda (And. 807), at 8/; and silver pieces, the Spanish dollar (And. 811), at 5/; the Indian rupee (And. 816 and 817), at 2/6; the Dutch guilder (And. 815) at 2/, and the English shilling (And. 818) at 1/2. For copper requirements the English "cartwheel" penny of 1797 (And. 821), of which £1,200 worth had been received earlier in the year, was circulated at the value of twopence to the legal tender of £5. Even with this attempt to relieve the inconvenience of the want of currency, a bartering of goods for goods was still carried on, and where goods were not available I O Us and promissory notes, often of doubtful value, were tendered. In order to ease the tension caused through the unscrupulous use of such notes, many issuers of which having no intention of honoring them, an Act of 1807 was passed that all notes issued should be payable in cash at the value of current coin, and not infrequently promissory notes were issued for sums as low as threepence, payable in Spanish dollars (at 5/ each).

On the twenty-sixth of November, 1812, Spanish dollars to the value of

£10,000 arrived by H. M. S. Samarang, the distribution of which was held over pending legislation to prevent their being re-exported. The Proclamation made by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on July 1st, 1813, ordered that a small circular piece of silver should be cut from the center of the dollars and that that piece should bear on one side NEW SOUTH WALES and on the other FIFTEEN PENCE. The remaining ring was to be marked near the inner ring with the words NEW SOUTH WALES and the date 1813 on one side, and on the other, FIVE SHILLINGS and a laurel wreath. The ring-piece was known as the Holey, Ring or Colonial Dollar (And. 701-705) and the small circular piece was called the Dump (And. 709-715). These were valued at 5/ and 1/3, respectively, while the uncut dollars were still legal tender at 5/, but were subjected to re-exportation. The remainder of the proclamation deals with the penalties against forgery, melting down and other illegal practices. It was further enacted that promissory notes under the value of 2/6 should be abolished and that the legal tender of copper be at 1/3.

This policy of Governor Macquarie was nothing more nor less than a copying of the countermarking of the Spanish dollars in England and the cutting and counterstamping of these pieces in the various colonies, particularly the West Indies. These foreign coins, either cut, countermarked, or uninterfered with, made legal tender by Proclamation or General Order,



Holey Dollar and Dump of 1813.
(South Australia National Collection.)

and the private paper money were known as "currency" to differentiate them from the Imperial coinages circulating here, which were classed as "sterling."

In 1817 the Bank of New South Wales was established and on May 9th, two years later, notes to the values of £20, £10, £5, £1, 10/, 5/ and 2/6 were issued and formed the principal and most stable paper money then circulating.

In December, 1817, the public were notified that all copper coin bearing a date previous to the Proclamation of 1800 should be presented before the first day of the next year, after which they would circulate at the English sterling value, to the legal tender of £5. Under Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane the first attempt was made in 1822 to redeem the Holey Dollars and Dumps with Treasury bills. In 1823 the value of the Spanish dollar dropped to 4/ and depreciated the Holey Dollar and Dump to 3/ and 1/, respectively. It is to this year that the first Australian silver token is attributed, a shilling of Macintosh and Degraes, trading as the Cascade Saw Mills, of Hobart, Tasmania (A. 680). Although this piece is dated 1823, doubts have been raised as to whether that date actually signifies the year of issue or the date of the establishment of the business.

Toward the beginning of 1824 the notes of the Bank of New South Wales were withdrawn and others with the following values issued: \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. The first Act of Parliament dealing with the currency problem was "The Currency Act of 1824," by which promissory notes and bills of exchange made payable in Spanish dollars were made available as if drawn payable in sterling money of the realm. Consequent upon this Act, the Bank of New South Wales withdrew their issue of the same year and issued notes for £50, £20, £10, £1, 10/ and 5/.

Upon the receipt of supplies of British coin late in 1825, Spanish dollars were traded at 4/4 and the Calcutta (sicca) rupee at 2/1. Bills on the Treasury for £100, 30 days sight, were exchanged for £103 sterling, and so on in proportion to any greater amount tendered.

The next year saw the repeal of the Act of 1824 by "The Sterling Act." This confirmed the value ratio for British coins and Spanish dollars and declared illegal promissory notes under £1 drawn subsequent to the date of the Act; it also fixed the copper coin legal tender at twelve pence. As might be expected, the lowering of the value of the dollar was not favorably received, but, on the other hand, the attempt to prevent the issuing of low-valued promissory notes was regarded as a step toward the abolition of private paper money. With the object of the withdrawal of the Holey Dollars and Dumps a General Order was made in 1828 to the effect that they would be received at 3/3 and 1/1, respectively, in exchange for bills or British coin. Following upon this, in August of the next year, notification was given that no Government department would receive, after a given date, foreign coin payments, and a definite date for the receiving of Holey Dollars and Dumps was fixed. By these orders "sterling coinage or paper issues" practically superseded the "currency" of the early settlers. By "Act of Council" of 1850 the Bank of New South Wales was reconstructed and a



The Tasmanian Shilling.

(The Michell Library, New South Wales.)

new note issue made. It is not my intention to deal with the note issues of the various banks operating in the Australian colonies other than an occasional reference to the premier banking establishment, the Bank of New South Wales.

The copper coins having to some extent been insufficient to cope with the requirements of small change, various business firms began issuing private token pence and halfpence, as was done in England during periods where there was a scarcity of Government coin.

Anand Smith and Co., of Melbourne, issued the first of these tokens (And. 17-18), an undated penny, in 1849. In 1852 the earliest dated tokens appeared, issued by Peek and Campbell, trading under the name of The Tea Stores (A. 426-432).

It would extend this article too far to mention the issues of the token pence and halfpence, except to indicate briefly the extent of that coinage. Andrews lists some 122 issuers of Australia and describes about 500 varieties, besides several issues for the Colony of New Zealand.

The question of a gold coinage was taken up in 1851, when alluvial gold was found at Mount Alexander and Ballarat. The Imperial Government had been approached by the Legislative Council of New South Wales in this year regarding the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney. The assaying of the gold sent to South Australia by the "diggers" who had gone over to the neighboring Colony to try their fortunes was the subject of a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of that Colony (Sir Henry Edward Fox Young). This memorial was signed by some 246 merchants of Ade-

laide and Port Adelaide recommending that the Government receives, assays and coins (that is, stamps) the gold and accepts same in the payments of land and taxes. On the 28th of the same month the "Bullion Act," 1852, No. 1, was passed by a special session of the Legislative Council and assented to. The Act, which was operative for twelve calendar months only, provided for the assaying of uncoined gold and made certain bank notes, under certain conditions, legal tender. The gold was to be assayed in the Government Assay Office and converted into a convenient form and stamped with its weight.



Penny and Halfpenny of Peck and Campbell.
(South Australia National Collection.)

In exchange for these pieces, known as "Adelaide Ingots" (And. 721), the South Australian banks were to issue notes at the value of £3/11/0 per ounce of gold deposited. The banks were not allowed to sell, export or otherwise dispose of bullion in respect of which any notes had been issued, excepting for such notes as issued by the banks themselves.



The South Australian "Ingot."
(South Australia National Collection.)

Within thirteen days of the passing of the Act the Assay Office was opened and continued working until February 17th, 1853, when it was closed. Gill states that some one and a half millions of these ingots were issued, but it is evident that these, with the exception of about six, were all re-melted for the succeeding issue. It will be seen from the above that these pieces must not be regarded as coins, but as assayed bullion reserve held against a note issue. In July and October of the same year the Legislative Councils of Victoria and South Australia followed the move of New South Wales and

each applied to the Home Government for the establishment of a Branch Mint at their capital city. The delay of the Home Government and the pressing need of circumstances caused the South Australian Government to partially repeal the first Bullion Act by another, passed in November, 1852. This Act decreed that "persons were no longer entitled to demand bank notes in exchange for bullion" deposited, but the assayer was to "cause the same to be divided into convenient portions" to the values of £5, £2, £1 and 10/ and to stamp each piece with its precise weight and value. Section 3 of this Act is important, as it ordered that "all so stamped gold should be legal tender." Of the pieces thus authorized only those for the £1, called "Adelaide Sovereigns," (And. 724-725) were struck, of which some 24,768 are recorded as having been issued. Dies for the £5 pieces (And. 723) were made, but it is doubtful if any were issued—certainly none appeared in circulation.



Adelaide Sovereigns, First and Second Varieties.
(South Australia National Collection.)

There are two distinct varieties of the £1 piece. The first and rarest has a die crack on the reverse near the D of DWT and an inner circle similar to the obverse. On the reverse of the second variety, the die of which was prepared on the cracking of the original die, the inner circle is made up of a beaded circle between two linear circles. These pieces were readily exported to England, where they were sold to the Royal Mint at £1/1/10½ each, there being no clause in the Act to prevent such exportation.

The Bullion Acts of 1852 were held by many to be contrary to the Imperial statutes relating to currency. The move toward a gold currency having been made in one Colony, steps were taken in the other Colonies to the same end. The Port Philip (or Kangaroo Office) issues of 1853 were the outcome of certain promoters in London. The Kangaroo Office was established to buy gold at £2/15/0 per ounce and to strike 2, 1, ½ and ¼ ounce pieces (And. 775-780). Owing to the rise in the price of gold to £4/4/0 per ounce during the period in which the dies and machinery were being shipped to Australia, the "Kangaroo Office" soon ceased working, and doubts have been expressed as to whether the pieces issued were ever put into circulation.



Quarter Ounce Piece of the Kangaroo Office.
(South Australia National Collection.)

The establishment of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was authorized by the Home Government in August, 1853, but was not operated until 1855. The earlier gold struck at this mint bore a different reverse design from those issued in London, and this design was continued until 1870, when the Imperial type bearing one of the three mint marks (S, M or P) was adopted. In September, 1867, the Melbourne Branch of the Royal Mint was opened, using the mint letter M. Thirty-three years after a third branch was opened at Perth (Western Australia) and using P as its mint mark.

Following upon the general circulation of pence and halfpence tokens, silver threepences were issued by J. C. Thornthwaite (And. 681-4) and

James Campbell (And. 685) in 1854 and by Hogarth Erichsen and Co., in 1858-60. In the copper tokens the issue of pence were far more numerous than halfpence. Many of these tokens were imported from England from such firms as Allan and Moore, Heaton and Sons, Pope and Co. and W. J. Taylor (of London); others were of Colonial manufacture, being made chiefly by J. C. Thornthwaite, Whitty and Brown, Thomas Stokes and W. J. Taylor (of Melbourne). The sizes and weights of these tokens vary.

Shipments bearing copper coin were arriving at varied periods and after 1860 supplies of British bronze coins were received. Agitation soon commenced against the circulation of these tokens and as early as 1863 they were declared illegal in Victoria. Parallel with the desire of abolishing the tokens there was a strong feeling for the introduction of a reliable silver and bronze coinage, but although the agitation for that seriously began in 1870 it was not before 1910 that Australia had her own coinage. In 1869 New South Wales declared private token coinage illegal. In the same year a supply of the English bronze was received to replace the old Imperial copper issues. In 1876 the copper coins were all withdrawn from currency in Australia. Tasmania declared against the token coinage in 1876.



Sovereign of the Sydney Mint, 1857.
(South Australia National Collection.)

From the time of the establishment of a gold coinage in Australia and the abolition of the tradesmen's tokens up to the issuing of Commonwealth silver and bronze, the currency of the Dominion was supplied by Australian struck gold, issues of bank notes by the more important banks and imported English silver and bronze coins.



Pattern (Nickel) Penny of 1921.
(Hunt Deacon Cabinet.)

The demand for a distinctive silver and bronze coinage for Australia increased with the discovery and production of silver from local mines in the early nineties. Negotiations were at once made with the Imperial Government, requesting authority to issue such coins from the branches of the Royal Mint in Australia. In 1898 the required permission was received, but another matter of much more importance was receiving the attention of the various Governments in Australia—the matter of Federation. The currency problem was dropped for a time.

With the completion of the Federation of the Commonwealth of Australia (1900-01) the "currency, coinage and legal tender" matters became a Federal Government concern. In 1907 a currency measure was enacted providing for current coins and authorizing the issuing of £5, £2, £1 and 10/ in gold; 2/, 1/, 6d. and 3d., in silver, and 1d. and ½d. in bronze or nickel. Provision was made in the following year for the issuing of Government notes by the "Commonwealth Australian Notes Act No. 11 of 1910," by which the Treasurer was empowered to issue notes for 10/, £1, £2, £5 or any multiple of £10, providing that there was held in reserve gold not less than a quarter of the amount of notes issued. The Act came into operation on July 1st, 1912, and the majority of people here to-day can remember the disappearance of the bank notes. It was not, however, until 1910 that the

first coins were issued for Australia. These were the silver pieces of 1910 struck at the Royal Mint, London. The bronze first appeared in the following year.

From this time to 1916 the Australian coinages were minted either from London (no mint mark) or from Ralph Heaton and Sons, of Birmingham, England (mint mark H). In 1916, owing to pressure of work at the Royal Mint, London, the orders for the Australian coinage were transferred to branch mints; that of the silver was transferred to Melbourne (mint mark M) and the bronze to Calcutta (mint mark I—(India)). This arrangement lasted until 1919, when the whole coinage was struck by the Sydney and Melbourne branch mints, the bronze of which bore no mint marks.



Silver and Bronze Issues of the Commonwealth of Australia.
(Hunt Deacon Cabinet.)

With the general introduction of small nickel coins in the place of the large bronze coins in other countries of the world, steps were taken in 1921 for the issuing of square rounded-corner nickel pence and halfpence. Dies were prepared and patterns struck off at the Melbourne branch mint. However, for various reasons the proposed coins were not issued.

From about 1922 the distinctive mint marks on the silver coins were abolished, but retained on the gold issued. The closing of the Sydney Branch Mint on December 31st, 1926, ended the activities of the oldest official minting establishment of Australia. No alternation of designs have been made since the Australian silver and bronze issues, with the exception of the pattern nickel coins of 1921 and the commemorative florin of 1927, issued to commemorate the opening of the Federal Parliament House at Canberra, May 9th, 1927, and which is illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST*, 1927, pages 470-1.

THIEVES GET GREGOIRE COLLECTION.

The world-famous collection of coins which belonged to Ernest Gregoire and which included gold, silver and copper pieces dating from 300 B. C. to 500 B. C., has been stolen from the home of Mme. Roy, a cousin of the collector, who is now dead, according to a press dispatch from Brest, France. The son of Mme. Roy discovered that burglars had ransacked the house during his mother's absence.

The collection was especially notable for 500 ancient coins and medals of Syria and Judea. A clause in M. Gregoire's will admonished his cousin always to keep the collection intact and "never to give it to France or Belgium."

COLLECTION OF COINS GIVEN TO UDINE, ITALY.

What is said to be a fine private collection of ancient coins, comprising numerous examples of gold and silver moneys of the Roman emperors, as well as Greek coins from the Hellenistic settlements in Southern Italy, has been bequeathed to the municipal museum of Udine, Italy, by August De Brandis, a native of Udine. The count's collection also included a well-chosen selection of Etruscan vases, with examples of the principal periods from archaic to Hellenistic. These vases have been placed together with the coins in the Udine museum in a special room dedicated to the founder's memory.

Copper Coins of Portugal.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

John V, 1706-1750.

50. 1½ reis, 1712-14. Obv., D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . REX. In center, J . V under crown. Rev., VTILITATE . PVBLICÆ. date. Value within wreath.
 51. III reis, 1712-21. Similar.
 52. V reis, 1712-21. Similar.
 53. X reis, 1712-21. Similar.



No. 53.

54. III reis, 1723-44. Obv., IOANNES V — DEI . GRATIA . Ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTVGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REX. Value and date within wreath.
 55. V reis, 1723-49. Similar.
 56. X reis, 1723-49. Similar.



No. 56.

The size and weight of the III reis was reduced in 1734, the other denominations in 1737.

Joseph I, 1750-1777.

57. III reis, 1751-76. Type of preceding.
 58. V reis, 1751-76. Similar.
 59. X reis, 1751-76. Similar.

Maria I and Peter III, 1777-1786.

60. III reis, 1777. Obv., MARIA . I . ET . PETRVS — III . DEI . GRATIA. Ornate crowned shield of arms, decorated with flowers at sides. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REGES, value and date within wreath.
 61. V reis, 1777-85. Similar, but the value divides the date.
 62. X reis, 1777-85. Similar.



No. 62.

Maria I (Sole), 1786-1799.

- 63. III reis, 1797. Type of preceding reign, but ET PETRUS . III omitted and REGINA replacing the REGES on reverse.
- 64. V reis, 1791-99. Similar.
- 65. X reis, 1791-99. Similar.

John (VI), Prince Regent, 1799-1816.

- 66. V reis, 1799. Obv., JOANNES . — DEI . GRATIA, arms as preceding. Reverse struck from the reverse die of preceding reign. Rare.



No. 66.

- 67. V reis, 1800. Obv., similar to preceding. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARB . PRINCEPS. Value divides date within wreath. Reduced size. Rare.
- 68. X reis, 1800. Similar. Rare.
- 69. XX reis, 1800. Similar. Very rare.

The preceding three were struck for Azores.



No. 74.

- 70. III reis, 1804. Obv., similar to last. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . P . REGENS. Value and date within wreath.
- 71. V reis, 1812. Similar to last, but MARIA . I DEI GRATIA on obverse, this side being struck from dies of the preceding reign. Rare.

72. V reis, 1812-14. Similar to next to preceding.
 73. X reis, 1812-14. Similar.
 74. 40 reis, 1811-14. Obv., JOANNES . D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . P . REGENS. Bust to right, laureated and draped, date beneath. Rev., UTILITATI PUBLICÆ. Oval shield of arms, crowned. Thick planchet.

John VI, 1816-1826.

75. III reis, 1818. Obv., JONNES . VI — DEI . GRATIA, shield of arms on globe, crowned. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . BRASILÆ . ET . ALGARB . REX, value and date within wreath. Rare.



No. 75.

76. V reis, 1818-24. Similar, value divides date.
 77. X reis, 1818-24. Similar.
 78. 40 reis, 1818-25. Same type as in preceding reign, but JOANNES . VI . D . G . PORT . BR . ET . ALG . R on obverse.

Peter IV, 1826-1828.



No. 79.

79. 40 reis, 1826-28. Obv., PETRUS . IV . D . G . PORTUG . ET . ALGARB . REX. Laureated, undraped bust to right, date below. Rev., similar to preceding.



No. 81.

Michael I, 1828-1833.

80. V reis, 1829. Obv., MICHAEL . I . DEI . GRATIA, plain shield of

arms, crowned. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REX. Value within wreath, date below.

81. X reis, 1829-31. Similar.

82. 40 reis, 1828-33. Similar, but MICHAEL . I . D . G . PORTUG . ET . ALGARB . REX on obverse and UTILITATE PUBLICÆ on reverse. Thick planchet.

Maria II, 1826-1853.



No. 84.

83. V reis, 1830. Obv., MARIA . II . DEI GRATIA, broad, ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REGINA. Value and date within wreath.

84. X reis, 1830. Similar.



No. 87.

The preceding two were struck in England during the insurrection of Dom Miguel, (Michael I).



No. 90.

85. X reis, 1835-37. Similar, but plain shield and the date beneath the wreath.

86. X reis, 1838-39. Similar, struck in collar and size reduced.

87. 20 reis, 1833. Obv., MARIA . II . D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . RE-

- GINA, crowned shield of arms, with wide top, the date in field divided by the shield. Rev., UTILITATE PUBLICÆ, a crown within wreath, value below. Scarce.
88. 40 reis, 1833. Similar, but the date on reverse beneath the wreath and the value replacing the crown within. Thick planchet. Scarce.
89. 40 reis, 1833-47. Similar, but plain shield and PORTUG instead of PORT, on obverse.
90. 40 reis, 1847. Similar, countermarked G . C . P. (GOVERNO CIVIL DO PORTO) on reverse. Scarce.
91. V reis, 1840-53. Obv., MARIA . II . DEI . GRATIA, ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REGINA. Value within wreath, date beneath.
92. X reis, 1840-53. Similar.



No. 93.

93. XX reis, 1840-53. Similar.

Louis I, 1861-1889.

94. III reis, 1868-75. Obv., LUDOVICUS . I . DEI GRATIA. Crowned shield of arms. Rev., PORTUGALIÆ . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REX, value in wreath, date below.
95. V reis, 1867-75. Similar.
96. X reis, 1867-75. Similar.
97. XX reis, 1867-75. Similar.
98. V reis, 1882-86. Obv., D . LUIZ . I . REI . DE . PORTUGAL, head to left. Rev., value and date within wreath.
99. X reis, 1882-86. Similar.



No. 100.

100. XX reis, 1882-86. Similar.

Charles I, 1889-1908.

101. 5 reis, 1890-1906. Obv., CARLOS . I . REI DE PORTUGAL, head to right within circle, date below. Rev., value within wreath.
102. 10 reis, 1891-92. Similar.
103. 20 reis, 1891-92. Similar.

Some coins of this reign bear the Paris mint mark, A, between cornucopia and fasces, underneath the wreath.

104. 50 reis, 1900. Obv., CARLOS . I . REI DE PORTUGAL, crowned shield of arms within wreath, date below. Rev., value within cartouche. Nickel.



No. 103.

105. 100 reis, 1900. Similar. Nickel.

Emanuel II, 1908-1910.



No. 106.

106. 5 reis, 1910. Obv., EMANUEL . II . PORTVG : ET . ALGARB : REX. Youthful head to left, within beaded circle, date below. Rev., value within wreath.

The Republic, 1910.

107. 1 centavo, 1917-18. Obv., shield of arms on globe. Rev., REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA, value in field, date beneath.
108. 2 centavos, 1918-20. Similar.



No. 109.



No. 110.

109. 5 centavos, 1921. Similar.
110. 4 centavos, 1917-19. Obv., bust of Liberty to left. Rev., similar to preceding. Nickel.
111. 10 centavos, 1920-22. Similar. Nickel.
112. 20 centavos, 1920-22. Similar. Nickel.

113. 5 centavos, 1924-25. Similar.
 114. 10 centavos, 1924-25. Similar.
 115. 20 centavos, 1924-25. Similar.
 116. 50 centavos, 1926. Obv., REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA, the figure of Liberty seated on throne, holding an unfurled flag and olive branch, at her feet a palm branch, date in ex. Rev., arms within ornate border, value above and below. Bronze.



No. 117.

117. 1 escudo, 1926. Similar. Bronze.
 118. 50 centavos, 1927. Obv., REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA. 1927. Bust of Liberty to right. Rev., arms within wreath above the value. Nickel.



No. 119.

119. 1 escudo, 1927. Similar. Nickel.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ROYAL SWEDISH MINT REPORT, 1927.

The following note and dates are taken from the report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1927, which has recently reached me.

No gold was coined. Of silver subsidiary coins, 5,270,337 were struck, to the value of Kr. 1,409,920. By letter of July 2, 1926, was authorized to have coins struck to the value of Kr. 3,000,000. At the beginning of 1927 there remained Kr. 2,502,606, and at the end, Kr. 1,092,686.

No nickel coins were struck. Of bronze subsidiary coins, 579,380 five-ore, 2,980,250 two-ore and 4,801,600 one-ore pieces were struck from the 1926 dies, the remainder with the 1927 dies.

During the year 18,988 medals were struck—gold, 1,854; silver, 11,231; bronze, 5,900, and iron, 3. At the end of the year, June 30, 1927, the profits from striking medals was Kr. 4,616.87. J. deL.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The April, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "The Mark Penny"; "Freak Currency"; "Assignats of the First French Republic"; "The Cents of 1808 and 1809"; "Old Currency"; "The Surfaces of Medals." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of four applicants for membership. Among the auction sales announced is that of the John G. Mills collection of American coins by S. H. and H. Chapman, of Philadelphia.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY.

Agency and Exchange Bank of A. Bayard.

1. \$1. C., spread eagle on a rock, 1 each side, shield below. R., LIBERTY across. August 8, 1818.

American Exchange Bank.

(Incorporated April 18, 1838. Opened Sept. 14, 1838. Changed to American Exchange National Bank, July 6, 1865. In 1862 had \$280,235 in circulation, and in 1885, \$6,801 still outstanding.)

2. \$1. C., female standing, cherub, plow, sheaf and cogwheel, 1 at left, bale, etc., below. R., Liberty seated, ONE above. L., ONE below. Dec. 1, 1853.
3. \$1. C., a steamship under sail, vessels in distance. R., State arms, 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above.
4. \$2. C., female seated holding sickle, wand and sheaf; distant factories, 2 each side. R., man seated in an oval, ears of corn above and below. L., female seated, TWO above and below.
5. \$2. C., drovers and cattle. R., State arms, 2 above. L., male portrait, 2 below.
6. \$3. C., drove of horses. R., State arms, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
7. \$3. C., female seated leaning on a bale, distant steamboat. R., locomotive, 3 above. L., 3 above and below. THREE in red. June 1, 1852.
8. \$5. C., FIVE DOLLARS, FIVE and 5 on green die. R., State arms, 5 above. L., eagle, 5 above.
9. \$5. C., three females seated, center one in a figure 5, V each side. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated, eagle and safe, 5 above, FIVE below.
10. \$10. C., two females seated supporting a shield, barrels, steamship, factories, cars. R., two females in a circle, 10 above, TEN below. L., Justice and safe in an oval, 10 above, TEN below.
11. \$20. C., female seated beside a table pointing to distant steamship, 20 each side. R., XX on oval die. L., Justice seated, TWENTY above and below.
12. \$50. C., two Indians and sailor trading, FIFTY on a medallion head each side. R., female seated, FIFTY above, 50 below. L., female seated holding a rod, FIFTY above, 50 below.
13. \$100. C., State arms, 100 on medallion each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., Justice, HUNDRED above, 100 below.
14. \$500. C., train and steamship in the background, 500 at left. R., 500. L., Justice, eagle and safe, 500 above and below.
15. \$1000. C., steamship under sail passing a city, 1000 each side. R., ONE THOUSAND across. L., Justice, eagle and safe, 1000 above and below.

American Exchange Company.

16. 25c. C., ships at sea, 25 each side. R., Mercury holding caduceus

- and money bag, train below. L., Roman Senator seated holding scroll, 25 above and CENTS below. Oct. 6, 1837.
17. 25c. C., reverse of Spanish two reals, 25 each side, steamboat below. R., TWENTY FIVE CTS across. L., 25 CTS. across. July 31, 1837.
18. 50c. C., 50, reverse of Spanish two reals at left, steamboat below. R., FIFTY CENTS across. L., FIFTY across. Aug. 8, 1837.
19. 50c. Have no description.

Arthur (George D.) and Company's Bank. (Opened 1862, at 34 Wall Street).

Artisans Bank. (Opened July 10, 1856. Closed 1860.)

(Most of the notes of this bank are covered with a red tint; some have a yellow tint.)

20. \$1. C., half-length of a mechanic. R., portrait of a boy, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
21. \$2. C., half-length of two mechanics, State arms at left, 2 at right. R. and L., 2 and TWO on a dark band.
22. \$3. C., half-length of a mechanic, 3 at right, State arms at left. R., two men standing, woman seated. L., 3 and THREE.
23. \$5. C., two stonecutters at work. R., State arms, FIVE above and below. L., portrait of boy, 5 above, FIVE below.
24. \$10. C., three men in a shipyard inspecting plans, male portrait at left. R., State arms, 10 above. L., X and TEN.
25. \$20. C., half-length of three females and bust of a man in clouds, State arms below. R., male portrait, XX above. L., TWENTY across.
26. \$50. C., title of bank, State arms lower center. R., head of Liberty, 50 above. L., half-length of three females and bust of man, 50 below.
27. \$100. C., half-length of three females and bust of man in clouds, State arms lower center. R. and L., 100 on C on large hexagonal die.

Astor Bank.

(Opened June 2, 1852. Notes were redeemed by the New York Bank Department at par.)

Atlantic Bank.

(Opened July 2, 1853. Closed April, 1873. In 1862, circulation \$100,127.)



No. 31.

28. \$1. C., spread eagle on rock in the sea, ships in distance. R., State arms, 1 above. L., male portrait, 1 above.
29. \$2. C., steamship under sail, vessels in distance. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 on circle above.

- 30. \$3. C., portrait of Pierce. R., State arms, 3 above. L., side-wheel ocean steamship, distant vessels, THREE below, 3 in green. March 4, 1862.
- 31. \$5. C., title of bank, hand fire-engine below. R., portrait of Clay, 5 above. L., three water nymphs holding a cherub, small 5 above, State arms below. FIVE in red. June 14, 1859.
- 32. \$10. C., steamship and vessels. R., anchor on shield, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above. TEN in red. Oct., 1862.
- 33. \$10. C., steamship under sail. R., State arms, 10 above. L., anchor, box, barrel, bale, 10 above.
- 34. \$11. Have no description.
- 35. \$12. Have no description.
- 36. \$13. Have no description.
- 37. \$14. Have no description.
- 38. \$20. C., three-quarter-length of a sailor, vessels in distance. R., State arms, 20 above. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above.
- 39. \$50. C., females seated in clouds with rod, cap, eagle and shield. R., State arms, 50 above. L., male portrait, 50 above.
- 40. \$100. C., ships under sail near a city. R., State arms, 100 above. L., male portrait, C above.

Atlantic Savings Bank. (Opened 1860).

Atwood and Company's Bank. (Closed 1861).

Babcock Brothers and Company's Bank, 3 Nassau Street.

Baker's (Frank T.) Bank, 23 Wall Street.

Baldwin (Austin) and Company's Bank, 72 Broadway.

Ballin and Sander's Bank, 24 Exchange Place.

Bank of America.

(Incorporated June 2, 1812, capital \$6,000,000. Reduced to \$4,000,000 March 20, 1813. Succeeded the Bank of the United States, Branch, First, and were allowed to take five-sixths of the stock. In 1862, circulation \$45,143.)

- 41. \$1. C., spread eagle on a rock, 1 each side, shield below. R. and L., ONE across. April 20, 1820.
- 42. \$5. C., State arms, ships at right, city and eagle at left, 5 each side, spread eagle below. R., 5 FIVE, 5 across. L., canal lock. April 2, 1835.
- 43. \$5. C., female seated with arm on a shield, eagle at right, FIVE each side. R., 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above. White 5 on red band across right end. White V on red band across left end. June 1, 1861.
- 44. \$5. C., two females and two eagles with wings spread, 5 each side. R., FIVE, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
- 45. \$10. C., two females and two eagles with wings spread, 10 at right. R., TEN across. L., State arms, X above and below.
- 46. \$10. C., female seated, one arm resting on a shield, eagle at right, TEN each side. R., 10 in upper corner. L., State arms, X above. White X on red band on both ends.
- 47. \$20. C., a spread eagle on a shield, clouds, vessels and cars in background, State arms at left, 20 at right, XX in a small frame below.
- 48. \$50. C., an eagle grasping arrows and olive branch on a shield, clouds. R., 50 on medallion frame above. L., State arms, 50 on medallion frame above.
- 49. \$100. C., similar to No. 48. R., 100 on medallion frame above. L., State arms, 500 on square piece of lathe-work above and below.
- 50. \$500. C., 500 on lathe-work strip. R., an eagle on a shield grasping arrows and olive branch. L., State arms, 500 on square piece of lathe-work above and below.

51. \$1000. C., an eagle grasping arrows and olive branch on a shield, 1000 each side. L., State arms, half-length of a female holding dividers above, half-length of an Indian princess below.



No. 50.

Bank of the City of New York. (Articles filed in 1838.)

Bank of Commerce.

(Opened Jan. 1, 1839. In 1862, circulation \$1,715. Changed to National Bank of Commerce 1865. In May, 1849, the Bank of Commerce adopted the following resolution: "That the Bank of Commerce, in New York, will issue no more notes after the 31st of October next, nor any kind of paper credits to circulate as money.")

52. \$5. Have no description.
 53. \$10. Have no description.
 54. \$100. C., State arms, train crossing bridge at right, ships at left, 100 on medallion head each side, building below. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., Justice standing, HUNDRED above, 100 below.

Bank of the Commonwealth.

(Opened March 1, 1853. In 1862, circulation \$289,110.)

55. \$1. C., large lathe-work circle containing ONE DOLLAR on top, State arms below. R., sailor at a wheel, 1 on ONE above. L., female seated, 1 on ONE above. Red band across both ends.
 56. \$2. C., man plowing, trees and mountains, State arms below. R. and L., circular die, TWO twice on it.
 57. \$3. C., portrait of a child surrounded by lathe-work, THREE DOLLARS around lower half, State arms below. R. and L., THREE and 3 on circular die. Small portraits of Washington on upper corners of note. May 5, 1853.
 58. \$5. C., two milkmaids, one seated, cattle in distance, canal and city on right. R., ornamental 5, FIVE at top, river view, steamboat, etc., at bottom. L., 5, Niagara Falls, train on bridge, and another emerging from a tunnel. FIVE outlined in red. 5 in red at right end. May 5, 1853.
 59. \$10. C., TEN, State arms below, title of bank above. The coats-of-arms of the States in the Union on shields of various shapes cover the entire border of the bill, commencing on each side of the State arms. Above the title is an American shield, containing a circle on which is an unfinished pyramid. R. and L., TEN above, 10 below.
 60. \$50. C., steamship and ship, city of New York in distance. R., blacksmith, sledge, anvil, forge, 50 above. L., sailor leaning on capstan, State arms above.

61. \$100. C., wharf scene in the city of New York. R., portrait of Fulton, 100 above. L., portrait of De Witt Clinton, 100 above.
 62. \$500. C., State arms. 500 on four corners.



No. 60.

Bank of the Metropolis.

(Opened March 31, 1851. Scarcely started business. Had one plate engraved for the printing of notes. Capital \$100,000.)

Bank of New York.

(Opened June 9, 1784. Chartered March 21, 1791. The first bank started in New York State. Founded by Alexander Hamilton. Gen. Alexander McDougall was its first president. The bank prides itself on never having omitted a dividend except once, and that was in 1837, when it was compelled to do so by law. However, the next year it paid a double one and so maintained its record. Second oldest bank in the United States. In 1862, circulation \$390,112. In 1865 changed to Bank of New York, N. B. A. At the present time, Bank of New York and Trust Company.)

63. \$1. C., a beehive in a garden. R., 1 above and below. L., State arms, 1 above; small eagle between signatures. Red 1 running the whole length of the note.
 64. \$1. C., female with tablets, child at her feet, eagle at right, horse at left, 1 each side. R., 1 above, ONE on 1 below. L., State arms, 1 above. Black and green print. July 1, 1860.



No. 65.

65. \$2. C., a beehive in a garden; female head between signatures. R., 2. L., State arms, 2 above. Large red 2 running the whole length of the note.
 66. \$2. C., female with sword and shield, TWO on 2 each side. R., TWO on 2, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above. Black and green print. July 1, 1860.

67. \$3. C., a beehive in a garden. R., 3 on a circle upper corner. L., State arms, 3 on circle below. Large red 3 running the whole length of the bill.
68. \$3. C., State arms, beehive and distant ship, etc., at right, cornucopia, sword, THREE above at left. R. and L., THREE across. Black and red print. Jan. 1, 1816.
69. \$3. C., female head, THREE below, 3 at left. R., 3 above. L., THREE across. Dec. 1, 1819.
70. \$3. C., female with scroll, compass, quadrant and globe, three green dies with 3 on each one below. R., THREE on 3, 3 below. L., State arms, 3 below. July 1, 1860.
71. \$5. C., similar to No. 68, except denomination. June 1, 1818.
72. \$5. C., State arms, ships at right, city and eagle at left, 5 each side, spread eagle below. R., 5 FIVE 5 across. L., canal lock. Feb. 1, 1833.
73. \$5. C., view of New York harbor, vessels at anchor and under sail. R., State arms, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 below.
74. \$10. Similar to No. 68, except denomination. Sept. 1, 1814.
75. \$10. C., ship under sail, ship and steamer in distance, 10 at left. R., State arms, 10 above. L., female reclining, sailor standing with flag, bale and anchor.
76. \$20. C., an eagle on rock in the sea, vessels in distance, male portrait at left. R., 20. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
77. \$20. Similar to No. 76, excepting TWENTY in red.
78. \$50. C., an angel in clouds blowing a trumpet; flags, globe, eagle. R., 50. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
79. \$50. Similar to No. 79, excepting FIFTY in red.
80. \$100. C., female seated on a bale pointing toward distant ships. R., portrait of Fulton, 100 above. L., State arms, C above.
81. \$300. C., State arms. R., portrait of Webster, 300 above. L., two ships and distant cutter under sail, 300 in frame below.
82. \$400. C., spread eagle on a rock, ship of war at anchor on right, brig under sail on left. R., State arms, 400 above. L., male portrait, 400 above.
83. \$500. C., two females with rod, cap, sword, scales seated on each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle, vessels in distance. R., State arms, 500 above. L., oval medallion head of Washington, 500 above.
84. \$1000. C., 1000 on scroll-work. R., State arms below. L., vessels under sail, city on left, ONE THOUSAND across the bill.

Bank of New York Dry Dock Company. (In 1862, circulation \$173,299.)

85. \$1. C., sea horse drawing Neptune and Venus in a shell, 1 each side. R., ONE across. L., State arms, ONE above and below.
86. \$2. C., female seated holding key and receiving money from flying figure, griffin on a chest, 2 each side. R., half-length of female holding grain, TWO above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
87. \$3. C., female, pole and cap, 3 each side. R., head of a female, THREE above, 3 below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
88. \$5. C., sea horses drawing Neptune in a car, 5 each side. R., square portrait of Franklin, FIVE above, 5 below. L., State arms, 5 each side.
89. \$10. C., sea horses drawing Neptune in a car, X each side. R., female and anchor, 10 below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
90. \$20. C., similar to No. 89, XX each side. R., full-length of female resting one arm on a pedestal, 20 below. L., State arms between two 20s.
91. \$50. C., Ceres seated on the ground, distaff, bale, etc., 50 at right. R., female seated, sailor standing. L., State arms, 50 above.
92. \$100. C., a female seated, and eagle, key, safe and distant steamboat. R., female with one hand on an anchor, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above.

Bank of North America, First.

(Articles filed Jan. 7, 1839. This bank never opened.)

Bank of North America, Second.

(Opened Apr. 10, 1851. Changed to National Bank of North America, 1865. Changed to Bank of North America, 1869. Changed to National Bank of North America, 1891. In 1862, circulation \$163,161.00.)

93. \$1. C., spread eagle and shield, Capitol and steamer in distance. R., female holding ear of corn, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above, ONE below.
94. \$1. Similar to No. 93. ONE in red.
95. \$2. C., similar to No. 93, 2 at left. R., two females, TWO above and below. L., Indian princess, falls and mountain in distance, State arms above.
96. \$3. C., similar to No. 93, 3 at left. R., two males carrying a female with flowers, 3 above. L., State arms, THREE above and below.
97. \$5. C., spread eagle and shield, Capitol at Washington on right, steamship on left, 5 at left. R., Indian woman and child, FIVE above. L., Indian presenting a belt, State arms above.
98. \$10. C., spread eagle, steamer and building in distance, 10 at right. R., female with spear and shield, TEN above and below. L., 10, State arms above, steamship below.
99. \$10. C., portrait of Washington, X each side. R., female with spear and shield, TEN above and below. L., ornamental 10, State arms above, steamship below.
100. \$20. C., spread eagle and shield, distant Capitol and steamship, State arms at left. R., female, anchor and fruit, XX above. L., Minerva, 20 above.
101. \$50. C., similar to No. 100. R., female with spear and shield, 50 above. L., female standing in a circle with scales and flag, etc., 50 above, FIFTY below.
102. \$100. C., similar to No. 100. R., female, 100 above. L., female with spear and shield, 100 above.
103. \$500. C., spread eagle and shield, Capitol at Washington on right, steamship on left. R., female with American flag, and three cherubs, 500 above. L., State arms, 500 above and below.
104. \$1000. C., spread eagle and shield, Capitol at Washington on right, steamship on left, State arms at left. R., 1000 above. L., female seated holding scales, placing wreath on an eagle, 1000 above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BANK NOTES IN FAMOUS COLLECTION.

Banknotes with the face value of £600,000,000 lie in the drawing room of a Mayfair mansion awaiting a purchaser. They represent what is known as the Avonmore collection and have been acquired by a London business man, his father and grandfather during the last sixty years. These notes have been valued by experts at £20,000.

The oldest among the banknotes date back to the time when paper money was first inaugurated. They are 600 years old and are printed on paper made from mulberry leaves. There is the first Exchequer note of which any record can be found in England, dated 1697, and a £5 Bank of England note dated 1821, printed in colors.

Beautiful craftsmanship is revealed in a number of notes issued in Germany during and after the great war. Some are made of aluminum, others of leather, linen, silk and kid. Those printed on silk are delicately embroidered.

Other specimens include notes issued by private banks and by private firms. The latter are notes which were paid to workers and which could be used as money at specified trading houses.

Medals of Lord Nelson.

By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.

The medals of Horatio, Lord Nelson, have never yet, to my knowledge, been collated with any degree of completeness. Even Lord Milford Haven, in his "Naval Medals," did not aim at presenting a complete list. As he explained to me when I sent him voluminous data, considerations of space forced him to confine himself to describing only a few of the more important ones.

The series is so rich and varied and by its means the various steps in Nelson's triumphant career can be so closely followed that it would seem that even Americans would be interested in looking over the list of medals struck in honor of perhaps the most romantic and glorious figure in naval annals.

As will be seen, the list has been compiled from many sources—in fact, I think numismatic literature has been fairly well covered. In many cases, by checking up with specimens in my own collection, I am able to correct mistakes made by previous writers. Medals marked with a star are in my collection.

Nelson was born in 1758. Commissioned a lieutenant in 1777, he was given post rank as captain in 1779. He commanded the *Agamemnon* at the reduction of Corsica in 1794, losing an eye at the siege of Calvi. He was commodore at the Battle of St. Vincent in 1794. He then became rear-admiral. In the course of an unsuccessful attack on Tenerife in 1797 he lost his right arm. In command of a detached squadron he won the Battle of the Nile in 1798. He was then created Baron Nelson, while the King of Naples bestowed upon him the title of Duke of Brone. He was appointed vice-admiral of the Blue and in 1801 won the Battle of Copenhagen, being in command of a detached fleet. He was rewarded with the title of viscount. He was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean and killed at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.

1. 1770. Obv., ROBERT NELSON Bust.
Rev., "To my dear Nephew and Godson HORATIO, September 29th, 1770"
Silver. Unique. Engraved (?). Num. Circular.

2. 1797. Large gold medal of 1794 for Battle of St. Vincent. On February 14, 1797, Sir John Jervis (Earl St. Vincent), with 15 ships, met off Cape St. Vincent Don Jose de Cordova with 27 ships. The Spaniards were defeated, losing four ships, largely owing to the boldness and quick action of Nelson in breaking through the Spanish line, a procedure quite revolutionary in naval tactics.

Obv., Pallas erect on prow crowning Britannia.

Rev., In wreath of oak and laurel, HORATIO NELSON ESQUIRE | THE SPANISH FLEET DEFEATED In field, COMMODORE | AND | FIFTH IN COMMAND | ON THE 14 OF APRIL | MDCCXVII (engraved).
Gold.

3. *Miniature of the same with, on edge, CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR 1905 22mm. Gilt. Enclosed in mica.

4. *Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY (thunderbolt). Bust of Nelson to left.

Rev., ST. VINCENT | 15 | ENG. | DEFEATED 27 SPANISH | & | CAPTURED 4 | 1797
19mm. Tin. Batty II, 695.

1798. Aug. 1. Battle of the Nile. In the early summer of 1798 the French fleet in Toulon, which had been watched by Rear-Admiral Nelson for some time, escaped while the English ships were driven off by a gale. It escorted a large army under Bonaparte, which, after taking Malta, invaded Egypt. Nelson went in pursuit, guessing its destination, and found the French fleet at anchor in Aboukir Bay, Egypt, on August 1st. Admiral Bruey's fleet, consisting of 13 ships of the line and four frigates, was anchored in a single, slightly curved, line. Nelson, with his 12 ships, the Culloden having grounded at the entrance of the bay, instantly attacked the

headmost French ships on either side of them, working down the line by degrees, the action lasting all night. The French flagship, the *Orient*, took fire and blew up, one 74 and two frigates were destroyed, 9 ships of the line captured, and only four vessels escaped, to be captured shortly afterwards. For this great victory Nelson was created Baron Nelson of the Nile and of Burnham Thorpe. (Mil. Haven).

Large gold medal of 1794.

5. Obv., Pallas on prow crowning Britannia.

Rev., In wreath of oak and laurel, SIR HORATIO NELSON K. B | THE FRENCH FLEET DEFEATED. In field, REAR ADMIRAL | AND | COMMANDING OFFICER | ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST | MDCCXLVIII (engraved).

Gold.

6. *Miniature of the same with, on edge, CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR 1905

22mm. Gilt. Enclosed in mica.

6½. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Bust to left.

Rev., ABOUKIR | 14 ENG | DEFEATED 15 FRENCH | 10 TAKEN 2 BURNED | AUG. 1. 1798

29mm. Batty 2395. Mil. H. 415. Rare.

7. Obv., Ships, bales, cables, casks.

Rev., As last.

29mm. Batty 1690. Rare.

8. Obv., On label, REAR-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE Female on rock with olive branch in right hand and in left a shield with bust of Nelson. Behind her an anchor. On shield, EUROPE'S HOPE AND BRITAIN'S GLORY Signed G. H. K(uchler).

Rev., ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS. British fleet in Aboukir Bay. Ex., VICTORY OF THE NILE | AUGUST 1. 1798. MB SOHO C H KUCHLER FEC on truncation.

On edge, engraved, "From Alexa Davidson Esq St. James's Square a tribute of regard."

48mm. Two varieties, with open and closed rim.

After the battle Nelson appointed Mr. Alexander Davidson, in remembrance of old and uninterrupted friendship, sole prize agent for the captured ships, upon which the latter ordered this medal to be struck, which he presented in gold to his friend and patron and to all the captains who fought under Nelson on this memorable occasion. All lieutenants and warrant officers received the medal in silver, petty officers in gilt metal, and the seamen and marines in copper. This act of generosity (at a cost of £2000) was immensely appreciated, especially on the lower deck, where such recognition of services was at the time unknown. (Mil. Haven).

9. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE Bust facing, with head to right. Below, BRITAIN'S GLORY & DEFENCE

Rev., ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS Three ships engaged. Ex., FRENCH FLEET DEFEATED | AUGUST. I. 1798.

39mm. Fonrobert 5282. H. N. R. F. 854, fig. Mil. H. 476. Tresor Rev. LXVII, 110.

10. Obv., As last, but no space between DEFENCE and NILE

Rev., As last.

39mm. Mil. H. 477.

11. Obv., As last, but arm caught up. Three-quarters figure.

Rev., As last.

39mm. Mil. H. 478.

12. Obv., As last, but bust with head to left.

Rev., As last.

Tresor Rev. LXVII, 9.

13. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE Bust three-quarters to left. Ex., BRITAINS GLORY & DEFENCE
Rev., On label, AUGUST 1 1798 WITH 14 SHIPS & A BRIG DEFEATED THE FRENCH FLEET OF 15 SHIPS & 4 FRIGATES SUPPORTED BY GUN BOATS AND A BATTERY ON SHORE NINE SHIPS TAKEN AND 4 DESTROYED Nile god watching action. Signed P. K(empton). F.
49mm. Communicated by Lord Milford Haven.
14. *Obv., HORATIO LORD NELSON REAR ADMIRAL OF THE RED Bust facing, head to left. Below, BORN SEPTEMBER 29 1758
Rev., As last.
49mm. Mil. H. 475.
15. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON VICTORY OF THE NILE AUGUST 1. 1798 Bust to left.
Rev., FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING REWARD OF MERIT
24mm. Silver. Mil. H. 785.
16. Obv., Bust.
Rev., FRENCH FLEET DEFEATED AUGUST 1. 1798 Action.
36mm. Tin. Ratto Cat. XII, No. 1335.
17. *Obv., VICTORIA NOBIS EST Bust over laurels.
Rev., HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia seated. Ex., laurel.
31mm. Batty 4909. Two varieties.
18. Obv., R. ADMIRAL LORD NELSON NVT (?). Bust to left. PONTON. F Below, BORN NOVEMBER MDCCCLIV (sic)
Rev., INDIA SAVD MALTA REGAIND EGYPT PRESERVED Victory inscribing NELSON on shield to right. Ex., 1, OF AUGUST MDCCXCVIII Signed P
Bronze. Mil. H. 485.
19. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON VICTOR OF THE NILE AUGUST 1 1798 Bust to left.
Rev., I, over which S
Atkins 202-3. Used to pay the poor in Birmingham Workhouse.
20. Obv., ADMIRAL SR HORATIO NELSON. K. B. Bust to left.
Rev., IN MEMORY OF THE ACTION OF THE NILE AUGUST 1. 1798. In field, TAKEN. 9 SAIL OF THE LINE 3 DESTROYED (sic)
On edge, I PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND ONE PENNY
35mm. Copper. Atkins 362, 26. Mil. H. 756. Rare.
21. Same, with plain edge.
35mm. Copper. Atkins 362, 26a. Mil. H. 757.
22. Obv., Victory crowning Britannia. Signed L. PINGO
Rev., IN MEMORY OF THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH FLEET ON THE COAST OF EGYPT In wreath of oak and laurel, name.
Charnock's Nelson, p. 188 (Am. edition).
23. Obv., ADMIRAL H. NELSON. BARON OF THE NILE Bust to left. Below, 6 OCTOBER 1798 (the date of his creation as baron).
Rev., MEMORABLE VICTORY NINE FRENCH SHIPS OF THE LINE TAKEN AND TWO DESTROY'D 1st & 2nd AUGUST 1798
37mm. Silver. Tin. Mil. H. 479.
24. Obv., BARON NELSON OF THE NILE
Rev., As last.
25. Obv., ADMIRAL VISC NELSON Head to left.
Rev., NILE 1 AUG Britannia on globe.
Corsi 4311. Nelson was not created viscount until 1801.
26. Obv., Bust to left.
Rev., NILUS Distant action. Below, 1798

27. *Obv., VIRTUTE NIHIL OBSTAT & ARMIS Arms. Winged female holding medallion with Nelson's bust seated across a skeleton. Beside her a crowned shield on which bust of ATD (sic) NELSON Lion on shore. Ex., VICTORY OF THE NILE AUG. 1. 1798 Signed WYON Pyramid in read. Rev., SUB HOC SIGNO VINCES Trophy on which LAUS DEO NOV 29—1798 | WYON

39mm. Mil. H. 484. Hist. N. Rev. Fr. 857 fig.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COMPARATIVE NUMISMATICS.

For the collector in search of new fields there are a number of interesting experiments always waiting. The writer has found one in what he calls "Comparative Numismatics."

In the history of the world there is scarcely a more interesting era than that of the Napoleonic period. If we add to that period a few years preceding Napoleon's meteoric rise and a few years succeeding his eclipse we have a period rich in causes and effects. The writer has, therefore, taken the period from 1785 to 1825 and is making a comparative collection of European and Colonial issues.

There falls in that period the French Revolution, the first French Republic, with Napoleon as conqueror of many lands, then Napoleon as emperor with more conquests, finally his defeat and imprisonment, after which Europe again settles down more or less along the territorial lines which preceded Napoleon's conquests.

First of all we have changes in France itself, then gradually in an ever-widening circle among the countries surrounding France. And, consequently, there is a wealth of numismatic material owing its changes and condition directly to France and, after the French Revolution, to Napoleon himself.

For the student of numismatics interested in history, the period mentioned offers a chance for the comparison of coinages of the countries conquering or being conquered, invaded or in fear of invasion, as well as those who simply suffered from a trade blockade.

The study presents items for comparison and research to discover the interrelation of various coinages, among which the following problems can be mentioned:

1. Relation of the size of the coins.
2. Differences in metallic contents.
3. What metals predominate, and why?
4. Is the economic situation of the country pictured in its coins?
5. New coinages due to changes in rulers and boundaries of countries.
6. Counterstamped coins and the reason for them.
7. To what extent are changes noticeable in coins of the colonies across the ocean.
8. Changes in names of various countries due to their defeat, amalgamation with or separation from other nationalities.
9. Changes in location of mints, their entire elimination or addition of new mints.
10. Need of necessity money.
11. Is artistic quality and good workmanship present or absent?
12. To what extent, if any, is the turmoil of the period traceable in the coins of European countries not actually involved in the wars of Napoleon?
13. To what extent do coinages present the gradual return to normal conditions after 1815?

The above shows that there are many questions that present themselves, and the above by no means exhaust the subject, as new questions continually present themselves. Any collector can take his own period in the history of the world and work out a similar comparative study. These studies, it seems to me, will stimulate a collector's interest, and, if the conclusions can be compiled, much interesting information will accrue.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

ANOTHER COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR THIS YEAR.

Announcement is made that collectors will probably be able to add this year another half dollar to the extensive list of commemoratives now in their cabinets. The coin will be known as the Gadsden Purchase half dollar and will commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of that event. The information comes to us from L. W. Hoffecker, of El Paso, Texas, a member of the A. N. A., and Chairman of the Gadsden Purchase Commission, who designed the coin and will have charge of its sale. His letter is as follows:

"Assurance that he will sponsor a bill in the coming session of Congress to secure the coining of a half-dollar to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase has been given the Gadsden Purchase

Celebration Committee and the El Paso Chamber of Commerce by C. D. Hudspeth, Texas Congressman.

"The treaty under which the United States secured the strip of land beginning at El Paso and stretching west across New Mexico and Arizona was signed by Mexico on December 30, 1853. The United States Congress ratified it on June 28, 1854, and President Filmore signed it two days later. On July 5, 1854, possession was taken by the United States Army and the flag raised at Old Mesilla, 36 miles north of El Paso. A monument and bronze tablet is to be erected on the spot where the flag was first raised.

"The obverse contains a bust of General James Gadsden, who consummated the treaty, with 'United States of America' around the top, and 'Half Dollar' around the bottom. The name, Gen. James Gadsden,' is underneath the bust. 'In God We Trust' is placed at one side.

"The reverse shows a map of the land purchased, with 'New Mexico' and 'Arizona' in small letters. El Paso is shown located at the right of the bottom of the map. At the top are the words, 'Gadsden Purchase.' At the bottom are the dates, '1854-1929.'

"The committee plans to issue 10,000 coins, to be sold for \$1.50 each. It wishes to place them principally with collectors. The celebration takes place July 5, this year."

MEDAL FOR MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which is this year celebrating its 100th anniversary, has had a special medal struck for use at the Centennial Flower Show, to be held March 19-23 at Mechanic's Hall. This medal will be used only in the present year and the trustees have already voted to limit the number of this particular issue to 100. It will be made in gold, silver and bronze. John Francis Paramino, sculptor, designed the medal, which carries on its face a reproduction of the Society's emblematic seal representing the goddess, Flora, distributing her bounty of fruits and flowers over the earth.

Mrs. Bayard Thayer, one of the trustees, suggested this motif, which has been worked out with much success. The medal is unique in form, the circular part being supplemented by a base embellished with laurel leaves which appear on both sides. The inscription on the medal is "Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Inc. June 12, 1829." Upon the base is "Centennial 1929."

MR. DEACON'S PAPER IN THIS ISSUE.

The attention of our readers is called to the article, "The Coinage and Currency of Australia," published in this issue. It is by Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, curator of the numismatic section of the Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia. Mr. Deacon desires to get in touch with collectors having specimens of Australian coins or currency, and expresses his willingness to supply information about such pieces.

As collectors know, the official issues of coins for Australia are quite limited. As a result, coins of Great Britain and other countries have served as currency, supplemented by private issues. Mr. Deacon's paper will be found interesting, whether or not one collects Australian issues, as it shows the difficulties under which that Commonwealth labored for many years in monetary matters.

NEW INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BECHTLERS.

Thomas L. Elder, of New York City, is spending some time at or near Rutherfordton, N. C., the location of the mint of the famous Bechtler trio of coiners—Christopher, Sr., August and Christopher Bechtler, Jr. He desires pencil rubbings of any of the rarer Bechtler coins, such as the "As-sayer" \$2½ and "Rutherford County" \$5 pieces. He is preparing an article or pamphlet on the subject, which may be illustrated if collectors will assist him with photographs.

MEDAL TO DR. SUN STRUCK HERE.

A bronze medal to honor the memory of Sun Yat-sen, "the father of the Chinese Republic," has recently been struck by the Medallie Art Company of New York. The medal was designed by the American sculptor, Robert Aitkin. On the obverse is a likeness of Dr. Sun. The reverse shows the front of the new memorial tomb in Nanking, China, where the body of the Chinese patriot will henceforth rest. Ten thousand of the medals have been sent to China for presentation on the day the large memorial hall and tomb are to be dedicated.

The inscription on the medal reads: "In Commemoration of the Burial of Doctor Sun Yat-sen, Twelfth of March, Eighteenth Year of the Chinese Republic (date of burial) 1929."



This issue of medals was produced under very unusual conditions. A few weeks ago, through Dr. C. C. Wu, representing the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party of China, special envoy of the Chinese Government, descriptions and details were given out and estimates asked for making 10,000 three-inch bronze medals, with the understanding that they were to be finished in very limited time. The order was placed with the Medallie Art Company, and Robert Aitken, sculptor, was commissioned to prepare the designs. Several photographs of Dr. Sun were the basis for the portrait on the obverse, but only blueprint plans were available for the reverse design. By working day and night, Mr. Aitken completed the clay models in eight days. The models were eighteen inches in diameter. From these, with the use of the reducing machine, the steel dies, three inches in diameter, were made, and then began the work of stamping the bronze discs. The stamping machine was operated day and night until the last medal was struck within the time limit.

One of the condition was that the initial shipment should be delivered in time for the reburial of Dr. Sun on March 12. This shipment was made within a month after the signing of the order.

COINS AND STAMPS OF THE NEW VATICAN STATE.

That postage stamps of the new Vatican State will shortly be issued has been denied by Francesco Prince Massimo, in charge of the Pope's postal arrangements. No instructions for the issue of stamps have been issued yet and, owing to the work involved in such an issue, it is not probable they will make their appearance for some time, according to advices from Rome.

If papal coins are issued it is expected they will be of a commemorative character. The coins of the former Papal States were principally scudi and bajocchi, and it is said that even today the old people in Rome and the country around the Eternal City still reckon in these values while using the modern Italian coins.

COIN EXHIBITS DURING FEBRUARY.

Reports of the following exhibits of coins held during February have reached us, in addition to those mentioned in the proceedings of the numismatic societies and clubs.

In Glendale, Cal., three separate exhibits were made. Ed M. Lee made a display of a number of coins in a window of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, at the corner of Grand and Broadway. O. A. Caldwell had a display in a window of Lauderdale's store, followed a week later by an exhibit at the Los Angeles First National Bank, Bronson and Hollywood Boulevard. P. H. Hubbard, proprietor of the Hub Pharmacy, Colorado and Glendale, had an exhibit in one of the windows of his store. All three gentlemen are members of the California Coin Club. A series of articles on coins, by Mr. Lee, was published in one of the local papers during the week.

In San Jose, Cal., John A. Gill, of Palo Alto, had an exhibit in a show window at 74 South First street. It comprised a set of United States silver dollars and a complete series of the commemorative half dollars.

At Piqua, Ohio, W. H. Williams had part of his collection on display in the lobby of the Citizens' National Bank and Trust Company. His exhibit was mostly American coins and obsolete paper money, including the commemorative half dollars.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS NO. 39.

No. 39 of Numismatic Notes and Monographs was issued in February by the American Numismatic Society, New York City. It is entitled "Alexander Hoards—Olympia," and is by Edward T. Newell, President of the Society, and is the fourth of the series. It describes a hoard of coins found near Olympia in 1922, which were acquired by Mr. Newell. The coins are illustrated on four plates.

ANDERSON COLLECTION TO BE SOLD BY B. MAX MEHL.

Information reaches us that the collection of coins of J. F. Anderson, of San Diego, Cal., will be sold at auction by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, in the near future. The collection embraces coins of the entire world. Its size may be judged from the fact that when shipped to Mr. Mehl it was packed in sixteen fairly good size packing cases.

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEDAL.

The 1928 silver medal of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is struck for Prof. Magnus Gust. Blix and was designed by Eric Lindberg. The obverse has the profile bust of Professor Blix, with the inscription, "Magnus Gust. Blix Professor Physiologiae." To the right of the bust, "N. 1849. O. 1904." Under the shoulder, "E. Lindberg."



The reverse shows laboratory equipment, backed by a sprig of laurel, above which is the inscription, "Socio Meritissimo Regia Academia Scientiarum Suec MCMXXVIII." Surrounding is the inscription, "Tactus Sensusque Rationem Ingeniose Illustravit." (See THE NUMISMATIST, February, 1928, page 101.)

J. deL.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 TAPP, GAROLD W.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
 THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—551 South 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted April 1, 1929.

- 3501 William F. Schulz, 1108 West Green Street, Urbana, Ill.
 3502 J. C. Stambaugh, care Daily Globe, Shelby, Ohio.
 3503 Frank Bowman, 434 Lancaster Avenue, Lancaster, Pa.
 3504 Adolph Flondor, 143rd Street, Orland Park, Ill.
 3505 Harold H. Haight, 245 Buckingham Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
 3506 Col. T. A. Siqueland, Care of State Bank of Chicago, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3507 Burton Butler, 1840 Lake Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 3508 Charles Wilbur, Revere, Minn.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to May 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
William C. Fleming (Gold, Copper and Bronze Coins), 270 Lisbon Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.	Lewis Brodstone
Flournoy C. Schneider (General), 1220 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.	Harry T. Wilson Frederic E. Hodge
Corrado Romano (General), 929 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.	George H. Russell Wilson C. Emery
Stephen Ryder (General), Carmel, N. Y.	John E. Morse Harry T. Wilson
Alfred Fisk Grotz (General), 29 Wesley Street, F. F., Kingston, N. Y.	Frank G. Duffield William A. Gaede
S. G. Lopez de Azua (General), P. O. Box 445, Bayamon, Porto Rico	Harry T. Wilson Jaime Gonzalez
J. H. Wells (General U. S. and Half Dollars), 125 East Church Street, Beverly, N. J.	C. Lee Tubbs Harry T. Wilson
W. Pratt Dale, Jr. (General), P. O. Box 449, Upper River Road, Louisville, Ky.	Harry B. Cary Harry T. Wilson
Jesse Hensley (Coins, Medals and Currency), P. O. Box 175, London, Ky.	Frank Brown W. W. Bishoff
A. P. Nelson (Commemorative Coins), Killam, Alta., Canada	Hon. Wm. A. D. Lees Harry T. Wilson
Harry A. Bernon (General), 1708 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Fred Hoffman (United States), 537 South Winebiddle Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	George F. Marlier Harry T. Wilson

On February 16 the Omaha Public Library was admitted as Life Member No. 30.

I regret to announce the death of one of our good members, Mr. William H. Sapp, 502 North Jefferson Street, Ottumwa, Iowa. Mr. Sapp passed away suddenly on March 1, 1929.

Changes of Address.

- Ernest F. Slater, M. D., from P. O. Box 336, Quantico, Va., to Navy Recruiting Station, 81 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John R. Griffith, from 282 Summer Street, Somerville, Mass., to 50 Moore Street, Somerville, Mass.
 John Rausch, from 2267 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 2257 Bush Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 W. T. Healy, from P. O. Box 64, Los Gatos, Cal., to 50 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 W. B. Speer, from 725 Wanut Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., to 734 Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. H. Hardwick, from 611 Sun Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, to 1301 Market Street, Care Southern Ry., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Henry C. Ezekiel, from The Alms Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 250 Forest Avenue, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.

David C. Goodman, from 136 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y., to 128 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths.

EDMUND M. WHITE.

For many years a member of the A. N. A., Edmund M. White, of Davenport, Iowa, died on March 19, 1929. The funeral took place on March 21 at the Masonic Temple, with Trinity Lodge in charge. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Miss Frances S. White, and a brother, Harry L. White, of San Francisco. Mr. White was an ardent collector of coins, rare books and stamps. He conducted a book store and news stand for 43 years at the same location. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, a past master of Trinity Lodge, A. F. and A. M., the Davenport Country Club, the Davenport Museum, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and other organizations.

LEO HAMBURGER.

Leo Hamburger, senior member of the firm of Leo Hamburger, Frankfort-a-Main, Germany, coin dealers, died on February 16, 1929, aged 83 years. He was born in 1846 at Hanau, and his first business experience was with the metal firm of Philip Anton Cohn, of Frankfort, now the famous Metals Company. On Jan. 1, 1870, he joined the firm of coin dealers founded by his cousin, Leopold Hamburger, and he has been actively engaged in commercial numismatics since then. The field in which he specialized, and in which he was an expert, was Italian and Swiss numismatics.

WELL-KNOWN LONDON COIN DEALER DEAD.

Frederick William Lincoln, head of the firm of W. S. Lincoln & Son, coin dealers, London, died on December 8, 1928, of pneumonia and degeneration of the heart. He was 72 years old. He entered the numismatic business conducted by his father fifty-six years ago and had been a conspicuous figure in the London numismatic world for many years. It is understood the business will be continued by his son, F. W. Lincoln, who has been his assistant in the past.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK EXHIBIT OF MONEY.

Invitations were sent out early in March by the Chase National Bank, New York City, to its patrons and friends to view a comprehensive exhibit of money, showing mediums of exchange from prehistoric times to the present. The exhibit was in the banking rooms of the Eighty-Sixth Street Branch of the Bank, at Eighty-sixth street and Broadway. The invitation stated that "Mr. Farran Zerbe, the Chase numismatist, will be in charge." The Chase Bank is probably the first institution of its kind in this country to announce that it has a numismatist as a member of its staff.

MR. WORMSER HONORED.

Moritz Wormser, of New York City, former President of the A. N. A., has been elected a corresponding member of the Czecho-Slovakian Numismatic Society for distinguished services in the cause of numismatics.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thompson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 12, 1929. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present, President Comstock in the chair; as guest, Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, and also Messrs. Boyle, Rowell, Faelten, Gifford, Stafford, Davis, Lowenstam, F. O. Brown, A. Brown, Professor Dewing, Willey, Wheeler and Pond.

Ex-President Gifford told of the work he had conducted for several years past in answering inquiries about coins and stated that as a result of his radio talk, March 12th, 1926—three years ago—he was still receiving letters from owners of old coins, 873 letters having been sent him and answered by him to date. In addition to this work he had been cooperating with several Boston newspapers to aid them in attributing coins owned by their correspondents. The Society expressed its gratitude to Mr. Gifford for this work, which was unremunerative to him, and by agreement Mr. Michael J. Boyle assumed this task for the future.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to a very interesting talk by Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, the Boston historian, on "Early Massachusetts Currency." Mr. Watkins accompanied his talk by exhibits of numerous specimens of early Colonial notes, deeds, receipts, etc., and afforded all present a very enjoyable and educational hour. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Watkins received a rising vote of thanks of all members present.

The meeting was adjourned.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Boyle: Australian sovereign, dated 1867, struck at the Sidney mint;

Republic of Cuba, 5 pesos gold, struck in 1916; German Republic, silver 5 reichsmarks, 1928.

Mr. Davis: British War Medal with youthful head of Queen Victoria; bars, "Burma 1885-87" and "Burma 1887-89"; another for Egypt with bar, "Suakin"; another with elderly head of the Queen for the Boer War, with bars, "Cape Colony," "Tugela Heights," "Orange Free State," "Relief of Ladysmith," "Transvaal" and "Laing's Neck." Also Egyptian war medal, the Kedhival Star, "Egypt 1884-6." Also Harvard College Club medals in silver, as follows: Digamma Club, Signet Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, Institute of 1770, Phi Beta Kappa Society and Hasty Pudding Club.

Professor Dewing: Gold stater of Syracuse of about 405 B. C., die by Kimon, with head of Arethuse and reverse of Hercules strangling the lion (from the Avola hoard); a gold stater of Lampacus, another stater of Syracuse of about 390 B. C., with indications of the approaching decadence of Greek art; a beautiful decadrachm of Syracuse of about 405 B. C., and a very early and rare sixth century, B. C., silver piece of the Rhodesian city of Camirus.

Mr. Wheeler: A tetradrachm of Agrigentum, showing eagle and crab; also two drachmas of Lerissa, with obverses head of Lerissa and reverses a horse.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 15. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., D.C.L., president, in the chair.

The Rev. Canon Gordon Gavin, Dr. F. F. Kraus and Mr. Leonard Forrer, Jr., were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. William Gilbert showed a solidus of Magnentius (Coh. 48) of Aquileia and a denarius (Coh. 82) of Treves mint, both in fine state.

Mr. F. S. Salisbury exhibited bronze coins of Theodosius and Arcadius, from the Thessalonica mint, from the Weymouth Bay hoard. These are rare in British finds. Both were of the GLORIA REPUBLICAE type.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed the silver medal recently struck at the mint for Armistice Day and two denarii struck in Sicily by Sextus Pompey, one with the head of his father and the other perhaps not the same portrait.

Miss Helen Farquhar exhibited a gold unite, eight half-crowns, a half groat and a penny of Charles I of the Exeter mint. Only one other unite is known and one of the half-crowns (found in a roof at Bovey) is unique and another an unpublished variety.

Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., exhibited four half-crowns of unknown mints of Charles I and suggested some might fit into the mint at Truro.

Miss Mary Coate read a paper on the Royalist Mint of Truro and Exeter in 1642-6, in which she gave the results of her researches in the private papers of Sir Richard Vyvyan. She was able to throw much light on the working of the Exeter Mint and its predecessor at Truro during the Civil War.

Miss Farquhar, Col. Morrieson, Mr. Brooke and the president took part in the discussion.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 244th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, March 8th, 1929, at 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. Present were: Messrs. Beistel, Boyd, Butler, Doe, Gutttag, Kusterer, Marx, Proskey, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Wood, Wormser and Zerbe. As guest, Mrs. Harold v. H. Proskey.

The subject for the evening was "Coins of the Popes."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Howland Wood: 40 Papal coins, illustrating various denominations and types, in gold, silver and copper, from 1847 to 1870.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: The following were represented: Paul II, gold; Julius II and III, gold; Sixtus V, 1588 scudo; Clement VII, Innocent XI and Paul V, gold; Gregory XV, scudo; Urban VIII, 3 gold, 2 scudos; Alexander VII, scudo; Clement X, 2 silver; Alexander VIII, 1 silver and gold; Innocent XII, 6 silver; Clement XI, 7 silver, 4 gold; Benedict XIII, zecchino; Clement XII, 2 gold; Benedict XIV, 4 gold, 1 silver; Clement XIII, 1 gold; Pius VI, 5 gold, 1 silver; Vacant See, 1823, doppia; Gregory XVI, 2 gold, 1 silver; Pius IX, 1 gold.

Mr. Elliott Smith: Papal coins in Gold: Scudo, Clement I (1700-1721); scudo, Benedict XIV (1740-1758); 10 scudi, 1850, Pius IX (1846-1878); 5 scudi, 1854, Pius IX; scudo, 1857, Pius IX; 2½ scudi, 1859, Pius IX; scudo, 1862, Pius IX; 10 lire, 1866, Pius IX; 100 lire, 1866, Pius IX; 20 lire, 1868, Pius IX.

Mr. Robert Robertson: Counts of Stolberg, Christoph Friedrich and Jobst Christian, 1704-1738, double ducat, 1725.

Mr. Farran Zerbe: Various coins and paper money specimens relating to the Papal States, including 50 and 100 lire, gold, 1866, the 50 lire said to be very rare; 5 lire silver of the last coinage date, 1870; and notes of various denominations, both State and bank, issued between 1796 and 1846. New acquisitions included: Bermuda, new issue, ten shilling and one pound notes, and 50 and 100 rouble notes of the short-lived Armenian Republic. Mr. Zerbe read, with critical comment, a short story of the coins of the Popes written by him in 1902 and published in *The Numismatist* at the time.

Mr. Jacob Marx: Hamburg, 5 ducats (½ Portugalos), 1679; Papal States, Pius VII, 5 scudi, 10th year; Austria, Ferdinand III, 10 ducats, 1642 (Portugalos), struck at Vienna; Broad, by Simon, Charles II, 1662; Holland, 1771, 6 stweils, gold.

All of the above exhibits were accompanied by remarks by the exhibitors.

Mr. Leonard Kusterer addressed the meeting on the subject of the known specimens of coins of the Popes, and a rising vote of thanks was given him. A rising vote of thanks was also given Mr. Howland Wood for his exhibit and talk and to Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Mr. Wormser then called upon Mr. Julius Gutttag, who has just returned from a trip to the West Indies. Mr. Gutttag, in the course of his address, stated he had visited Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba and New Providence. He had a very amusing time hunting up coins and coin collectors. He exhibited all the coins he was able to purchase on this trip. He further stated he had such a good time that he promised himself he would make the trip again. We were all glad to welcome Mr. Gutttag back from his trip. A rising vote of thanks was given him for his talk.

The Membership Committee reported the application of Mr. M. L. Beistle, Shippensburg, Pa., proposed by F. C. C. Boyd and seconded by Elliott Smith. As Mr. Beistle has been a numismatist of standing for a great many years, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the regular order of business be suspended, and by the unanimous vote of the Club Mr. Beistle was elected a member.

The Treasurer read the financial report for the first quarter, which was accepted as read and filed.

The Executive Committee suggested as the subject for the next meeting, "United States Private Issues Either in Gold or Metal Other Than Issued." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the suggestion of the Executive Committee be accepted.

The President then called upon Mr. Beistle to make a few remarks. He informed the Club that he was about to publish a book on the varieties of United States half dollars from 1794 to the present time. He went into detail in the making of dies and gave a brief resume of the contents of his proposed book.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting of the California Coin Club was held on February 27, 1929, at 7.30 P. M., in the Bank of Italy Building, President Kennedy presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Ballinger, Carey, Dake, Harbeck, Hopkins, Jorgensen, Kean, Kennedy, Laible, Lee, Newcomb, Parsons, Ridsen, Swift, Simmons and Thwing. There were also present several visitors and candidates for election to membership.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Ballinger, was called upon to report on names submitted for membership and upon hearing his report a motion was carried that Mr. Smoots, Mr. Moujin, Dr. Bull, Mr. Masslenikoff, Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Hubbard be elected as members of the club. Carried.

Mr. Kennedy opened a discussion on the gold medal now in the possession of the club, and after hearing the report of the Treasurer a motion was carried to place the gold medal in our cabinet.

A discussion on the formation of a club cabinet followed, and a motion was carried to appoint a cabinet committee to take charge of the coins now in the possession of the Club, or which may hereafter be donated, as well as to pass on the desirability of specimens.

Mr. Kean generously presented the Club with a set of the new Irish Free State coins mounted in a neat leather case, a valuable gift, which the Club greatly appreciated, chiefly from the spirit shown, and also from its real value.

Dr. Harbeck requested members who desired to place coins for auction at the meetings to send him a list, with descriptions, two weeks before regular meetings, so that he may notify members who might be particularly interested.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. R. E. Ballenger, who presented a program dealing with the coinage of France. He exhibited a large framed collection, beautifully and scientifically arranged, depicting in five-franc pieces the coins of the Bourbons of France, and the period of Napoleonic power, with a short descriptive talk on that era. The Club can justly be proud to have a member with such a complete and ingenious method of display.

An open discussion followed on French coinage. Mr. Dake showed a rare piece of Charles the Bald.

Our visitor, Mr. Ludlow, placed on exhibition a complete and beautiful collection of the last German Imperial issue of 1913, in gold and silver.

The Secretary spoke on suggestions for the betterment of the club, earnestly soliciting recommendations or changes for the good of all.

Mr. H. C. Johns, of Glendale, was proposed as a candidate for membership.

The secretary was requested to ascertain the cost of printing booklet to contain by-laws and membership roll.

The secretary reported upon the exhibits which appeared in the Library and four of the prominent bank windows during Coin Week, and wished to thank, in behalf of the club, the following men who so kindly donated coins for display: Messrs. Simmons, Hopkins, Parsons, Thwing, Brown and Kean, and also Messrs. Lee, Caldwell and Hubbard, who contributed to the Glendale displays.

An auction of some valuable pieces followed, including a fine collection of Civil War tokens, Roman first bronze and French gold and silver.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Regular meeting held Tuesday, February 19, 1929, at the Municipal Museum, President Dr. Chester A. Peake in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Lange, Dr. Parker, Lindboe, Dr. Peake, Sloan, Horner, Plumb, Akeley, Sunday, Reddik, Gillette and Amberg. Visitor, Mr. Leon Schuman.

The main discussion of the evening centered on Coin Week, all members reporting good results. Many inquiries were received. Our collection at the Museum was visited by many interested persons.

Lunch and a social talk concluded the meeting.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 121st meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams St. on March 6. Members present were Messrs. Josephson, Luttenberger, Earl Sternberg, H. A. Sternberg, Strubinger, Unseitig, Ripstra, Golding, Ross, Collier, Miller, Lagerstrom, Stevens, Visco, Bolender, Brown, Vogel, Budvitis, Carlsen, Thornburg, Cederlund, Jackson, Rackus, Ciszewski, Wendt, Rosholm, Blomquist, Jonas, Wilson, Kaefer, Gammell, Nelson, McKinley, Frost, Mielcarek, Backe, Mrs. Davis, Miss Naerup, Davis, Kopicki, Sheldon, Baits, Wittenborn, Bitz, Lawless, Freter and Mygatt. Present as visitors were Mrs. Geo. Brown, Mr. C. L. Warren, Miss Sheldon, Mr. D. Billburg and Mr. Morris Thacker. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Application of Mr. R. H. Jaenicke, of Milwaukee, Wis., was read and he was elected to membership.

The Convention Committee reported progress.

Mr. Carlsen spoke on his exhibit, which was as follows: Specimens of Viking coinage, coins issued in England and Ireland by Scandinavian pirates, erroneously called Vikings, from about 870 A. D. to 1042 in England and to

1170 in Ireland. Also, all the standard numismatic books covering the history and coinage of this period.

Other exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. Rackus: Several wonderful specimens of the extremely rare silver bar money of Lithuania from the tenth to the fifteenth century.

By Mr. Leon: Gold-dollar-size coins of Chile, Bogota, Colombia (3), Costa Rica (2), Mexico, Lima, Peru and Sweden; 12 gold pieces, England Jubilee; Chile, 100 pesos, 10 condors, 20 lire, 1928, Fascist commemorative; Australia florin, 1927.

Mr. Rosholm: Set of the new money of the Irish Free State.

Dr. Luttenberger: Set of Irish Free State coins.

Mr. Davis: Token, "Never Keep a Paper Dollar," also a Roosevelt medal off the 1912 convention.

Mr. Cederlund: Mexico, Revolutionary, Chihuahua, cast necessity peso, 1812, counterstamped on obverse with a T and another mark, which are the stamps of the mint master of Chihuahua to certify this peso as a good coin. Brunswick taler, 1622, struck from the silver plundered from the churches and cloisters in Westphalia. Sweden, riksdalers, Gustaf II Adolf, 1631, commemorating the siege of Leipsig; riksdalers, Frederick I, various dates; Carl XII, 1697-1718.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

The Chicago Coin Club extends its sympathy to Mrs. Celia Lorenz, wife of Dr. Lorenz, in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Clara Schlitt, who passed away March 6, 1929. Mrs. Schlitt had been a resident of Chicago for 65 years.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The Dallas Coin Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, February 21, 1929, at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, 7.30 P. M. Due to the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary-Treasurer took the chair.

A newspaper clipping about our friend and fellow-member, Chester D. Brooks, of Cuero, Texas, formerly of Dallas, and a charter member of our club, was read.

J. H. Cassidy donated to the club two very neat felt-lined trays for displaying exhibits. Mr. Cassidy has donated several nice articles to the club and they are certainly appreciated.

The exhibits were next on the program.

W. H. Boozer: A number of cents with several die breaks.

J. H. Cassidy: All of the Trade dollars, with the exception of two dates, all of which were in brilliant proof condition.

The exhibits were discussed along with other coins and were enjoyed very much.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.45 P. M.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA—The ordinary monthly meeting was held at 55 Collins Place, Melbourne, on January 7th, 1929. In the absence of the President, Mr. S. E. Whellams, Vice-President, took the chair. Apologies were received from Mr. A. S. Kenyon and Mr. W. Bradshaw. Mr. C. T. Simpson was welcomed.

Proposals for amalgamation of societies contained in "A Plea for a Federated Numismatic Society" by Mr. J. Hunt Deacon were discussed and the motion "that this Society does not consider that such a federation would justify its existence nor repay for its maintenance" was proposed, seconded and carried. It was suggested that the work of the Society should be kept more in touch with the societies in other States and that the secretary ask the co-operation of these Societies.

Mr. T. McViegh was proposed as a member.

Among the exhibits were:

Greek coins by Mr. C. T. Simpson. Gold stater of Philip II in very beautiful condition, showing head of Apollo. Tetradrachms of Ptolemaeus of Egypt, Alexander III of Macedonia, with head of Hercules and Arsases. Also of Ephesus, with head of Diana, and of Attica, with head of Pallas.

Mr. F. Schafer exhibited the Maharajpoo Star. The battle of Maharajpoo was fought on December 29th, 1843. On the same day a second battle

took place near Punniar. The decoration was fashioned in Calcutta from metal obtained by melting down cannon captured in these two battles.

Mr. S. E. Whellams: A series of medalets by Kirk, issued by the "Sentimental Magazine" during 1773-1775 and depicting portraits of prominent men and women.

Mr. A. E. Kellam: Crown piece of Victoria, 1889, taken from circulation.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 162nd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on January 30th, 1929, at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by Mr. Goodman, in the absence of the President, Mr. Brandon. The following members were present: Messrs. Fellows, Mohr, Kraft, Goodman, Vogel, Simpson, Hertzberg, Wilson, Rosborough, Hansen, Thompson, Dr. Mitchell, Goldsmith, Wernstrom, Sherow, Rausch, Schubert, Landecker and Smith. Guests: Mr. Erle and Dr. Milliken.

Mr. Wernstrom reported for the Coin Week Committee that an exhibit would be shown in the windows of the Pacific States Savings and Loan Society, Market street, San Francisco.

The Secretary called attention to the annual banquet, and it was decided to hold the banquet on March 12. The chairman appointed the following banquet committee: Messrs. Wernstrom, Thompson and Goodman.

The program committee had arranged the hall with a fine exhibit of paper money of the world. The bills, mounted on boards, covered the walls and reposed on the tables. The following members spoke for short periods on the various divisions of the exhibit:

Mr. Goodman: U. S. A. paper money.

Dr. Mitchell: Central and South American paper money.

Mr. Simpson: Fractional Currency of U. S. A.

Mr. Kraft: German paper money.

Mr. Jacobson: Russian paper money.

Mr. Hansen: Paper money of West Indies, Greenland, Turkey, etc.

On the conclusion of the program, Mr. Smith moved that the program committee, those who assisted and especially Messrs. Goodman, Hertzberg, Rausch and Dr. Mitchell, be given a vote of thanks for their efforts. The motion was duly carried.

On motion Dr. C. T. Milliken was admitted to membership in the Society. The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 163rd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon, February 27th, 1929, at 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Thompson, Landecker, Milliken, Kraft, Vogel, Wernstrom, Goodman, Jacobson, Brandon, Hansen, Wilson, Goldsmith, Rosborough and Rausch. Guests: Messrs. Niles and Angell.

The Secretary read current events.

The Coin Week Committee tendered its report, which, on motion, was accepted and ordered filed. On motion the Committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for its excellent work.

Mr. Angell, from Los Angeles, spoke regarding Los Angeles collectors and their organization.

The Banquet Committee reported that the banquet would be held as scheduled on March 12th and that notices would be mailed shortly.

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held on Wednesday evening, February 13, 1929, at the Cabot Trust Co., Chicopee, Mass. The meeting was called to order by President Gaylord at 7.30 P. M. Members present were Messrs. Morse, Stone, Drowne, Gaylord, Parsons, Emery, Pond, Kohler, Romano, Converse and Bigelow.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for an exhibit during Coin Week recommend exhibit be omitted this year. Several of the members will exhibit in various banks. It was agreed that the club collection

be exhibited at the next meeting. Mr. Parsons will also show his collection of Civil War cents, of which he has several hundred varieties.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Morse: A large number of broken bank bills, including some rare ones of the Burnham American Business College, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Romano: A fac-simile of the Pine Tree shilling.

Mr. Gaylord: \$50 octagon gold piece, United States Assay Office; \$10 Moffat piece; \$5 Mormon piece; Pine Tree sixpence.

Following the exhibits an auction sale was held, Mr. Stone acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

SON OF CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER DIES.

One of the most interesting survivors of thinning ranks of the Gray was claimed on March 9 in the death of Fred Nash Bechtler, 83, of Rock Hill, N. C. He was buried in Laurelwood Cemetery.

Born in Rutherfordtown, N. C., the son of Christopher Bechtler, who operated the famous "Bechtler mint" with a brother, he became a student at an Asheville, N. C., academy at an early age. When the Southern States seceded he ran away from the institution and joined the Confederate ranks. Most of his service was under Longstreet in Tennessee, but he was transferred to Columbia when an effort to halt Sherman's march to the sea was made. He saw the first shell from the Federal guns strike the State House.

Besides his widow and their son, Y. J. Bechtler, of Rock Hill, he is survived by six children by his first wife, who before marriage was Miss Annie Hill, of Lincolnton, N. C. These are, Mrs. L. A. Nicholson, Charlotte; Mrs. W. W. Mauney, Shelby, N. C.; Mrs. D. M. Long, Greenville; and T. J. Bechtler, Fort Mill; Luther, of York, and F. K. Bechtler, of Rock Hill. In addition are 37 grandchildren and three great great grandchildren.—Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The National Intelligencer of January 14, 1829, contained a report from the Philadelphia Mint, presented by Mr. Sergeant. In it is a description of those unsightly buildings in North Seventh street and of the uses to which their several apartments are applied. It is stated that no part of the supply of bullion from which the mint issues its coin has been furnished by the Government. The whole has been derived from individuals or incorporated companies.

The coinage of the last year exceeds that of any other year by nearly \$1,000,000. It is calculated that in the succeeding ten years the average coinage per annum will exceed \$2,500,000.

The report recommends the erection of a new building for the mint with a more appropriate front and enlarged dimensions. It also recommends the purchase of Boulton's (of England) machinery for coining, which will cost in Liverpool about £7,000.

FRENCH SILVER COINS BEING EXCHANGED.

French silver money now is good only for collectors and the melting pot. Old coins have been demonetized and the new, of one-fifth the value, will not be minted for months. After the franc was stabilized last June the Bank of France began buying silver coins under the real silver value for reminting. Dealers in metal also bought tons of it, paying a slightly higher rate.

On November 10, the Bank of France ceased buying silver, but still is taking in gold, on which the margin of profit is larger. The bank, however, is outbid by dealers, who pay about ten per cent. more. Many people apparently prefer to make the exchange for paper money at the bank, for millions have been redeemed there.

SIGNING BANK NOTES AN ODD CUSTOM IN ENGLAND.

Nearly every visitor to England has discovered that it is difficult to change £5 notes for money of smaller denomination, says the New York Times. The average shopkeeper or restaurant cashier shies away from them as if they were covered with germs, whereas the notes are, in fact, almost invariably bright, new, clean and crackly, never being paid out a second time after having been once returned to the Bank of England.

The difficulty found by travelers in disposing of the notes is shared by the English people themselves, and there is so much public misunderstanding and doubt about the legal position of the notes, including, of course, those of higher denomination than £5, that letters and articles continually appear in the press in regard to it. The holder of such a note is almost invariably asked to write his name and address on the back of it. This is supposed to assist in detection if the note proves to be a forgery, although, obviously, anyone attempting to pass such a note knowing it to be forged would never write his real name or address.

The Bank of England itself asks holders to write their names and addresses, although it has no legal authority whatever to compel such action. Nevertheless, the public is so used to doing it that, apparently, no one ever refuses.

As to legal tender, the position of a £5 note is peculiar. In England and Wales there is a difference of which few people are aware between offering such a note at the time goods are bought and offering it for payment afterward. According to Sheldon's standard work on banking, in the first case a seller may refuse to accept the note as legal tender, but if goods are delivered and a £5 note given in payment of the bill sent it must be accepted. The reason for this is that if it is tendered in payment of an antecedent debt, and subsequently proves to be a forgery, the debt survives. If accepted at the time of sale it becomes, however, absolute payment and no recovery can be made.

Bank notes may be torn in two without violating the law in England and it is a common practice to do so for safety in sending money through the mails. There is small danger that both pieces would fall into the hands of the same thief if posted at different hours, and the two sections, when again pasted together, are accepted by the bank.

The new £1 and ten-shilling notes to replace the treasury note issue in use since gold disappeared early in the war years is rapidly passing into use and within three months it is expected that the old issue will practically have disappeared. Something of a problem has been created for bank tellers and others who handle quantities of the notes by the new regulation that any marking or writing on them will be illegal. It has been the universal custom of bank employes to mark the notes to indicate the total of each parcel, and some dissatisfaction has been created by the new rule.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NUMISMATIST WANTED.

The Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, desires to complete, as far as possible, its file of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and will greatly appreciate donations of complete volumes prior to Volume 29. It also desires Nos. 3 and 4 of Volume 33. Here is an opportunity for some of our members who are retiring from the collecting field to deposit their back numbers of this magazine in a historical society where they will be perpetually available for collectors of the future. Address H. R. McPherson, Acting Curator of History.

ADVERTISING SERVES TWO PURPOSES.

Following is an extract from a letter recently received from one of our long-time advertisers. It may be read with profit by all our dealers:

"Advertising serves two purposes—one in selling the particular items offered and the other in keeping people reminded that you are still doing business. Two-thirds of the letters I receive do not call for coins advertised,

but for something else. If one offers an attractive line in one series, the reader naturally assumes that other desirable things may also be furnished, but the greater variety you can place before him at the outset will produce quicker results. There is plenty of business to be done if one can only reach the buyers. It is not all equally profitable, but it is desirable to keep the goods moving and give the bargain hunters a chance as well as the specialists."

THE HORSE AND ENGLISH COINAGE.

After defeat by the Roman legions the Iceni, as a vassal kingdom, employed a coinage probably for the purpose of paying taxes to Rome. On the reverse side of their early gold and silver coins was the likeness of a horse. And through a coincidence the Britannia of present-day coins has also close connection with Newmarket, near where the Iceni once had their barbaric town of Ixning.

It was during a race meeting on the heath that Rotier, the sculptor, sketched the athletic form of the renowned court beauty, horsewoman and mistress of Charles II, Frances Teresa Stuart, "la belle Stuart," granddaughter of Lord Blantyre and third wife of the Duke of Richmond. Her likeness as a recumbent Diana was later adapted to the familiar Britannia on English coins.—Wall Street Journal.

SCHRECK HAS PROLIFIC BACK YARD.

The historic town of Fernanda, Fla., founded by the Spaniards nearly 300 years ago, during their gold rush to the Americas, is excited over the discovery by W. H. Schreck of a veritable mine of ancient silver and copper coins in his backyard, according to a press dispatch.

Schreck has removed nearly a bushel of coins from the soil. A few days ago his daughter, making mud pies in the yard, brought to her father a coin. Schreck investigated, found a few pieces of money and decided to wash the soil for additional treasure.

The garden hose was brought into play. A small sluice gate was erected and 512 coins were reclaimed, most of them old silver Spanish pieces, believed to be half-crowns. Most of the coins are of English or Spanish mint-age, and bear dates from 1683 to 1793.

COINAGE FOR FEBRUARY, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during February, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Half Eagles, 370,000.
 Silver—Dimes, 450,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 1,442,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 19,160,000.
 Coinage other than United States:
 Ecuador—Nickel, 4,416,000.
 Venezuela—Silver, 1,970,000.
 Panama—Nickel, 1,500,000.

FRANCE TO HAVE NEW FIVE-FRANC COIN.

President Doumergue has signed a bill authorizing the issuance of the new five-franc coins, which will be in nickel and will replace the little pink notes now in circulation. These coins will be made on the model of the pre-war five-franc silver pieces and will answer the long-standing public complaint that the paper bills are easily torn and are dirty. They will also provide a new complication for tourists who will no doubt have some difficulty in getting used to a coin made of nickel, about the size of a dollar, labeled 5 francs and worth only about 20 cents.



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\$1 Lyons City, 1858, Fine75
\$2 Lyons City, 1858, Crisp75
\$5 Lyons City, Crisp75

LOUISIANA.

\$2 Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans. Crisp	3.00
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MAINE.

\$1 Bank of the Georgia Lumber Company, Portland. Fine....	1.00
\$1 Georgia Lumber Company, Portland. Crisp	1.00
\$2 Georgia Lumber Company, Portland. Crisp	1.00
\$3 Georgia Lumber Company, Portland. Crisp	1.00

MARYLAND.

\$3 Susquehanna Bank, Port Deposit. (C., portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737. He rendered valuable assistance to the Continental Cause throughout the Revolutionary War. Died Nov. 4, 1832). Fine	5.00
\$5 Clinton Bank, Westernport. Fine	1.00

MICHIGAN.

\$1 Adrian Insurance Company, Adrian. Crisp .....	.50
\$2 Adrian Insurance Company, Adrian. Crisp50
\$3 Adrian Insurance Company, Adrian. Crisp50

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And many other items too numerous to mention. If you are not on my mailing list will be pleased to send you catalogue of this sale.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 2)

THORN

Few cities, perhaps, have passed through such vicissitudes as have marked the history of Thorn. Situate on the right bank of the Vistula, and originally a Polish town, it was besieged five times between 1629 and 1813, before becoming finally Prussian in 1815.

On 16th Feb., 1629, an army under Gustavus Adolphus and Field Marshal Wrangel appeared before Thorn and besieged it. They soon drove the Town Militia from the outer fortifications, captured six cannon and suggested capitulation. This offer was rejected, though only 300 soldiers were left in the city. Gustavus Adolphus then attempted the capture of the Katherine Tower, failing which he stormed and took the Kulm Tower. The citizens themselves counter-attacked under Burgomaster Preuss, losing 430 of their number, but after furious fighting the town was wholly captured by Feb. 18th, not, however, without the beautiful suburbs being laid in ashes.

Although the damage sustained by Thorn was estimated at about

TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS,

the inhabitants were able, immediately after the retreat of the Swedes, to strike some very fine dollar pieces to commemorate the siege.

AR. Thaler of Thorn, depicting on obverse the town in flames E. F. \$37.50

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Less than thirty days after the Chinese Government Officials had signed an order for 10,000 bronze medals commemorating the dedication of the great memorial tomb erected in memory of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first President of the Nationalist Government of China, the first shipments were on the way to China.

Such is the record of this large order placed with the Medallie Art Company.

Not a moment could be lost from the making of the sculptor's model to the shipment of the order, if the medals were to reach their destination in China in time for the dedication of the tomb and the reburial of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's body within it, on March 12, 1929, just four years from the date of his death.

Neither quality nor workmanship were sacrificed in order to make this record possible.

The nationally known sculptor, Robert Aitken, worked night and day for eight days to complete his part of the work. Then came the plaster matrix reductions, the die reductions, and finally the striking and finishing—intricate processes every one, but each handled efficiently and quickly.

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1922 Grant with and without Star. Unc. Each 3.75

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1900 Washington & Lafayette. Unc. 3.25

1900 Washington & Lafayette. Ex. Fine 2.75

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HALF DOLLARS.

1892 and 93 Columbian. Unc. Each70

1915 Panama-Pacific. Unc. 12.50

1918 Lincoln. Unc. 1.10

1920 Maine. Unc. 1.35

1920 Pilgrim. Unc. 1.10

1921 Pilgrim. Unc. 1.10

1921 Missouri. Unc. 5.75

1921 Missouri. Star. Unc. 3.50

1922 Grant. Unc. 1.05

1923 Monroe. Unc. 1.00

1924 Huguenot. Unc. 1.45

1925 Stone Mountain. Unc.75

1925 Lexington & Concord. Unc. 1.00

1925 California. Unc. 1.70

1925 Fort Vancouver. Unc. 5.50

1926 Oregon Trail P or S. Unc. Each 1.10

1927 Bennington Vermont. Unc. Each 1.05

Will buy Hawaiian "Capt. Cook" Half Dollar, 1 or 100. State price and amount of any you care to sell.

I will buy, sell on commission or sell at auction, collection of any amount.

Have a number of Vermont Half Dollars that I will trade for any other U. S. Commemorative coins.

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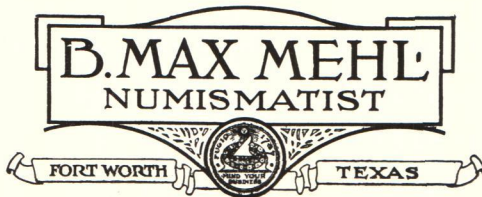
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2. Collection of a German Industrial, as well as duplicates of the Berlin collection. (Antiques, Barbarians, Wurttemberg and vicinity. Artistic Medals, as well as a general collection containing many gold pieces.)

Catalogue with 34 Plates, 5 Marks.

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1833, Unc., \$3.00.	Ex. fine, \$2.00.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine	\$.50	
1834, Unc., \$3.50.	Ex. fine, \$2.00.	Very fine, \$1.25.	Fine75	
1835, Unc., \$2.00.	Ex. fine, \$1.25.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine .....	.50
1836, Unc., \$3.00.	Ex. fine, \$2.00.	Very fine, \$1.00.	Fine .....	.50
1837, B. H. C., Unc., \$2.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.25.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine....	.35	
P. H. C., Unc., \$2.00.	Ex. fine, \$1.25.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine....	.25	
1838, Unc., \$1.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.00.	Very fine, 50c.	Fine .....	.25
1839, Over '36, Very good				4.50	
Head of '38, Ex. fine, \$1.50.	Very fine, \$1.00.	Fine .....		.50
Silly head, Unc., \$3.50.	Ex. fine, \$3.00.	Very fine, \$1.25.	Fine .....	.75
Booby head, Unc., \$2.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.75.	Very fine, \$1.00.	Fine .....	.50
Head of '40, Unc., \$4.00.	Ex. fine, \$2.50.	Very fine, \$1.25.	Fine .....	.50
1840, Large date, Unc., \$1.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.00.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine .....	.50
Small date, Unc., \$3.50.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine, 50c.	Very good .....	.25
1841, Proof, \$25.00.	Unc., \$3.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.50.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine50
1842, Large date, Unc., \$3.50.	Ex. fine, \$2.25.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine .....	.35
Small date, Unc., \$4.00.	Ex. fine, \$2.75.	Very fine, \$1.00.	Fine .....	.50
1843, Obv. & Rev. '42, Unc., \$3.00.	Ex. fine, \$2.00.	V. F., \$1.25.	Fine .....	.50
Obv. '42 Rev. '44, Unc., \$5.00.	Ex. fine, \$3.50.	Fine		1.00	
Obv. & Rev. '44, Unc., \$2.50.	Fine, \$2.50.	Very good .....		.25
1844, Unc., \$2.50.	Very fine, \$1.00.	Fine, 50c.	Very good .....	.25
1845, Proof, \$20.00.	Unc., \$2.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.25.	Very fine .....	.50
1846, Low date, Unc., \$2.00.	Ex. fine, 75c.	Very fine, 50c.	Fine....	.25	
Tall date, Unc., \$3.00.	Very fine, 75c.	Fine, 50c.	Very good .....	.25
1847, Proof, \$10.00.	Unc., \$1.25.	Ex. fine, 50c.	V. F., 35c.	Fine....	.25
1848, Unc., \$1.00.	Ex. fine, 75c.	Very fine, 50c.	Fine .....	.25
1849, Unc., \$1.00.	Ex. fine, 75c.	Very fine, 50c.	Fine .....	.25
1850, Proof, \$10.00.	Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine15
1851, Proof, \$10.00.	Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine15
1852, Proof, \$10.00.	Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine15
1853, Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine, 15c.	Very good10
1854, Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine, 15c.	Very good10
1855, Italic 5's, Proof, \$12.50.	Unc., 75c.	Ex. fine, 50c.	Fine.....	.25	
Upright 5's, Unc., 75c.	Ex. fine, 75c.	Very fine, 35c.	Fine....	.25	
1856, Italic 5, Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine .....	.15
Upright 5, Unc., 50c.	Ex. fine, 35c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine....	.15	
1857, Large date, Unc., \$1.00.	Ex. fine, 75c.	Very fine, 50c.	Fine....	.25	
Small date, Proof, \$12.50.	Unc., \$1.50.	Ex. fine, \$1.00.	Fine .....	.50
1856, Copper-nickel, Proof, \$16.50.	Very fine			8.50	
1857, Proof, \$3.50.	Unc., 35c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10
1858, Large letters, Proof, \$3.50.	Unc., 50c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine .....	.15
Small letters, Proof, \$3.50.	Unc., 50c.	Very fine, 25c.	Fine....	.15	
1859, Proof, \$1.25.	Unc., 25c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10
1860, Proof, \$1.25.	Unc., 25c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10
1861, Proof, \$1.75.	Unc., 35c.	Very fine, 20c.	Fine .....	.15
1862, Proof, \$1.00.	Unc., 20c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10
1863, Proof, \$1.00.	Unc., 20c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10
1864, Proof, \$1.25.	Unc., 25c.	Very fine, 15c.	Fine .....	.10

Prices of special varieties and exceptional pieces not listed above will be quoted on application, if in stock. Also lower grades, if desired, where not given herein.

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Maryland.

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Old U. S. lettered edge Half Dollars, all good to fine; retail up to \$1.50 each, in lots of ten at only **60c each** or in lots of 25 at only **55c each**.

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1793 Chain, C. 4-C, Periods after date, and Liberty. V. G.	\$14.50
1794 Hays No. 14, Abt. Fine, \$3.25. V. G.	2.75
1794 H. No. 15, Strictly V. G.	3.25
1794 H. No. 19, Good	1.50
1794 H. No. 21, Rev., V. G., Obv., Abt. V. F. Slightly pitted	4.25
1794 H. No. 45, Strictly V. G.	2.50
1794 H. No. 48, Badly broken die, edge abraded, V. F.	12.50
1794 H. No. 39, V. G.	2.75
1794 H. No. 56, V. G.	3.75
1799 over 98, Date bold, Liberty weak, V. G.	34.50
1803 Newcomb No. 15, Rev., M. Slightly pitted. Ex. F.	2.75
1805 Blunt 1, Ex. F., \$8.50. V. F., \$4.50. V. G. ....	.75
1806 Ex. F., very sharp, beautiful light orange	16.50
1807 over 6, Ex. F., sharp gem, \$22.00. Fine scratch on rev.	2.25
1809 Ex. F., sharp, stars all struck up, well centered	23.50
1810 over 9, Obv., V. F., Rev., Ex. F.	3.75
1812 Small 8, Ex. F., brown	4.25
1813 Nick on rev. edge done by knife, V. F.	4.25
1814 Crosslet 4, Ex. F., sharp	4.50
1816 A. 9, Ex. F., glossy olive	1.25
1817 15 stars, V. F., dark	2.25
1822 A. 3, Ex. F., dark olive	3.85
1824 over 22, Bold overdate, V. F.	5.00
1824 A. 4, Light Steel, Ex. F., sharp	7.25
1827 A. 5, Pract. Unc., olive lustre	3.75
1827 A. 11, Ex. F.	2.75
1828 A. 7, Large date, Ex. F.	2.75
1828 A. 10, Small date, V. F.	1.75

BROKEN BANK BILLS, CONFEDERATE CURRENCY, ETC.

\$1.00 Columbia Bank, Washington, D. C., 1852, Signed, Unc. ....	.90
\$3.00 Columbia Bank, Washington, D. C., 1852, Signed, Unc.	1.25
\$5.00 Columbia Bank, Washington, D. C., 1852, Signed, Unc.	1.25
\$20.00 Columbia Bank, Washington, D. C., 1852, Signed, Unc.	1.25
\$1.00 Bank of East Tenn., V. F., Signed .....	.65
\$2.00 Bank of East Tenn., V. F., Signed .....	.65
\$3.00 Bank of East Tenn., V. F., Signed .....	.65
\$5.00 Bank of East Tenn., Ex. F., Signed .....	.85
\$5.00 Bank of America, Clarksville, Tenn., 1842, Signed .....	.85
\$10.00 Bank of America, Clarksville, Tenn., 1864, Signed .....	.85
\$10.00 Allegany County Bk., Maryland, Green note, Unc., Signed..	.75
\$10.00 Allegany County Bk., Md., Red note, V. F., Signed .....	.45
\$10.00 Bank of Howardsville, Va., 1861, Signed, Fine .....	.30
\$5.00 Union Bank, Boston, Mass., 1864, Signed, Fine	1.25
\$5.00 Merchants & Mechanics Bk., Troy, N. Y., 1864, Signed, F.	1.25
\$2.00 The Exchange Bk., Hartford, Conn., 1856, Signed, F. ....	.85
\$1.00 Farmington Bk. of N. H., Unsigned, Unc. ....	.45
\$2.00 Farmington Bk. of N. H., Unsigned, Unc. ....	.45
\$5.00 Portsmouth, N. H., Bust of Washington, Unsigned, Unc. ....	.40
25c. Indian Head Bank, Nashua, N. H., 1862, Signed, F. ....	.25
\$5.00 Miners & Planters Bk., N. C., Signed, Fine .....	.25
50c. Susquehanna Valley Bk., Binghamton, N. Y., Unsigned, Unc. ....	.75
\$10.00 Greenfield Mills, Md., 1837, Signed and Cancelled, V. F. ....	.30
\$1.00 State of Missouri Defense Bond, Unc. ....	.25
\$1.00 Jefferson Bk., New Salem, Ohio, 1817, Unc., Signed	1.25
\$2.00 Nes Silicon Steel Co., Sandusky, Ohio, Unc., Signed .....	.35
\$5.00 Nes Silicon Steel Co., Sandusky, Ohio, Unc., Signed .....	.35
5c., 10c., 25c., Geo. W. Hallock, 1862, Bath, N. Y., Unc. Set .....	.35
1c. Lewisburg, Ohio, 1917, Signed by Waldo C. Moore, Unc. ....	.40
1c. Check Note, Emergency Money, 1917, Scranton, Pa., Unc. ....	.25
\$100.00, Negroes Loading Cotton, 1861, Unc. ....	.50
\$10.00, Female, Eagle and Flag, 1861, Fine, 85c. V. G. ....	.65
\$5.00 Group of Females, 1861, Fine .....	.85
\$100.00 Train of Cars, 1862, Straight Steam, Unc. ....	.15
\$20.00 Nashville Capitol, 1863, Unc. ....	.20
\$20.00 Nashville Capitol, 1864, Unc., 20c. V. F.15
\$100.00 Bust of Mrs. Pickins, 1864, Unc.35

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1861 \$5, \$10 and \$20. All banks.

Legal Tender Notes—First Issue.

1862 \$100 unc.

With Second Obligation.

1862 \$20, \$50 and \$100, fine or unc.

Legal Tender Notes—Third Issue.

1863 \$50, fine or unc.

Legal Tender Notes—Fourth Issue.

1878 \$1 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

1875 \$2 Allison & New, series C, red seal.

1875 \$2 Allison & New, series D, red seal.

1875 \$2 Allison & New, series E, red seal.

1878 \$2 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

1880 \$2 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.

1875 \$5 Allison & New, series C, red seal.

1875 \$5 Allison & New, series D, red seal.

1875 \$5 Allison & New, series E, red seal.

1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Jordan, red seal.

1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.

1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.

1880 \$5 Bruce & Roberts, red seal.

1875 \$10 Allison & New, red seal.

1878 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

1880 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1880 \$10 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1880 \$10 Bruce & Wyman, red seal, no spikes.

1880 \$20 Bruce & Wyman, red seal.

1880 \$20 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.

1880 \$20 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.

1880 \$20 Rosecrans & Nebeker, small red seal.

1880 \$20 Scofield & Gilfillan, large brown seal.

1874 \$50 Allison & Spinner, red seal.

1875 \$50 Allison & Wyman, red seal.

1880 \$50 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.

1880 \$50 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

1880 \$100 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.

Treasury or Coin Notes.

1891 \$5 Lyons & Roberts, red seal.

1891 \$20 Tillman & Morgan, red seal.

1891 \$20 Bruce & Roberts, red seal.

1890 \$50 All signatures and seals.

1891 \$50 All signatures and seals.

1890 \$100 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.

1890 \$100 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.

1891 \$100 All signatures.

Gold Certificates—First Issue.

1865 \$20 and \$100 payable Washington.

1865 \$20 and \$100 payable blank.

Gold Certificates—Second Issue.

1871 \$100 payable New York.

Gold Certificates—Fourth Issue.

1882 \$20 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1882 \$50 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1882 \$50 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.

1882 \$50 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

1882 \$100 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1882 \$100 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.

1882 \$100 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

Payable at New York and Counter-signed.

1882 \$50 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1882 \$100 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.

Gold Certificates—Seventh Issue.

1907 \$10 Vernon & Treat, yellow seal.

Gold Certificates—Ninth Issue.

1908 \$50 All signatures, yellow seal.

1908 \$100 All signatures, yellow seal.

Silver Certificates—First Issue.

1878 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

1880 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, brown seal.

1878 \$20 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

1880 \$20 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.

1878 \$100 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

Silver Certificates—Second Issue.

1886 \$5 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.

1886 \$10 Rosecrans & Jordan, red seal.

1886 \$10 Rosecrans & Hyatt, small red seal.

1886 \$10 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.

1886 \$20 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

1891 \$20 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.

1886 \$50 All signatures and seals.

1886 \$100 All signatures and seals.

1891 \$100 All signatures and seals.

National Bank Notes—First Period.

1865 and 1875 \$1 All signatures.

1865 and 1875 \$2 All signatures.

1863 to 1881 \$5 All signatures.

1863-4-5 \$10 Chittenden & Spinner.

1875 \$10 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.

1875 \$10 Allison & Wyman, red seal.

1864 to 1881 \$50 All signatures.

1864 to 1881 \$100 All signatures.

National Bank Notes—Second Period.

1882 \$5 Bruce & Jordan, brown seal.

1882 \$10 Rosecrans & Morgan, brown seal.

1882 \$20 Rosecrans & Morgan, brown seal.

1882 \$50 Tillman & Roberts, brown seal.

1882 \$100 Tillman & Roberts, brown seal.

National Gold Bank Notes.

1870 \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 All banks and Signatures.

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1861 \$50 and \$100, 7 1/3 % interest.

Interest Bearing Notes—Two Years.

1863 \$50 and \$100, 5 % interest.

Interest Bearing Notes—One Year.

1863 \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, 5 % interest.

Compound Interest Notes.

1864 \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100.

I also desire notes with low numbers and freak notes, such as inverted backs, obverse and reverse with different denominations.

Send me a list of what you have to offer, stating prices and condition.

ALBERT A. GRINNELL,

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NEW FRENCH COINS

Sale by Auction of Nine Series of the Gold and Silver Essay Pieces.

According to the rules of the contest for the designs of the new French gold and silver coins, the Mint of Paris has struck, in precious metal, 15 essay pieces of each design selected by the Jury for the proof at the second degree.

The French Secretary of State for Finances allowed the "Administration des Monnaies et Medailles" to sell by public auction NINE series, each including TEN essay pieces of gold and Nine of silver.

The sale will take place according to the following terms:

(1) Offers are to be sent in an envelope indorsed "Vente des Essais des Monnaies d'or et d'argent" (Sale of the essays of gold and silver coins), and enclosed in a second envelope to be forwarded to "Le Directeur de la Monnaie, 11, Quai de Conti, Paris (6°)," before May 15th, 1929. To be good, offers must not be under 5,000 French francs.

(2) Offers must contain the address to which the result of the sale by auction must be sent. Everyone who is not dwelling in Paris must name a correspondent in this city who would be charged to receive the coins at the Mint.

(3) Envelopes enclosing offers will be opened on May 16th, 1929.

The nine highest offers are to be kept. Bidders or their correspondent in Paris will be immediately advised. They can obtain the coins at the Medals Sale Office of the Mint (Bureau de Vente des Medailles) during the 15 days following. Payment in cash or certified checks.

After 15 days the coins will be disposed of for the most advantageous offers.

Paris, March, 1929.

**THE EARLY QUARTER DOLLARS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1796-1838,**

**With a Few Remarks Concerning Their
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**Illustrated on Eight Photographic Plates
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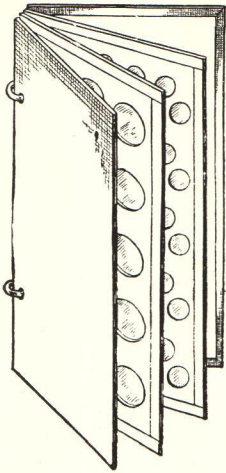
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U. S. COINS.

Various dates \$2½ Lib. heads, Unc.	\$ 3.50
Various dates \$2½ Indian heads, Unc.	2.75
1836 \$2½ Gold, V. fine	3.50
1837 \$2½ Gold, V. fine	4.75
1839 \$2½ Gold, V. fine	6.00
1926 \$2½ Gold Sesqui Cent. Unc.	4.00
1915 \$2½ Gold, Pan. Pac., none better	12.50
1915 \$1 Gold Pan. Pac., Unc.	3.35
1804 \$1 Gold Lewis Clark, Unc.	7.75
1805 \$1 Gold Lewis Clark, Unc.	7.75
1922 \$1 Gold Grant	3.75
Various dates Gold Dols., Unc.	3.25
Various dates Gold Dols., Fine	2.50
1853 California Octagon Gold Dollar (Detri), Fine	3.75
No date Carolina Gold Dollar, A. Bechtler 27 gr. 21 c. Ex. fine	7.50
1915 Pan. Pac. 50c. none better	13.75
1925 Calif. Diamond Jubilee ½ Dols., 100, while they last	1.50
1925 Vancouver ½ Dols., unc.	5.75
Various dates Trade Dollars, Unc.	1.50

12 various foreign silver Dollars in fine condition for \$10.50, including Hawaii, Philippines, China, Central and South America, etc.

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

1730 Spain, Phillip V portrait, Doubloon, Rare, Fine ...	\$25.00
1792 Carol IIII portrait, 8 Scudos, Doubloon, Mint lustre, Ex. fine	23.75
1788 Spain, Carl III, Portrait, ½ Doubloon, V. fine	10.75
1772 Spain, Carl III, Portrait, ¼ Doubloon, \$5 size, Fine ..	5.75
1799 Carl VI, ¼ Doubloon, fine ..	5.50
1810 Ferd. VII, Portrait, \$2½ size, Fine	3.00
1880 Spain, Alf. XII, 25 pesetas, V. fine	6.00
1907 Austria, Franz, Jos. 4 Ducats, fine	11.75
1863 Rep. Peru 20 soles, Fine.	23.50
1917 Rep. Peru una libra \$5s. Unc.	6.00
1926 Rep. Guatemala 5 Quetzales, \$5 size, Ex. fine ..	6.00
1879 Finland 20 Markka, \$5 size, Unc.	6.50
1887 Queen Victoria Jubilee whole Sovereigns, Unc.	5.75
1791 Geo. III Guinea, only good	7.50
1677 Carolus II Guinea, Good.	11.50
1714 Queen Anne Guinea, V. good	12.50

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THE COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN

The most important Price List of Coins and Medals
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Mexico, Toltec Money, hoe shaped	\$ 5.00
Chinese Bell Money, 700 B. C., Very fine	7.50
China Dollar, 1912, Bust Lee Yen Heng, with Cap, Uncirculated...	15.00
China Dollar, 1913, Sun Yat Sen, Rev., One Dollar, Uncirculated...	5.00
China Dollar, 1913, Sun Yat Sen, Rev., Memento, Uncirculated....	6.00
China Dollar, 1917, Bust Le Yuan Hung, Rev., Palace Entrance, (said to be only 100 coined), Uncirculated	17.50
China Dollar, Military bust Yuan Shi Kai with Plumed Hat, Rev., Dragon. Extremely fine. Very Rare	17.50
China Dollar, Military bust Yuan Shi Kai with Plumed Hat, Rev., One Dollar. Extremely fine. Very rare	15.00
Hu Peh, One Tael. Uncirculated. Rare	12.50
Szechuen Dollar. Uncirculated. Scarce	6.50

We have a set of 33 different Chinese Dollars, including 13 of the
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It includes all of the dollars listed above, many of which sell
for from \$5.00 to \$17.50. The price for this set of 33 pieces is \$200.00
(Will send on Approval to Responsible Parties.)

Last month's offers on Mexico, Juarez, issues still hold good.
Better get these while you can. They are getting better every day.

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VIII

**A Fine Collection of United States and
Ancient Coins to be Sold at Auction**

APRIL 20th, 1929

(INSTEAD OF 13th)

AT

THE HOBBY SHOP

47 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

GRANT MEMORIAL COINS.

The U. S. Grant Memorial Committee ceased to function on December 31, 1922. At that time all unsold Half Dollars were returned to the Mint, and all unsold Grant Gold Dollars with Star were sold to Chris. H. Rembold, manager of the Cincinnati Times-Star Co., who, I am informed, has a few of these on hand. This notice is published because letters come to my address every week asking about Grant coins. The Memorial Committee has none for sale.

HUGH D. NICHOLS,

Former Chairman U. S. Grant Memorial Committee.
March 8, 1929.

I have a few Grant Gold Dollars with Star on hand and will sell them at \$3.50 each while they last; 17 cents additional for registration. This is the same price at which they were sold in 1922.

CHRIS. H. REMBOLD,

Manager the Cincinnati Times-Star Co.
Member A. N. A. 2007.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND BRANCH MINTS.

By

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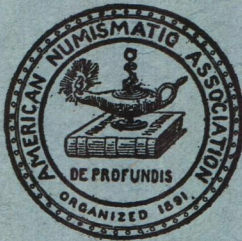
VOL. XLII

No. 5

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MAY 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XLII

MAY, 1929

No. 5

La Medaille de la Reconnaissance Langroise.

By W. LEE HART.

United States Army Base Hospital Number Fifty-three was organized at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, in April of 1918. It embarked from Hoboken, New Jersey, on July 13-14, 1918, landed in England, and after a few days proceeded to Langres, Haute-Marne, France, arriving at that place on August 3, 1918. The Hospital served in the environs of the latter city until June 7, 1919, when it began its return to the homeland.

During its service at Langres, Base Hospital Number Fifty-three cared for many French soldiers—sick and wounded—and at the same time sought to alleviate some of the privations of the war by giving professional care and medicine, which they would not otherwise have been able to obtain, to the civilian population in and around that city.

On March 9, 1919, the Sous-Prefet, the Maire, and the City Council, accompanied by notables of the department and city, came to the hospital to publicly thank the personnel of the hospital for “* * *, vous avez donne, de votre cote les plus beaux exemples de noblesse, de devouement, d’amour ardent de l’Humanite,” and to deliver a Decree which the City Council had adopted.

The Decree reads, in part, as follows (see footnote for translation):

“Autorisation officielle accordee par le Conseil municipal a Monsieur le Lieutenant Colonel Hart, Medecin-Chef, & au Personnel de l’Hopital americain No. 53, qu’il en jugera digne, de porter, comme insigne, les Armes de la Ville.”

* * * * *

“Nous serons tres heureux & tres fiers ces Armes soient attachees a la hampe de votre Drapeau & placees, comme insigne, sur le bras de tout le Personnel hospitalier qui en sera digne. Ces souvenirs vous rappelleront, nous l’esperons, la ceremonie d’aujourd’hui, avec sentiments admiratifs & affectueux que tous nous eprouvons pour now Chers & Nobles Allies Americains.”

“C’est anime de ces sentiments qu’au nom du Conseil municipal, au nom de ses Concitoyens, le Maire de Langres est fier, en souvenir de notre vive reconnaissance, d’avoir le grand honneur d’autoriser Monsieur le Lieutenant Colonel Hart, Medecin-Chef de l’Hopital Americain No. 53, a porter lui-meme & a attribuer comme insigne, au Personnel attache a l’Hopital qu’il en jugera digne, les Armes de la Ville de Langres.”

* * * * *

“VIENNOT.”

The Maire then tied a beautiful stole, bearing the Arms of the City, on our colors, using the tricolored ribbon of France for that purpose.

The original Decree was forwarded by the Maire to General Pershing, requesting that it be transmitted to the hospital with his approval of our wearing the insignia. The Decree was forwarded, but permission to wear the cloth insignia on the sleeve was denied as being contrary to our Uniform Regulations.

On January 22, 1924, the Decree was amended by the Municipal Council of the City of Langres to authorize the “Medaille de la Reconnaissance Langroise” as the insignia of the official recognition accorded to the hospital by the Decree of March 9, 1919, for the services rendered.

The medal is struck in light bronze and measures 35mm. in diameter.

The obverse shows, within a laurel wreath, the head of the Republic in profile relief. Surrounding, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. The reverse shows the Arms of the City of Langres. Surrounding, EN SOUVENIR DE NOTRE VIVE RECONNAISSANCE. Below, MARS 9, 1919.

The medal is suspended by a water silk ribbon composed of a band of blue (14mm.), a stripe of red (2mm.), a band of blue (4mm.), a stripe of red (2mm.), and a band of blue (14mm.).



Examples of the medal have been placed in the "Collections of War Medals and Decorations" in the United States National Museum and the museum of the American Numismatic Society. (See p. 117, Report of the United States National Museum, 1928.)

York, South Carolina.

TRANSLATION.

Official authorization conferred by the Municipal Council upon Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Commanding Officer, and the personnel of the American Hospital No. 53, whom he shall judge worthy to wear, as an insignia, the arms of the City of Langres.

* * * * *

It is with joyful pride that we attach this coat-of-arms to your colors and place them as insignia upon the uniform of your personnel. The souvenirs will recall today's celebration, together with the sentiments of the admiration and affection which we shall always cherish towards our beloved and noble allies of America.

Animated by these sentiments, in the name of the Municipal Council, my fellow citizens, I, the Mayor of Langres, as remembrance of our deep gratitude, hold it a great honor to authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 53, to wear and to confer upon the personnel of the Hospital whom he shall judge worthy, the Arms of the City of Langres.

* * * * *

VIENNOT.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY (Continued).

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(Opened Feb. 1, 1851. Changed to First National Bank, No. 29. Circulation, \$265,823 in 1862.)

105. \$1. C., United States Capitol, 1 each side, State arms below. R., eagle, Liberty enclosed in a wreath below, ONE above. L., eagle and shield, ONE above, State arms below.
106. \$2. C., female each side of shield, on which is an eagle; cars, factories, barrels, etc., in distance, 2 at right, safe below. R., Minerva erect, 2 above. L., female with shield, etc., in oval frame, on which are the names of all the States, TWO above, State arms below.
107. \$3. C., a brig under sail, State arms below. R., female seated on a rock, eagle and shield in background, 3 above. L., sailor leaning against a capstan, 3 below.
108. \$5. C., vessels under sail, female and anchor of hope below. R., sailor with flag, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.
109. \$10. C., ship under sail, vessels and city in distance. R., eagle with olive branch and arrows on a shield, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above.
110. \$20. C., steamship and ship under sail. R., hogshead, bale, cotton plant in an oval, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above.
111. \$50. C., eagle on a limb, canal, bridge and train in distance. R., female standing with left arm resting on a pedestal, two females in background, 50 above. L., State arms, FIFTY above, 50 below.
112. \$100. C., a female on the left placing a wreath on a bust of Washington, female on the right; shield, bale, barrel, grain, etc., 100 at right. R., female portrait, bales and barrels above, train below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.



No. 113.

113. \$500. C., United States Capitol. R., State arms, 500 above. L., portrait of Washington, 500 above, D below.

114. \$1000. C., title of bank, State arms below. R., 1000 on large lathe-work die. L., goddess of Liberty, 1000 on a shield, and eagle.

Bank for Savings. (Chartered March 26, 1819.)

Bank of the State of New York.

(Incorporated May 18, 1836. In 1862, circulation \$224,634.)

115. \$1. C., female seated on right of a shield surmounted by an eagle, female standing on left of it, distant ship and train, 1 each side. R., a Spanish eight-real piece. L., ONE, canal view above, State arms below.
116. \$2. C., similar to No. 115, 2 at right. R., two Spanish eight-real pieces. L., State arms, II above, TWO below.
117. \$3. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, female seated on right and female standing on left of it, distant cars and ship, 3 at left. R., State arms, III above, THREE below. L., two Spanish eight-real pieces and one American silver dollar.
118. \$5. C., two females seated, shipping, etc., 5 each side. R., female, sword and scales in a circle, FIVE above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
119. \$10. C., two females seated, steamboat on right, wharf scene on left, X each side. R., cherub flying, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
120. \$20. C., similar to No. 119, 20 each side. R., female, sword and scales, XX above, TWENTY below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
121. \$50. C., similar to No. 119, L each side. R., steamboat and ship, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
122. \$100. C., similar to No. 119, C each side. R., a cutter in a circle, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
123. \$500. C., similar to No. 119, 500 at left. R., State arms. L., 500 on band of lathe-work across.
124. \$1000. C., similar to No. 119, 1000 at right. R., State arms. L., 1000 on band of lathe-work across.

Bank of the Union.

(Opened May 25, 1853. Capital \$300,000. Closed 1859. Notes redeemed at par by the State Bank Department.)

125. \$1. C., female reclining, spread eagle, etc., locomotive and cars crossing bridge, view of city. R., 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above.
126. \$2. C., State arms. R., TWO above, 2 below. L., two females, eagle, sickle, shield, grain, etc., TWO above.
127. \$3. C., Indian chief prostrate, white female reclining. U. S. shield, pyramid, etc. R., 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above.
128. \$5. C., female with pole and liberty cap, spread eagle, three sailors, State arms below. R., 5. L., FIVE above.
129. \$10. C., three females representing Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. R., ship and small vessel, 10 above. L., State arms, X above.
130. \$20. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence. R., State arms, 20 above. L., bust of Washington, 20 below.
131. \$50. C., State arms. R., Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 50 above. L., bust of Webster, 50 below.
132. \$100. C., State arms. R., Monument with Washington mounted on horseback, 100 above. L., Head of John C. Calhoun, C below.

Bank of United States of New York.

(Opened Aug. 13, 1838. Capital \$200,000. Closed 1842.)

Bank of the United States, Branch, First. (Opened 1792. Liquidated 1811.)

Bank of the United States, Branch, Second. (Opened 1816. Closed 1836.)

133. \$50. Have no description.

Bank of Western New York. (Articles filed in 1838).

Barker's (Jacob) Bank. (Opened 1811. Changed to Exchange Bank of Jacob Barker in 1818.)

Bell (Richard) and J. Rae's Bank, 23 William Street.

Bell's (Abraham) Sons' Bank, 25 Park Row.

Belmont (August) and Company's Bank, 50 Wall Street.

Benedict and Company's Bank, 63 Wall Street.

Berend (B.) and Company's Bank, 1 Wall Street.

Birney and Prentice's Bank, 63 Broadway.

Bleecker Street Savings Bank.

Bliss, Williams and Company's Bank. (Opened 1861).

Bloomington Savings Bank. (Incorporated Apr. 17, 1854).

Bowery Bank.

(Opened Aug. 16, 1847. Capital \$300,000. Nov. 1, 1847, circulation \$153,976. Failed 1857. John A. Stewart, Receiver.)

- 134. \$1. C., female reclining holding figure 1, 1 at left. R., female churning, 1 above. L., soldier with wooden leg, State arms below.
- 135. \$2. C., landscape in a frame, farmer at left, milkmaid at right. R., vessel, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
- 136. \$3. C., Ceres reclining, steamboat in background. R., drove of cattle, 3 above. L., blacksmith with hammer and anvil, State arms above.
- 137. \$5. C., female seated in figure 5, cupids around her. R., female resting on a figure 5, men in background, money at her feet, 5 above. L., female portrait, State arms above.
- 138. \$10. C., female seated on an iron chest between 1 and 0. R., female holding an ear of corn and X, 10 above. L., State arms, deer above, bison below.
- 139. \$20. C., female seated between 2 and 0, grain around her. R., stonecutter with mallet and chisel, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above.
- 140. \$50. C., State arms, 50 each side. R., female raking hay, 50 above. L., female portrait, 50 below.
- 141. \$100. C., State arms, 100 each side. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., farmer sharpening scythe, 100 below.

Bowery Savings Bank. (Incorporated May 1, 1854.)

Brewer and Caldwell's Bank, 20 Old Slip.

Broadway Bank. (Opened Aug. 9, 1849, at 336 Broadway. In 1862, circulation \$358,578.)

- 142. \$1. C., spread eagle on shield on rock in the sea, ship and steamer in distance, 1 at left. R., female and figure 1, ONE above. L., view of hotel, ONE above, State arms below.
- 143. \$2. C., female seated putting a wreath on an eagle, 2 at left. R., female seated, 2 above. L., view of hotel, TWO above, State arms below.
- 144. \$3. C., two females seated, ship in the distance between them, 3 at left. R., mechanic's head on a shield, 3 above. L., view of a hotel, THREE above, State arms below.
- 145. \$5. C., two females seated on each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle; sword, spear, bale, barrel, distant train and steamboat. R., female, 5 above. L., 5 in scrolls, FIVE above, State arms below.

146. \$10. C., title of bank. R., female reclining against a bale and barrel, vessels, city, canal and train in distance, 10 at left, 10 below. L., Minerva, State arms above.
147. \$20. C., female seated with sheaf of grain, train and canal in distance, 20 at left. R., female seated between figures 2 and 0, 20 above. L., State arms, two females above with rod, cap, sword and scales.
148. \$50. C., female seated, shield, rod, cap, etc., 50 at right. R., an angel seated, FIFTY above. L., State arms, 50 above, FIFTY below.
149. \$100. C., vessels in a harbor, city in distance. R., female with one hand on a capstan, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Broadway Savings Institution. (Incorporated June 20, 1851.)

Brown Brothers and Company's Bank, 59 Wall Street.

Bullion Bank. (Opened 1859.)

Bull's Head Bank. (Opened 1854. In 1862, circulation \$131,165.)

150. \$1. C., bull's head. R., State arms, ONE across 1 above. L., road view, cattle, trees, bridge and distant city, ONE across, 1 above.
151. \$2. C., bull's head. R., TWO, 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above.



No. 152.

152. \$3. C., similar to No. 151. R., THREE, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below. 3 and 3 in red. Aug. 10, 1864.
153. \$5. C., steer, man buying a newspaper from a boy, hogshead, barrel, distant ships, etc., at right. R., bull's head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above. FIVE outlined in red. Feb. 1, 1862.
154. \$5. C., a drove of horses. R., bull's head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above. 5 and 5 in red. May 4, 1860.
155. \$10. C., a drove of cattle. R., 10, TEN, X on die, State arms below. L., bull's head, 10 above and below.
156. \$20. C., title of bank, man on horse, dog, sheep, mill lower center. R., bull's head, 20 above and below. L., State arms, XX above.
157. \$50. C., title of bank, State arms lower center. R., two horses, 50 above. L., bull's head in a circle, 50 above.
158. \$100. C., ONE HUNDRED on lathe work, 100 at right, bull's head in circle at left, State arms below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

(Incorporated April 8, 1830. Capital, \$300,000. In 1862, circulation \$304,265.)

159. \$1. C., drove of cattle in circular band of lathe-work, 1 each side. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., State arms, 1 above and below.

160. \$2. C., drove of cattle in a circle, 2 each side. R., female, 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
161. \$3. C., drove of cattle, 3 each side. R., Venus rising from the sea, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
162. \$5. C., two females with an ornamental figure 5, cherubs each side, 5 each side of vignette. R., cattle, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
163. \$5. C., cattle, 5 each side. R., band across, two females, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
164. \$10. C., cattle and sheep, 10 at right. R., TEN across. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
165. \$20. C., cattle and sheep, 20 each side. R., portrait of female, TWENTY above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
166. \$50. C., female seated, sickle, wand, sheaves, bales, distant factory and cars, 50 each side. R., cattle and drovers, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
167. \$100. C., circular view of drovers and cattle, female standing on right, female seated on left, C each side. R., Ceres, 100 below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

California, New York & European Steamship Company. (Capital \$2,000,000.)

168. \$50. C, male portrait, ship below. R., \$50 across. L., FIFTY across. 1864 in white. Red and black print.

Cammann and Company's Bank.

Canal Bank.

169. \$2. Have no description.

Carpenter and Vermilye's Bank, 44 Wall Street.

Central Bank.

(Opened Jan. 17, 1853. Capital \$300,000. Closed 1855. Notes were redeemed at par by State Bank Department.)



No. 170.

170. \$1. C., New York City Hall and Park. R., State arms, 1 above. L., ONE, 1 above, female bust below.
171. \$2. C., similar to No. 170. R., female bust, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO below.
172. \$3. C., similar to No. 170. R., State arms, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 above and below.
173. \$5. C., similar to No. 170. R., State arms, 5 above. L., female in large 5, 5 above and below.
174. \$10. C., head of Franklin. R., State arms, 10 above. L., New York City Hall and Park, 10 below.
175. \$20. C., similar to No. 170. R., State arms, 20 above. L., head of Jefferson, 20 above.

176. \$50. C., similar to No. 170. R., State arms, 50 and FIFTY above. L., portrait of aged man, side view, 50 below.
177. \$100. C., similar to No. 170. R., State arms, 100 above. L., head of Washington, 100 above.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Incorporated Feb. 26, 1847).

Chartered Bank.

Chase and Ford, Bankers.

Chatham Bank.

(Opened Feb. 20, 1851. In 1862, circulation \$92,983. Changed to Chatham National Bank.)

178. \$1. C., a fireman and engine, 1 at left. R., 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, ONE above and below.
179. \$2. C., female seated holding hammer and dividers. R., "Secured by pledge," etc., 2 above, TWO below. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
180. \$3. C., arms of New York City on a shield, female seated on the right, flags, drums, cannon on the left, 3 each side. R., ship under sail, 3 below. L., State arms, sailor and scrolls above.
181. \$5. C., steamship under sail, 5 at left. R., large 5, bridge, train and falls in background, 5 below. L., sailor leaning against a bale, State arms below.
182. \$10. C., female seated, holding shield, globe, two sheaves. R., arms of city of New York between two 10s. L., State arms between two 10s.
183. \$20. C., sailor seated on a bale, female seated holding sheaf of grain, 20 at left. R., female seated, 20 above. L., female with sword, seated on top of State arms, TWENTY below.
184. \$50. C., similar to No. 180, 50 each side, male portrait below. R., ship, 50 below. L., State arms, sailor seated above. July 1, 1852.
185. \$50. C., two females reclining on the right of a shield, eagle and distant ship on the left of it. R., front view of a steamboat, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
186. \$100. C., an eagle on a shield. R., female seated, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above.
187. \$500. C., portrait of Washington, flags, cannon, etc., each side. R., arms of city of New York, 500 above and below. L., State arms, 500 above.
188. \$1000. C., portrait of Washington, State arms below. R., female in clouds with sickle and sheaf, 1000 below. L., female in clouds with wand and purse of money, 1000 below.

Chelsea Bank.

(Opened Jan. 8, 1839. Capital \$1,000,000. Failed 1840, 25 per cent. paid on outstanding circulation.)

Chemical Bank.

(Opened 1824. In 1862, circulation \$109,149. Changed to Chemical National Bank. In 1885, circulation of \$10,874 State bank notes were still unredeemed.)

189. \$1. C., title of bank, dogs starting birds at right, State arms at left. R., 1 above. L., mechanic and sailor standing, two females seated, harbor and mountains in distance, ONE above.
190. \$1. C., female leaning against column, torch in hand; DOLLAR across 1 at right, ONE across 1 at left. R., dog on safe, 1 above. L., State arms.
191. \$2. C., dogs starting birds. R., two females, one kneeling, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.

192. \$2. C., two females and sheaf, ship in distance, 2 on a medallion head each side. R., male portrait, female bust above and below. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
193. \$3. C., spread eagle on a rock. R., male portrait, 3 above and below. L., chemist at work, 3 above and below. June 2, 1830.
194. \$5. C., FIVE; 5 and V on a die, female each side. R., 5 above and below. L., same as right.
195. \$5. C., half-length female with fruit; half-length female with grain at left; State arms below. R. and L., 5 above and below.
196. \$5. C., FIVE and 5; State arms below; female each side of center. R., 5 above, red 5 below. L., same as right.
197. \$10. C., spread eagle, X on a shield at left. R., Goddess of Liberty, shield, eagle and cap, X on shield above. L., State arms, TEN above and below.
198. \$10. C., female seated in clouds, scroll, book, torch, eagle; X on 10 each side. R., octagon State arms, X above and below. L., TEN across.
199. \$20. C., two females, shield, spread eagle, etc., 20 at left. R., portrait of Washington, TWENTY above. L., State arms, TWENTY above.
200. \$20. C., eagle on a shield, XX on 20 each side, chemical laboratory below. R., State arms, XX above and below. L., TWENTY across.
201. \$50. C., title of bank. R., 50 inside large scrolls. L., female seated in clouds holding wand and 50, State arms above, 50 each side of it.
202. \$100. C., half-length female supporting a shield, C at right. R., State arms, 100 above and below. L., 100 on scroll-work frame.
203. \$500. C., 500 on lathe-work partly covering State arms. R., 500 above. L., three females representing Music, Poetry and Painting, temple in distance, D above.
204. \$1000. C., 1000 on lathe-work; 1000 on large die at right, M on large die at left, State arms below.

Chemical Manufacturing Company.

(Incorporated April 21, 1824. Capital \$400,000. Charter expired and was merged into the Chemical Bank. Notes redeemed at par.)

Citizens Bank.

(Opened May 1, 1851, at 58 Bowery. Changed to Citizens National Bank. In 1862, circulation \$153,077. In 1885, circulation outstanding, \$5,143.)

205. \$1. C., drove of cattle. R., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above, ONE below.
206. \$2. C., farmer seated, basket, corn, fruit, etc. R., two females embracing, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
207. \$3. C., farmer at lunch, dog, sheaves, basket, pitcher, distant landscape. R., medallion head, 3 above, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above.
208. \$5. C., mechanic seated holding sledge; bridge, cars, factories in distance. R., FIVE on medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, V below.
209. \$10. C., sailor seated, bale, barrels, distant ships. R., medallion head, 10 above, TEN below. L., State arms, 10 above.
210. \$20. C., female seated, shield, rod, cap, grain; Franklin at right, Washington at left. R., female seated holding figure 2, left arm resting on 0, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above, XX below.
211. \$50. C., female seated, pen, chart, globe, book, etc., State arms at left. R., two females representing Liberty and Justice, 50 above. L., medallion head, 50 above.
212. \$100. C., female seated, one foot on a globe; eagle, shield, safe, etc.; State arms on the left. R., female, anchor, cornucopia, 100 above. L., medallion head, 100 above and below.

Citizens Bank of Ogdensburg, Branch.

Citizens Savings Bank. (Opened in 1860.)**City Bank, First.**

(Incorporated June 12, 1812. Capital \$2,000,000. Reduced to \$1,000,000 March 24, 1820. Later reduced to \$750,000. Closed and liquidated in 1852.)

- 213. \$1. Have no description.
- 214. \$1.25. Have no description.
- 215. \$2. C., sailor seated, Indian standing leaning against a tree; distant ship on right, II at right, 2 at left. R., TWO across. L., same as right. TWO in slate. Feb. 20, 1831.
- 216. \$2. Have no description.
- 217. \$3. C., two men fishing, yacht, etc., 3 each side, shield below. R., THREE surrounded by a wreath of flowers. L., THREE across. Nov. 1, 1819.
- 218. \$3. Have no description.
- 219. \$50. Have no description.

City Bank, Second.

(Opened July 1, 1852. Reported no circulation in 1862. Changed to National City Bank in 1865.)

City Exchange Bank. (Opened 1838.)**City Trust and Banking Company.**

(Opened March 10, 1839. Capital \$100,000. Closed 1841, notes redeemed at par.)

- 220. \$1. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, man seated at right, Indian seated at left, 1 each side. R., female standing, 1 below. L., Ceres seated, ONE above and below. Nov. 1, 1839.
- 221. \$2. Have no description.
- 222. \$5. Have no description.
- 223. \$5. Have no description.
- 224. \$50. C., Ceres seated, two cows, one lying down, 50 each side, steamship below. R. and L., medallion head.
- 225. \$100. C., Neptune seated, 100 each side, steamships below. R., bull's head, ears of corn and wheat above and below. L., medallion head.

Clark, Dodge and Company's Bank, 51 Wall Street.

Clark and Williamson's Bank. (Liquidated 1861.)

Clinton Bank. (Opened Feb. 10, 1840. Capital \$100,000. Failed 1844.)

- 226. \$50. C., portrait of DeWitt Clinton, flags and steamboat at right, flags and canal lock at left, medallion head each side. R., 50 on medallion head, L above and below. L., Justice standing, FIFTY above, 50 below.
- 227. \$500. C., female seated pouring water from a vase, mountains in background, 500 each side. R., 500, medallion head above and below. L., portrait of Clinton, 500 above and below.
- 228. \$1000. C., beehive, Industry seated at right, Justice seated at left, 1000 each side. R., ONE THOUSAND across. L., portrait of Clinton, 1000 above and below.

Coleman (W. T.) and Company's Bank, 88 Wall Street.

Collins' and Brown's Bank, 96 Broadway.

Commercial Bank of New York.

(Incorporated April 28, 1834. Capital \$500,000.)

- 229. \$11. Have no description.

- 230. \$12. Have no description.
- 231. \$13. Have no description.
- 232. \$14. Have no description.
- 233. \$20. Have no description.
- 234. \$500. Have no description.
- 235. \$1000. Have no description.

Continental Bank.

(Opened Jan. 24, 1853, at 53 Wall St. Circulation \$235,415 in 1862.)

- 236. \$1. C., Indian princess seated, shield, scrolled figure 1, 1 each side. R., female leaning on an anchor, ONE above. L., male portrait, ONE and State arms above.
- 237. \$2. C., scrolled 2, female each side, 2 each side. R., male portrait, spread eagle, shield, and TWO above. L., portrait of Franklin, TWO and State arms above.
- 238. \$3. C., two females on the right and one on the left of an ornamental figure 3, 3 on the right. R., two male portraits, THREE between them. L., male portrait, 3 and State arms above.
- 239. \$5. C., four females seated, one standing, 5 in center, 5 on right. State arms on left. R., portrait of Anthony Wayne, male portrait above and below. L., 5, male portrait above and below.
- 240. \$10. C., Signing the Declaration of Independence, State arms at left. R., female seated, shield, globe, rod, cap, 10 above. L., full-length of Washington with sword in hand, TEN above.
- 241. \$20. C., portrait of Washington in uniform, 20 on right, State arms on left. R., female seated, rod, cap, eagle, angel standing. L., two females, one seated and one standing, TWENTY above.
- 242. \$50. C., steamship in a storm, 50 on left. R., sailor and nautical instruments, 50 above. L., male portrait, FIFTY above, State arms below.
- 243. \$100. C., two females seated, shield surmounted by eagle. R., male portrait, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
- 244. \$500. C., State arms, 500 on left. R., male portrait, 500 above. L., female seated in clouds and feeding an eagle, 500 below.
- 245. \$1000. C., ONE THOUSAND across the upper part of a large globe. R., portrait of Washington, 1000 above. L., surrender of Cornwallis, 1000 above, State arms below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GEORGIA REVIVES GOLD MINING.

They are digging for gold again in the hills around Dahlonega, Ga., scene of a famous rush early in the nineteenth century. Men are swinging picks and shovels searching for the metal that lured 5,000 fortune-seeking, frenzied miners over rugged mountain paths to that town, sixteen miles from a railroad, when the news of the big strike in 1829 went around the world. Gold mining around Dahlonega has been lagging since the World War, when increased wages and operating costs cut into the profits.

The Civil War resulted in the shutting down of a branch of the United States mint in 1861, after it had coined 1,381,784 pieces, valued at \$6,115,569, in its twenty-four years of operation. Dr. S. W. McCallie, State geologist, says, while the coinage of the mint was only slightly above \$6,000,000, that the mountains around Dahlonega have produced at least \$10,000,000 in gold. The mint was not established until 1838, about ten years after the first gold was found.

When the Government abandoned the Dahlonega mint the buildings and grounds were given to the State for the North Georgia Agricultural College. A number of buildings, reminiscent of gold mining boom days, still stand, including a huge mill building, with 120 stamping machines—the remains of an unsuccessful venture, for which several millions in stock was sold in various parts of the country.

Copper Coins of Portugal.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

ANGOLA (LOWER GUINEA).

Joseph I, 1750-1777.

120. V reis, 1752-57. Obv., IOSEPHUS . I . D . G . REX . P . ET . D . GUINEÆ. Value and date under crown. Rev., PECVNIA TOTVM CIRCVMIT ORBEM. Globe. Rare.
 121. X reis, 1752-57. Similar. Scarce.
 122. XX reis, 1752-57. Similar.
 123. XL reis, 1752-57. Similar.



No. 123.

124. V reis, 1770-71. Obv., JOSEPHUS . I . D . G . REX . P . ET . D . GUIN : Shield of arms on globe, crowned. Rev., AFRICA . PORTUGUEZA. Numeral of value within circle, date above. Scarce.



No. 124.

125. $\frac{1}{4}$ macuta, 1762-71. Similar, MACU | TA | $\frac{1}{4}$
 126. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1762-70. Similar.
 127. 1 macuta, 1762-70. Similar.

Maria I and Peter III, 1777-1786.

128. $\frac{1}{4}$ macuta, 1785. Type of preceding but MARIA . I . ET . PETRUS . III . D . G . REGES . P . ET . D . GUINEÆ on obverse. Scarce.
 129. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1785-86. Similar.
 130. 1 macuta, 1785-86. Similar.

Maria I, 1786-1799.

131. $\frac{1}{4}$ macuta, 1789. Similar to preceding, with MARIA . I . D . G . REGINA PORT . ET . D . GUINEÆ on obverse. Scarce.
 132. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1789. Similar.
 133. 1 macuta, 1789. Similar.

**No. 130.****John, Prince Regent, 1799-1816.**

From 1809 to 1814, when a new coinage of reduced size and weight was issued, the above-described coins were countermarked a small shield of arms of Portugal over the value and reissued. The countermarking doubled the value of the coins.

134. $\frac{1}{4}$ macuta, 1814. Type of preceding, but JOANNES . D . G . PORT . P . REGENS . ET . D . GUINEÆ and the size reduced. Rare.
 135. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1814. Similar.
 136. 1 macuta, 1814. Similar.

**No. 137.**

137. 2 macutas, 1815-16. Similar, MACUTAS 2. Struck over one-macuta coins of preceding reigns. Very rare.

Michael I, 1828-1834.

138. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1831. Similar to preceding, but MICHAEL . I . D . G . REX PORT . ET . DE . GUINEÆ on obverse. Extremely rare.
 139. 1 macuta, 1831. Similar. Extremely rare.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

140. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1848-53. Type of last but MARIA . II . D . G . REGINA
PORTUG . ET . D . GUINEÆ and the size and weight increased.

Peter V, 1853-1861.

141. $\frac{1}{2}$ macuta, 1858-1861. Similar to preceding, but PETRVS . V . D .
G . REX . PORT . ET . D . GUINEÆ.
142. 1 macuta, 1860. Similar, thick planchet.

Republic of Portugal.

143. 1 centavo, 1921-22. Obv., shield of arms on globe, ANGOLA above,
date below. Rev., REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA Value in center.
144. 5 centavos, 1921-22. Similar.

**No. 144.**

145. 10 centavos, 1923. Obv., ANGOLA 1923, bust of Liberty to left.
Rev., similar to preceding. Nickel.
146. 20 centavos, 1923. Similar. Nickel.

**No. 147.**

147. 50 centavos, 1922. Obv., ANGOLA * 50 CENTAVOS * shield of arms
on globe. Rev., REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA Bust of Liberty to
left, date beneath. Nickel.

AZORES.**Joseph I, 1750-1777.****No. 150.**

148. III reis, 1750. Obv., IOSEPHUS . I . D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . REX,

in field, II divides date, crown above, value below. Rev., PECVNIA INSULANA. Crowned arms of Portugal within wreath. Very rare.

149. V reis, 1750-51. Similar.

150. X reis, 1750. Similar.

Maria I, 1786-1799.

151. 5 reis, 1795-98. Obv., MARIA . I DEI GRATIA, ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTUGALIE . ET . ALGARBIORUM . REGINA, ornate figure of value and date within wreath.

152. 10 reis, 1795-96. Similar.



No. 152.

153. 20 reis, 1795-96. Similar.

Most of the coins of this reign were struck over coins of Portugal.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

154. 5 reis, 1843. Type of preceding reign.

155. 10 reis, 1843. Similar.

156. 20 reis, 1843. Similar.

Louis I, 1861-1889.

157. 5 reis, 1865-80. Type of preceding reign.

158. 10 reis, 1865. Similar.

159. 20 reis, 1865-66. Similar.

Under an ordinance of 1887 the coins listed above were countermarked with G P (GOVERNO PORTUGUEZ) crowned in indented circle and reissued for use in Azores and Mozambique. Specimens bearing this countermark are now rarely met with.

Charles I, 1889-1908.

160. 5 reis, 1901. Obv., CARLOS I REI DE PORTUGAL, crowned shield of arms. Rev., value within wreath, the date below.



No. 161.

161. 10 reis, 1901. Similar.

TERCEIRA ISLAND (AZORES).

Necessity coins, cast at Angra, capital of the Azores Islands, and issued during the insurrection of Dom Miguel.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

162. 40 reis, 1829. Obv., MARIA . II . D . G . PORT . ET . ALG . REGINA. Ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., ILHA . TERCEIRA — VTILITATE PUBLICÆ. Value within wreath, date below. Cast in bell metal. Rare.

**No. 163.**

163. 80 reis, 1829. Similar.

It is said the metal from which the above coins were cast was obtained by melting down the convent bells.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sidelights on Numismatics.

By CHARLES N. SCHMALL, New York, N. Y.

No. 1—Christopher Columbus and a Certain Jew in Lisbon.

Near the end of the article on "Christopher Columbus" in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (see Volume VI, page 745) there occurs the following significant passage: "The last documentary note of him (Columbus) is contained in a final codicil to the will of 1498, made at Valladolid on the 19th of May, 1506. By this the old will is confirmed; * * * Among other legacies is one of 'half a mark of pure silver to a Jew who used to live at the gate of the Jewry, in Lisbon.' The codicil was written and signed with the admiral's own hand. Next day (20th of May, 1506) he died."

The foregoing quotation, besides conveying a hint that Columbus received financial aid from a Jew, is highly interesting from a numismatic standpoint, in view of the presence of the term "mark." The mark at that time was the standard weight employed in the monetary systems of Europe, especially in the German States. The mark of Cologne, which was equal to 233.8123 grammes, or to half of the pound of Cologne, was adopted there in the middle of the eleventh century and continued in use until 1857. The weight denoted by the word mark in other European countries varied from 196 to 280.668 grammes, depending on the locality. The mark of Vienna weighed 280.668 grammes or about $1 \frac{1}{5}$ times the Cologne mark. The mark of Tyrol, known as the Tyroler landesmark, weighed 252 grammes. The mark of Paris was equivalent to 244.7529 grammes. In Holland it was rated at 246.0839 grammes. The Cologne mark was current also in the eastern cantons of Switzerland, in Poland, Denmark, Norway and some of the Austrian dependencies.

The word mark gradually came to be applied to coins as well as weights and thus gave rise to endless confusion all over Europe, impelling merchants, tradesmen and money changers to weigh all silver and gold coins before acceptance. Inscriptions and figures of value on coins were mistrusted when their fineness and weight were in doubt; and the modern legal phrase,

"caveat emptor" (let the receiver beware!) was the guiding principle, bringing the scale balance into constant use.

Reverting to the quotation from Columbus' will, it is perfectly clear that the word mark there does not refer to a coin, but rather unmistakably to a weight. The only regions in Europe employing coins called marks at that period were the Hanseatic cities in Germany (Hamburg, Lubeck, etc.), the Baltic Provinces, and the Scandinavian kingdoms. However, these pieces were small and obviously are excluded from the scope of the bequest referred to.

Accordingly, by a process of elimination, we arrive at the conclusion that the word mark as used by Columbus must refer to the Portuguese unit of weight, current at that time in Spain, Portugal (later in Brazil) and in the upper and central parts of Italy. It was known as the marco and weighed 229.50 grammes. It was one-half of an older unit of weight called the arratel. Thus: 1 Portuguese marco equals $\frac{1}{2}$ arratel, equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of 459 grammes, equals 229.50 grammes.

No. 2—Notes on the Discontinued Paper Money.

The circulating paper notes, which are soon to be superseded by bills of smaller size, amount to more than \$5,500,000,000. They belong to four classes, as follows:

- (1) Certificates which stand for gold and silver coins.
- (2) Government notes, which are "promises to pay" on demand.
- (3) Bank notes, which are the promises of various banks, secured by United States bonds.
- (4) Federal Reserve notes, issued by Federal Reserve banks, and secured by commercial paper.

About 6 per cent. of the total consists of unsecured notes. However, there is always enough gold, silver, and bonds in the vaults of the United States Treasury to redeem every paper bill, if necessary. The Treasury has a stock of about 400,000,000 silver dollars, which are held as security against the issue of silver certificates, consisting of the \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills, which are redeemable in the metal on demand.

Whenever any Government issues notes over and above the amount of metal held as security, the public loses confidence in their purchasing power and they depreciate rapidly. During the American Revolution the Continental Congress issued 6,000,000 unsecured paper bills and later was unable to redeem them. This gave rise to the phrase "Not worth a Continental." After the Civil War, United States notes dropped at one time to one-third of their face value, when specie payments were stopped. The inflation and depreciation of European currencies during and after the World War (1914-1918) are still fresh in our minds.

In 1875 Congress resumed specie payments, that is, the payment of gold or silver dollars to holders of gold and silver certificates who demanded their value in metal.

Free coinage was stopped in 1873. Before that anyone might take gold or silver bullion to the mint and have it coined by the Government into dollars.

Previous to 1900 both gold and silver were used as a standard of value for paper notes. In 1900 Congress passed an act establishing gold as the sole standard. This ended bimetalism, which had had many adherents since 1878. In the Presidential election of 1896 the Democratic party sponsored a revival of free coinage of silver, but failed to impress the people.

Silver certificates are sometimes called "greenbacks," and gold notes are termed "yellow-backs."

All United States paper money is made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in Washington, D. C. The silk-fibered paper employed for this currency is made from a secret formula and is produced at the Crane Mills, in Dalton, Mass. The daily output of this establishment is sufficient to yield about four millions in bills, which is transported to the United States Treasury at certain intervals.

No silver or gold dollar at present contains one-hundred cents' worth of the metal. Thus, from a theoretical standpoint, all metallic money can be classed as "token" money. The same thing is true of all foreign moneys,

but there are valid reasons for this state of affairs. On the other hand, all paper bills are merely "promises to pay," and sometimes these promises cannot be kept, especially in countries where revolutions and changes of government are frequent, or where a stable government is lacking. At one time the gold half-eagles of the United States were generously provided with more than five dollars' worth of gold. The results of this kindness on the part of our Government are well known.

Banks all over the United States send their old and worn-out bills to the Treasury for redemption. Soiled bills are washed and ironed in the money laundry and restored to a clean and serviceable condition. However, most of them are unfit for further circulation and are carefully destroyed. The treasury returns new bills, dollar for dollar, to the banks, thus placing crisp, new money constantly into circulation.

Paper money which has been accidentally mutilated or partly destroyed can be redeemed under the following conditions:

(a) Full face value of the note will be granted by the Government only in cases where three-fifths of the mutilated bill is presented. In very rare instances, where the destruction of the missing part can be proven beyond a doubt, less than three-fifths of a bill is accepted in full exchange.

(b) Half of face value is returned by the treasury if less than three-fifths but more than two-fifths of a mutilated bill is available for presentation.

(c) Fragments under two-fifths of a mutilated bill are not redeemable at all unless the owner proves accidental destruction, in form of an affidavit and by other corroborative evidence.

Annually, the average of bills accidentally mutilated and rendered unacceptable for ordinary business transactions in a large city like New York amounts to about \$50,000. The fragments presented for reimbursement are the remains of bills that have been saved from fires, teething babies, laundry machines, mischievous youngsters, hungry mice, chemical vats, playful puppies, drainage pipes, ovens and vacuum sweepers.

No. 3—Stars and Clouds.



No. 1.



No. 2.

The coat-of-arms of the United States, adopted by act of Congress on June 20, 1782, is as follows:

"Arms—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto 'E Pluribus Unum.' For the crest, over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and

surrounding thirteen stars, forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field."

On some of the early United States coins this design was utilized for the reverse dies. However, the limited space available above the eagle's head resulted in a change, leaving the cluster of stars under an arch of clouds. This arrangement may be good heraldry, but it is not good astronomy. So, in later years the clouds were omitted on the coins.

There are no foreign coins featuring stars and clouds together, but there are several medals using this combination, where, however, the stars are never placed under the clouds, but always above them. We cite four typical examples, giving only the reverse side of each, as the obverses are not essential to illustrate the point.



No. 3.



No. 4.

No. 1—Wuerttemberg. Christian Eberhard. Medal dated 1700, issued upon the occasion of the death of his wife Eberhardine Sophie of Oettingen (12 stars).

No. 2—France. Henry III. Medal in honor of his wife, Catharine of Medici (20 stars).

No. 3—Prussia. Medal issued in 1701 (not dated) by the Berlin Scientific Society in honor of the forty-fourth birthday of the King, Frederick I (1701-1713) (5 stars).

No. 4—Denmark. Medal issued in 1689, celebrating the Peace of Altona between Denmark and Holstein (17 stars).

NATIONS TO STEM FLOOD OF FAKE MONEY.

With the established fact before them that \$1,000,000 in false money is being seized every year as an indication of how much is being put in circulation, delegates of thirty-five nations met in Geneva on April 9 in a diplomatic conference to adopt a convention for the suppression of counterfeit currency. They include five non-leaguer countries—Ecuador, Brazil, Turkey, Russia and the United States, the latter being represented by Hugh R. Wilson, Minister at Berne, with the Consul at Geneva, Elbridge D. Hand, as alternate, and William H. Moran, Chief of the Secret Service, as expert.

Counterfeiting, far from fading into oblivion with the Nick Carter tales, was represented as a growing menace by Dr. Vilem Pospisil, the Czech president of the conference, in his opening speech. Pointing out that technical progress in modern times also serves criminals, he emphasized that the League's investigations showed that since the war "the more extensive use of banknotes, the facility with which the currency of one country can be changed in other countries and the difficulty for the public of testing the genuineness of foreign currency, are circumstances which have encouraged criminals to extend their sphere of action by creating organizations with ramifications in a number of countries."

Medals of Lord Nelson.

By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.

28. *Obv., NELSON PRAEFECTUS CLASSIS ANGLICAE Bust to right. Ex., IETTON (N near bust.)

Rev., TERROR TERRIBILUM. Neptune striking hippocampus, with ships around.

Ex., 1. AUGUSTI | MCCLXXXVIII

32mm. Mil. H. 480. H. N. R. F., 856 fig.

29. Obv., As last, but N far from bust.

Rev., As last.

Mil. H. 481.

30. Obv., ADMI Ld NELSON | VICTORY OF THE NILE AUGUST . 1 .
1798 Bust to left.

Rev., TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO Nelson's arms.

Mil. H. 786. A pattern shilling of Birmingham.

31. Obv., Bust on medallion.

Rev., VICTORY OF THE NILE

48mm. Bronze.

32. Obv.,

Rev., Inscription in Arabic.

33. Obv., Bust to left.

Rev., Plain. 1798.

34. An anchor. Obv., In circle of gold ADMIRAL NELSON . THE .
BRITISH TARS . AND GLORIOUS 1ST AUGUST . 1798

Rev., THANK GOD WHO HAS GIVEN US THE VICTORY

Mil. H. 487. Tancred, p. 57.

35. An anchor, stock being at right angles to arms. Shank passes through arms half way down. On arms, Nelson AUG 7. 1798

Mil. H. 488.

36. Bust to left by J. de Vaere, 1798

3.75x2.7 inches. A Wedgewood medallion.

Mil. H. 486.

37. Medallion by Adams.

Mil. H. 486 note.

1799. Return to Naples. On July 10, 1799, Ferdinand IV, who had fled to Palermo at the end of the previous year, returned to Naples and at once hoisted his standard on board Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, then at anchor in the bay, and which became his headquarters during the next four weeks. It is incorrect to represent the king as returning in the Foudroyant, as Nelson had already arrived there in his flagship at the end of June to pave the way for his patron's return. It was then that the Dukedom of Bronte was conferred upon Nelson.

38. *Obv., FERDINAN. IV D: G: SICILIAR. ET. HIE. REX. Bust to left. Signed C. H. K(uchler).

Rev., Fame with medallion of Nelson flies towards Naples over ships sailing to right. Procession headed by priests causes Neapolitans to flee. On flag, HOR. NELSON DUCA BRONTI

Ex., Per mezze della divina Provvidenza delle | dilui virtu della fede & energia del suo popolo | del valore d'suei alleati ed in | particolare gli inglesi | Gloriosie sistabilato sul trono | li 10 Luglio 1799

48mm. Bronze. Mil. H. 489.

1800. Return to England. Nelson left Palermo for England on June 9, 1799, travelling via Naples, Vienna and Hamburg, where, after a triumphant tour across Europe, he embarked for Yarmouth and landed there amid great popular rejoicings.

39. *Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON Bust to left. P. K (empson).
Rev., HAIL! VIRTUOUS HERO—THE VICTORIES WE ACKNOWLEDGE
AND THY GOD. Britain extends crown to approaching ship. On pillar,
Aug. 1 | 1798.

Ex., RETURNED TO ENGLAND | NOV 5 1800

39mm. Clowe's Hist. Navy, IV, 420 fig. Mil. H. 490.

1801. Passage of Sound forced. Having been promoted to Vice-Admiral of the Blue on New Year's Day, 1801, Nelson sailed from Yarmouth Roads on March 12, as second-in-command of a large fleet under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, destined for service in the Baltic. After forcing the passage of Ore Sund, between Denmark and Sweden, on March 30, the fleet anchored six miles from Copenhagen on April 1st. Nelson volunteered to destroy the Danish ships anchored off the capital and personally conducted the necessary soundings. On the morning of the 2nd he took up position with a fair wind opposite the enemy's long line of 20 armed hulks, supported by forts and smaller vessels. Nelson flew his flag in the Elephant 74 and had ten sail of the line. After three hours' hot fighting all but three of the enemy's block ships were taken or destroyed, upon which a truce was agreed upon. For this service Nelson was created Viscount. (Mil. Haven.)

40. *Obv., MARINE JUSTICE AND BRITISH VALOR. Justice with portraits of L. NELSON and H. PARKER in medallions.

Rev., PASSED . THE . SOUND . AND | DEFEATED . Y . DANISH | FLEET . MAR . 30. In exergue, view of passage.

38mm. Clowe's Hist. Navy IV, 441 fig. Mil. H. 491.

1801. Copenhagen.

41. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Bust to left.

Rev., COPENHAGEN THE DAN FLEET OF 17 SAIL TAKEN SUNK OR DESTROYED AP 2 1801

25mm. Mil. H. 516.

42. Obv., ADMI NELSON OF THE NILE | APRIL 1801 Bust to left

A gold medallion resting on cannon. 1.6x1.1 inches. Mil. H. 472.

1805. Trafalgar. On September 15, 1805, Nelson left England for the last time, and on the 29th joined the fleet which had been watching Cadiz for some time. On October 19th the combined fleet (18 French ships of the line under Vice-Admiral Villeneuve and 15 Spaniards under Admiral Gravina) commenced to work out of Cadiz, but it was not until the morning of the 21st that Nelson was able to bring it into battle off Cape Trafalgar. The British fleet of 27 ships of the line made its attack in two columns, led by Nelson in the Victory and Admiral Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign. The hostile formation was in a long irregular line, slightly curved. Nelson's plan consisted in his second-in-command making an enveloping attack on the rear, whilst he himself fell upon the centre, at the same time preventing the van from molesting Collingwood. By sunset 17 of the enemy's 33 ships were captured and one burnt, whilst the remainder were in full flight. Nelson was mortally wounded by a musket ball early in the fight, but lived long enough to hear the glorious result.

43. Large gold medal of 1794.

Obv., Pallas to right on prow crowning Britannia.

Rev., In wreath of laurel and oak, HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON, and below, THE COMBINED FLEETS | OF FRANCE AND SPAIN DEFEATED
In field, VICE-ADMIRAL | AND | COMMANDER IN CHIEF | ON THE 2
OCTOBER | MDCCCV.

Mil. and Naval Mag., 1898, Oct. (Incorrectly described.)

44. *Miniature of the same with, on edge, CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR 1905.

22mm. Gilt. Enclosed in mica.

45. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON | BORN 29 SEPr 1758 Bust to left. Greek key border.

Rev., CONQUEROR | AT | ABOUKIR | 1st AUGt 1798 | COPENHAGEN
12 APRIL 1801 | TRAFALGAR | 21 OCTr 1805 | WHERE HE GLORIOUS-
LY FELL

54mm. Schraubmedaille. Mil. H. 523.

46. Obv., As last, but signed M & P FECIT Side ornamented.

Rev., As last.

Mil. H. 523 note.

47. *Obv., H. VIVCOM NELSON Bust with large head to left.

Rev., In laurel and palm wreath, DIED | IN DEFENSE | OF HIS | COUN-
TRY | OCT. 21 1805

23mm. Brass. Mil. H. 509.

47 1/2. Obv., As last, but small head.

Rev., As last.

48. Obv., HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON. K. B. DUKE OF BRONTE. &c
Bust to left.

Rev., On scroll, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY
Action. Ex., TRAFALGAR | OCT. 21. 1805 On edge, "FROM M. BOUL-
TON TO THE HEROES OF TRAFALGAR"

48mm. Mayo 152. Wellenheim 14364.

Mathew Boulton, born 1728, died 1809. Together with James Watt he
set up the first steam coinage press in Soho in 1788, where he commenced,
in 1797, production of the new copper coinage for Great Britain. His presses
were used by the Mint until 1882. This medal was produced by Mr. Boulton
at his own expense and presented to all officers and men who fought at
Trafalgar. (Mil. Haven.)

49. Obv., as last, but signed C H K

Rev., as last.

48mm. Mil. H. 494.

50. Obv., MATTHEW BOULTON Bust to left.

Rev., as last.

51. Obv., ADM . VISC . NELSON . KILLED AT TRAFALGAR OCTr 21
1805 Bust to left with medal.

Rev., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Ship in
waves to right. Ex., VICTORY

25mm. Bramsen 440. Mil. H. 502.

52. Obv., as last, but VICOUNT.

Rev., as last.

Batty, 4471b.

53. *Obv., HORATIVS NELSON Bust to right. Signed ABRAMSON

Rev., FAMAN QVI TERMINAT ASTRIS Rostral column. Ex., VINC .
HISP . ET GALL . CLASS . | CECEDIT D . XXI OCT | MDCCCV

38mm. Bramsen 439. Mil. H. 450.

54. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY
Statue. Below, BIRMINGHAM

Rev., HE FINISHED A COURSE OF GLORY IN THE | ARMS OF VICTO-
RY Britannia mourning. Fleet to right. Ex., OCTR. 21 1805

38mm. Mil. H. 536.

55. *Obv., H . VICECOM . NELSON Bust to left.

Rev., In wreath of laurel and palm. H . VICECOM . NELSON | OB PA-
TRIAM PVGNANDO | MORT . OCT . XXI . MDCCCV

38mm. Silver. Tin. Bronze. Bramsen 439. Mil. H. 505.

56. *Obv., VICTORY. Victory on prow to left with medallion of Nelson
in right and palm in left. Below, ABOVKIR . COPENHAG . CADIZ.

Rev., as last.

38mm. Tin. Mil. H. 506.

57. *Obv., A tomb on base of which GALLANT NELSON | DIED . IN THE | HOUR OF VICTORY | . 21 OCTr A. D. 1805 Above, on shaft, a crowned medallion with Nelson's head to left. Around, arms. A mourning sailor leans against tomb. Ex., TRAFALGAR P W F

Rev., IN LIFE VICTORIOUS IN DEATH TRIUMPHANT Britannia and Neptune mourning over urn on pedestal on which BASTIA | ABOUKIR | COPENHAG Ex., MDCCC V P. W. F.

52mm. Bramsen 511. Bronze.

The inscription BASTIA on the reverse refers to Nelson's services as Captain at the capture of that strong place in 1794.

58. *Obv., HOR . VICECOM . NELSON OB PATRIAM PUGNANDO MORT . OCT XXI . MDCCC V. Head to left. W on neck.

Rev., IPSE BELLI FVL MEN. Goddess on sea to right hurling thunderbolts at fleet of antique ships.

54mm. Bramsen 435. Mil. H. 507.

59. This medal also occurs with, around it, a garter, on the obverse of which is ENGLAND'S ADMIRAL NELSON DUKE OF BRONTE and on the reverse RECORD OF NAVAL VALOR . EVERY MAN HAS DONE HIS DUTY 2.9 inches. Box with 12 plates of naval victories from Rodney on. Mil. H. 508.

60. Obv., Nude bust to left. No inscription

Rev., IPSE BELLI FULMEN

61. Obv.,

Rev., LORD NELSON'S VICTORIES COPENHAGEN TRAFALGAR & THE NILE 1798-1805

Capt. Moody's National Medals, No. 450.

62. Obv., NELSON ET BRONTI . VICTOR TRAFALGAR ET VICTIMA . | FERIT ET PERIT . OCT . 21 . 1805. Bust to left.

Rev., MEMORIÆ CONSECRAVIT . GUL . TURTON . M . D . F . L . S. In incomplete laurel wreath, English fleet approaching French in two lines. Ex., ESTO PERPETUA

52mm. Mil. H. 496.

63. Obv., ADM . VISC . NELSON K . B . D . OF BRONTE Bust to left.

Rev., NILE | 1 . AUGt 1798 | COPENHAGEN | 1 . APRIL 1801 | TRAF-
ALGAR | 21 OCT . 1805

26mm. Gilt. Mil. H. 513. Very rare. In collection of Prince of Essling.

64. *Obv., ADM . VISC . NELSON K . B . D : OF BRONTE Head to left. Signed WEBB . F . | MUDIE . DIR.

Rev., NILE 1 . AUG 1798 COPENHAGEN 28 (sic) APR . 1801 . TRAF-
ALGAR 21 OCT . 1805 Britannia on prow to right throwing thunderbolt. Signed DROZ DEL MUDIE F

49mm. Bronze. Meihli 3078.

65. Obv., ADM LORD NELSON Bust to right. Signed MUDIE WEBB

Rev., As last.

Bramsen 436 fig. Mil. H. 518.

66. Obv., As last.

Rev., As last, but no MUDIE Tresor Emp. IX | 4b.

67. Obv., As last, but bust to right.

Rev., As last.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Visitors to Cuba often have made the mistake of refusing to accept Cuban money in change, although Cuban and American coinage are on a par there, and such refusal constitutes a crime. Posters will be distributed to warn the tourists.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN MANILA.

Following is a letter received from Gilbert S. Perez, of the Department of Education, Manila, Philippine Islands, long a member of the A. N. A. and District Secretary for the Philippine Islands:

"I am pleased to announce that the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was organized on March 2, 1929. The following officers were elected: Dr. Jose Bantug, president; Gilbert S. Perez, vice-president; Inocencio Delgado, treasurer-secretary. Inauguration of the officers will be held on March 16. The Insular Treasurer, Executive Secretary and Directors of the Philippine Library, Philippine Museum and Philippine Mint, all ex-officio honorary members, will be the guests of honor on that occasion.

We desire to be a corporate member of the A. N. A. and THE NUMISMATIST will be our official magazine. There is considerable enthusiasm in numismatics and I believe the membership will be not less than fifty within a few months."

Mr. Perez says he will take a six months' vacation this year and will visit the United States via Europe and expects to be present at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. in August.

DESIGNS FOR NEW FRENCH COINS.

The accompanying illustrations show the designs finally selected for the new French gold 100-franc and the silver 10-franc by the commission appointed last year for that purpose. The illustrations are from the Illustrated London News.



The illustrations are from the models of the designers. The 100-franc piece is by M. Bazor, and the 10-franc is by M. Tourin. The sizes of the coins will be approximately that of the \$3 gold piece for the 100 francs and somewhat less than our half dollar for the 10 francs. The coins will not be placed in circulation until some time later in the year.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

A gold medal was presented to ex-President Coolidge at the annual meeting of the Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, New York City, on April 8, in recognition of his interest in constructive legislation for prison administration.

The medal is about 1½ inches in diameter. On the obverse in relief is depicted a prisoner seated and about to grasp the extended hand of the allegorical figure of Labor. In the background against the rising sun are a flying eagle and a flag.

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

Following are illustrations of some recent coins that have not heretofore appeared in these pages.



No. 1.

No. 1—Two kronor, 1928, of Sweden. There is also a 1 kronor of same type and date. Both silver.



No. 2.

No. 2—Five ore, 1928, of Sweden. There is also a 2 ore of same type and date. Both bronze.



No. 3.

No. 3—Fifty ore, 1928, of Norway. Same type as 1926 and 1927. Nickel.



No. 4.

No. 4—10 centavos, 1927, of Nicaragua. Silver.

DIES FOR FILIPINO COINAGE MADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dies from which 18,750,000 coins for circulation in the Philippine Islands will be struck are being made at the Philadelphia Mint. The dies will be sent to the islands shortly. There the Philippines Mint, under authorization of the Governor General of the Islands, will strike 10,000,000 10-centavo pieces, 750,000 20-centavo pieces and 8,000,000 1-centavo pieces.

THE DR. FRENCH COLLECTION OF CENTS SOLD TO B. MAX MEHL.

The collection of large cents formed by Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y., has been sold to B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, Texas. The sale took place on March 21 during a business trip through the East by Mr. Mehl. The price paid is said to be \$50,000.

The Dr. French collection of cents is one of the largest and finest ever formed. Parts of it have been exhibited at A. N. A. conventions and admired by collectors on account of the condition of the coins and the number of varieties it contains. Although the large cents comprise only 64 dates, the collection contains 832 cents, each a distinct die variety. Three of the cents are said to be valued at \$5,000 each. Dr. French has been about forty years in drawing the coins together.

The price paid for the collection is said to be the largest ever recorded for a single series of United States coins.

MEDAL OF THE RECONCILIATION.

What is believed to be the first issue of medals commemorating the reconciliation of the Pope and the Italian Government is reproduced here from a specimen furnished by J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J.



It is struck in golden bronze and is from the establishment of Stefano Johnson, of Milan, Italy. The busts of the king of Italy and the Pope appear on the obverse and reverse.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The May, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "The Mark Penny"; "The So-Called 'Hat Money' of Pahang"; "Coins of All Realms"; "Coins of Bible Places"; "Worth Their Weight in Gold," and "High Prices for Coins," the latter referring to some of the prices realized at the sale of the John G. Mills collection, sold in New York City by S. H. and H. Chapman. Some of the prices given are as follows: Continental Currency Dollar, 1776, \$500; Maryland groat (1659), \$83; Rosa Americana twopence, \$120; penny, \$140; Washington half dollar, 1792, \$105; dollar, 1794, \$170; half dollar, 1838, \$225; quarter dollar, 1805, \$92.50; quarter dollar, 1827, \$280; cent, 1793, chain, \$225; cent, 1823, uncirculated, \$170. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contained the names of three applicants for membership.

COINAGE FOR MARCH, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during March, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 393,750; Half Eagles, 117,000.

Silver—Dimes, 4,800,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 600,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 26,632,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Venezuela—Silver, 3,285,000.

Ecuador—Nickel, 5,164,000.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

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PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
REID, R. L.—British Columbia—525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
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YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted May 1, 1929.

- 3509 William C. Fleming, 270 Lisbon Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 3510 Flournoy C. Schneider, 1220 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 3511 Corrado Romano, 929 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
 3512 Stephen Ryder, Carmel, N. Y.
 3513 Alfred Fisk Grotz, 29 Wesley St., F. F., Kingston, N. Y.
 3514 S. G. Lopez de Azua, P. O. Box 445, Bayamon, Porto Rico.
 3515 J. H. Wells, 125 E. Church St., Beverly, N. J.
 3516 W. Pratt Dale, Jr., P. O. Box 449, Upper River Rd., Louisville, Ky.
 3517 Jesse Hensley, P. O. Box 175, London, Ky.
 3518 A. P. Nelson, Killiam, Alberta, Canada.
 3519 Harry A. Bernon, 1708 E. Ninth St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 3520 Fred Hoffman, 537 S. Winebiddle Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 10th, 1929. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Harold van H. Proskey (Ancient Greek and Roman), Bayview Terrace, Port Washington, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Inocencio M. Delgado (General), 270-272 G. Tuazon, Manila, P. I.	J. Henri Ripstra Gilbert S. Perez
Alfred Stephen Kenyon (Scotland, Ireland, British Possessions, France, and Presbyterian Communion Tokens), "Warringal," Heidelberg, Victoria, Australia	Harry T. Wilson F. D. Langenheim
John E. Nicely (U. S. Coins and Currency), 1315 Henry St., Detroit, Mich.	L. R. Noyes C. A. Temple
A. Fremder (General), 816 Central Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.	A. A. Grinnell Siegfried Wyler
Ray Haggenjos (United States Coins), 100 S. Whitesboro Ave., Galesburg, Ill.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
P. H. Hubbard (General or United States), 259 S. Glendale Ave., Glendale, Cal.	Ed. M. Lee O. A. Caldwell
Theo. R. D. Hillman (United States), 411 Front St., S. W., Warren, Ohio.	Herbert W. Walker Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Harry C. Alley (General), 220 W. 59th St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson
L. A. Vonderscheer (General), 426 W. 66th St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Howland Wood Harry T. Wilson

I regret to announce the death of two of our good members, F. A. Farnham, 591 South Station, Boston, Mass., and E. M. White, 406 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Changes of Address.

- F. D. Langenheim, from 240 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., to 1600 Arch St., Room 316, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gideon Carlstrom, from 1420 W. 80th St., Cleveland, O., to 265 Vermont Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Judson Brenner, from Youngstown, Ohio, to Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio.
 W. T. Bell, from Rittman, Ohio, to 619 Shannon Ave., Barberton, Ohio.
 Dan D. Davenport, from 56 Randal St., Greer, S. C., to 1113 Castile Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.
 Paul F. Hanson, from 346 S. Logan St., Denver, Col., to 594 S. Lincoln Ave., Denver, Col.

A. B. Barto, from 14851 Shore Acres Drive, Cleveland, Ohio, to 17911 Dorchester Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert G. Evans, from 1605 E. 47th St., Seattle, Wash., to 149 Berkshire Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Harley L. Freeman, from 1459 E. 135th St., E. Cleveland, Ohio, to 2260 Fenwick Rd., Cleveland Heights P. O., University Heights, Ohio.

Roy Adair, from 4967 Julian Ave., Denver, Col., to 209 Central Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Wm. C. Voegelé, from 309 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 350 Green Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

John G. Watson, from 12095 Mettetal Ave., Detroit, Mich., to Care of Mr. Murray, 83 Greenhow Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

George Dengler, from Box 180-A, R. F. D. 6, Royal Oak, Mich., to Box 271, R. F. D. 6, Royal Oak, Mich.

Ernest F. Slater, M. D., from 81 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Navy Recruiting Station, 8 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths.

REV. F. J. DONAT, C. S. C.

Following a stroke of paralysis, the Rev. F. J. Donat, C. S. C., of Montreal, a member of the A. N. A., died on March 9, 1929, aged 70 years. The A. N. A. was represented at the funeral by Ludger Gravel, L. A. Renaud and Joseph Renaud. For 52 years he had been a teacher of boys at St. Laurent College, near Montreal, and was also curator of the college museum, in which he took great pride. He was also a deep student of natural history. His personal collection of coins and medals will become a part of the college museum by gift.

For several years Father Donat had attended the conventions of the A. N. A. in company with Messrs. Gravel and Renaud and thoroughly enjoyed mingling with his fellow-collectors on this side of the border. His health had been impaired for some time and at the Hartford Convention in 1927 he was compelled by illness to return home before the convention adjourned.

He had a distinctive personality and was greatly admired and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He will be much missed at future conventions.

FORMER U. S. TREASURER GILFILLAN IS DEAD.

James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States under Presidents Hayes and Garfield, whose name appears on United States notes of that period, died at his home in Colchester, Conn., on April 8. He was 93 years old. A native of Belchertown, Mass., and a schoolmate of President Garfield at Williams College, Mr. Gilfillan first entered the Treasury Department in 1861, when Lincoln was President and served as a clerk through the administrations of President Johnson and part of that of President Grant, who appointed him cashier of the United States. He held this post under Treasurer John C. New, father of Harry S. New, Postmaster General under President Harding.

President Hayes appointed Mr. Gilfillan as Treasurer, and he served in this post from 1878 to 1883, resigning shortly after President Garfield, his old schoolmate, had been assassinated.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND BY RUSSIAN CHILDREN.

Treasure, the value of which is estimated at several million rubles, has been excavated by children from a juvenile colony bordering on the Sarovsk Desert, says a dispatch from Samara, Russia. The valuables consist of diamond-studded icons, gold coins and other precious objects. It is supposed the treasure was buried by monks from a local monastery at the beginning of the revolution.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

- American Numismatic Association**—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- American Numismatic Society, New York City**—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.
- Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal**—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.
- Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.**—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
- Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.**—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
- California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.**—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.**—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas**—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.
- Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.
- Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.**—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.
- Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
- New York Numismatic Club, New York City**—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Ca.**—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
- Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
- St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.**—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
- Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.**—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.
- The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.**—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thompson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society**—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio**—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Dec. 20. Sir Charles Oman, president, in the chair. The evening was devoted to exhibitions.

Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., exhibited 7 mining talers of George II as Elector of Hanover of the following mines, Gute des Herrn (1745), Lautentals Gluck (1749), Konig Carl (1752), Gronenburgs Gluck (1752), Bleifeld (1752), Regenbogen (1748) and Weisser Schwan (1750). He also showed a series of Japanese silver presentation pieces and amulets.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed 41 copper coins of Malta and 61 of Brunswick, also manorial tokens of Honychild, Frinton, Minster, Blanchland, Wark, Winlaton and Sawley and the seventeenth century token of Walter Harris, of Dublin, with hen and chickens as on the new Irish coins, and a medalet of Sir Robert Peel with equestrian portrait.

Mr. C. J. Bunn brought a tremissis of Basiliscus and his son Marcus, a solidus of Heraclius and his son Heraclionas, and another of Tiberius Constantine.

Mr. W. Gilbert showed an aureus of Maximianus Heracles, a variety of Cohen 47, reading CONCORDIAE for CONCORDIA.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited a set of the new Irish Free State coinage; 20, 10 and 5 centavos of nickel struck in Peru during the war between Chile and Peru, and a 5-heller struck and another cast in brass for German East Africa.

Mr. Fredk. A. Harrison showed a series of coins of the Netherlands from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries; of Flanders (from Gui de Dom-

pierre), Burgundy (from Philip the Bold) and Brabant (from Henry I) till their union under Philip the Good in 1430.

Dr. S. H. Fairbairn exhibited a medal by Pallory made from the material of the Bastille which he demolished under contract. Specimens were distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Charles Oman showed a very fine set of Seleucid tetradrachms and a fine series of talers illustrating the portraiture of the House of Hapsburg.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed two interesting Roman denarii of the Civil War period, supplemented by two shown by Mr. Martin Spink, B.M.C., (Vol. 1, P. 516). (1) Denarius by the moneyer L. SERVIUS (SULPICIUS) RUFUS. The portrait said to be that of the Tribute of the same name. The head, however, is the counterpart of that of Brutus shown on the EID MAR coins (p. 588). (2) Denarius of Augustus by C VIBIUS VARUS. The same portrait is shown on the denarius of M ARRIUS SECUNDUS. On the latter coin the portrait is again considered as that of the moneyer. These two coins point rather definitely to the portraits not being those of the moneyers, but of much higher placed personages. It is quite likely that a careful examination of coins of this period, C. B. C. 43, will show other examples of this sort of attribution.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., exhibited a leaden token of Elizabeth, c. 1574, obv., two-headed eagle displayed and crowned T. L.; rev., shield, arms of France crowned, GOD SAVE THE QUENE (M., I, I, 123/65). He also showed two Dutch money-scale boxes with weights practically complete. One bears the label of Hendric Linderman, of Amsterdam, but the weights are stamped with the initials of Johannes Linderman. The crowned shield of the arms of Amsterdam are thrice stamped on the outside of the lid and also appears on the label. On the other the label is unfortunately lost, but the weights (with the exception of two intruded ones) and also one of the scale pans bear the stamp of Jacob l'Admiral, Junior, of Amsterdam, with the rampant lion brandishing a sword (the Belgic lion). Jacob l'Admiral, Junior, was inspector-general of weights and measures of Holland and West Friesland and later of the United Provinces about the middle of the eighteenth century. Both boxes are decorated with bookbinder's tooling and are fastened with artistic brass locks, especially Linderman's, where the book is in the form of a female figure scantily draped.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Jan. 17. Sir Arthur Evans, L.L.D., F.B.A., vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited 5 aurei of Diocletian showing the great changes in style during the reign, and an aureus of Carinus (Coh. 160), rev., VIRTUS AVG., Hercules. A rare coin in brilliant state.

Dr. S. H. Fairbairn showed a medal with busts of Robespierre and Cecile Renaud.

Sir Arthur Evans exhibited an aureus of Magnus Maximus struck at London, obv., Bust, DN MAG. MAXIMUS P F AVG., rev., victory and two Emperors seated, VICTORIA AVGG.—AVGOB.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited two London pennies of the light coinage (1470-71) of Henry VI, one struck from an altered die of Edward IV, the second from a regular die. The second coin is remarkably fine and of full weight—12 grains. London pennies of this coinage are extremely rare, perhaps not more than six or seven specimens being known, several of these being severely clipped.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a new bronze coin of Agrippa struck in Sicily, obv., head of Agrippa left, bare, M. AGRIPPA . . . CLAS PRAETOR MARIT ET, rev., Medusa head and triscelis, CAESAR . . . III VIR R. P. C., probably overstruck on a fourth-century coin of Syracuse from the flan. He also showed a number of other Republican coins struck in Sicily and a large brass of Hadrian with a similar Medusa reverse.

Mr. F. S. Salisbury read a paper on the late fourth century currency in Britain. The paper was based on a hoard of over 4500 bronze coins found in the summer of 1928 at Weymouth Bay. All the results obtained from Richborough for the history of the Western mints, published in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1927, were still more clearly established. The single victory type was shown to be almost exclusively Gallic, the victory and captive type as exclusively Italian and Eastern. At Rome and Arles the officinae were assigned to the Augusti in order of seniority, but Arcadius and Hono-

rius were predominant at Arles and Rome, respectively, striking freely in all officinae and heavily in the lowest. Except for the difference of type, Aquileia belonged to the Gallic group of mints, in all of which Arcadius predominated. The progressive southward concentration of the Gallic bronze issue at Arles was clearly marked. Lyon scarcely struck in the second officina after A. D. 388.

The pre-Theodosian money amounted to a ninth of the whole and consisted of the smaller grades of all those types, beginning with the third century Gallic usurpers, which suffered a degradation of module approximating to that of the Theodosian bronze. All larger issues and modules were absent. Thirty radiates of the Gallic empire were present, including barbarous pieces which were contemporary with their originals. There were no true minimis and the Richborough radiates attributed to the fifth century were copied from the third century element, shown by the hoard to be still current about A. D. 395. A late Constantinian date was claimed for the Carausius II group of coins.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, February 27, 1929, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. T. W. Armitage, Mrs. F. S. Ferguson, and the Rev. W. L. Gantz, M.A., Hon. C.F., were elected members.

Messrs. Spink and Son presented to the library a bound copy of their "Numismatic Circular" for 1928.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon: (1) A counter (? token) of Queen Elizabeth. Obverse, two-headed eagle crowned and T-L in field. Reverse, shield of arms of France and GOD SAVE THE QVENE. Med. Ill., Vol. 1, p. 123, No. 65, and Roach Smith's Catalogue of London Antiquities, No. 787.

By Mr. Alan Garnett: A silver badge of the Gehagan Society; three Pitt Club badges for Nottingham, Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Hundred of Blackburn; also a steel seal in case.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: A series of five half-crowns, seven shillings, four sixpences, three groats, two threepences, and one half-groat, all of Lundy mint for 1645 and 1646 and all in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Two Charles I profile shillings from different dies. Also a shilling of 1646 with mint-mark plume, and a sixpence of 1646 with mint-mark B.

Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Coinage of Lundy, 1645-6."

In 1645 Thomas Bushell offered to defend Lundy Island and not surrender without the King's permission. This being granted, he must have gone there some time in the summer of that year. During the winter the Parliamentary Fleet under Lord Lisle appeared off the island and he was summoned to surrender. This he refused to do and the fleet departed at next tide for Ireland. In January, 1645-6, the Governor of Swansea, acting under the orders of the Parliament, wrote offering terms for the giving up of the place. After some months of negotiation he wrote to the King on May 14th, 1646, for the necessary permission. Two months later, when the King was a prisoner with the Scotch Army, this was sanctioned, and at the same time Bushell was warned not to be overcredulous of vain promises as he had been. Bushell then formulated his demands, one of which was that his several mines, mint, etc., should be restored to him and be confirmed by Parliament. Negotiations went on until February, 1646-7, when an armistice appears to have been made. The terms were ratified by Parliament in July, 1647, and the formal surrender was made in September. The coins attributed to this mint are the half-crown, shilling, sixpence, groat, threepence, and half-groat, with mint-marks A in 1645, B and plume in 1646 on the first three denominations and on the others a plume or a pellet. Mr. H. Symonds suggests that A and B might apply to Appledore and Barnstaple, as these places were then held by the Royalists and the situation of Lundy was inconvenient. He disagreed with this suggestion on the grounds that Sir Richard Vyvian had the privilege of minting in Devonshire and would have strongly objected to any infringement of his patent. There were only three weeks to coin at Barnstaple, as it was surrendered on April 12th, 1646. There is no record of Lundy being blockaded except for the visit of the fleet or of there being

any scarcity of provisions. The design and the denominations of the coins agree with the conditions of Bushell's Aberystwith patent, as the plume is just as prominent as on any issued at the latter place. Pence and halfpence, if struck, would have been indistinguishable from those of Bristol.

There were noted of the half-crowns 1645 1 obverse and 2 reverse dies, 1646 2 and 5 respectively; shillings 1645, 2 and 2, 1646, 2 and 3; sixpences 1645 1 and 1, 1646 2 and 2; groats 1645 1 and 1, 1646 1 and 2; Threepences 1645 and 1646 1 and 1 in each year; and of the half-groat 1646 1 and 1.

A very interesting and animated discussion by several speakers followed the reading of this paper. Mr. G. C. Brooke, whilst confessing that he had not given that particular period very close research, was not convinced by the arguments set forth by the lecturer, but was inclined to agree with the earlier attribution, by Mr. H. Symonds, of the coins under review to the mints of Appledore and Barnstaple. He questioned whether the difficulty of transport to Lundy Island was not an important factor in ruling out the existence of such a mint, and, though voicing his interest in the paper, was not prepared to accept the new attribution without further study of the period. On the other hand, Mr. W. C. Harman, the present owner of Lundy Island, was in full accord with the views expressed by the lecturer, as to the possibility of the establishment of a mint there. Mr. Harman gave some very interesting details of Lundy, and stated that that very natural inaccessibility of the island, and the fact that there was a castle there in which the mint could be worked, rendered it an ideal place for such in those troublous times.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 245th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, April 12th, 1929, at 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. Present were: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, Butler, Housel, Kusterer, Marx, Macallister, Newell, Robertson, Sears, Semple, Swanson, Telleen, Wismer, Wood, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe, and as guest, Mr. Fox.

The subject for the evening was "United States Private Issues Either in Gold or Metal Other Than Issued."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Julius Guttag: Set of Clark, Gruber & Co. patterns, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2.50 in copper; double eagle copper pattern of California Gold Mines; \$5 and \$1 Bechtler pieces, uncirculated condition.

Mr. Arthur C. Wyman: 5 centavos, 1928, Ecuador, in pure copper, struck in Philadelphia.

Mr. Farran Zerbe: Humbert, 1851, octagonal \$50 gold, with "50" incuse on reverse, exceptionally fine condition; N. G. & N., 1849, half eagle, uncirculated; Mormon \$5 gold, 1850; Miners' Bank, San Francisco, \$3 note, 1849, probably unique.

Mr. Jacob Marx: Augustus Humbert, San Francisco, \$50, 1851, 880 thousands; Utah, Mormon, \$5, 1849; C. Bechtler, Rutherford, N. C., \$5, 20 carats; Rutherford, N. C., Bechtler, \$2.50, 21 carats; U. S. Assay, San Francisco, \$20, 1853; Norris, Gregg & Norris, San Francisco, \$5, 1849; Moffat & Co., San Francisco, \$20, 1853; Clark, Gruber & Co., Denver, Colo., \$10, 1861; U. S. Assay, San Francisco, \$10, 1852; Baldwin & Co., San Francisco, pattern \$10 in white metal, 1850; Moffat & Co., San Francisco, \$5, 1849; Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, \$20, 1854.

Mr. George H. Blake: Small and large set of Panama-Pacific gold and silver coins in original cases, as sold in 1915 at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition.

Mr. Elmer Sears: Wass-Molitor \$50 slug, 1855, very fine; Augustus Humbert \$50 slug, "50" on reverse, Adams 13-A, practically uncirculated. Mr. Sears made a very witty speech on "Service."

Mr. D. C. Wismer: Broken Bank Bills, \$10 Central Mines Company; \$10 Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Savannah, Ga.; proof \$5 bill, Bank of Tioga, Owego, N. Y.; series of 1917 \$1 bill, signatures Speelman and White, no seal or series number; \$1, signatures Teehee and Burk, no series or serial number.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: Series of California Gold Dollars: 1853, 6 octagonal; 1854, 4 round and 6 octagonal; 1855, 2 octagonal; 1858, 1 octagonal; 1860, 2 octagonal; 1863, 1 octagonal; 1868, 1 octagonal; 1869, 1 octagonal; 1870, 4 round and 2 octagonal; 1871, 2 round and 1 octagonal; 1872, 2 round and 1 octagonal; 1874, 1 octagonal; 1875, 1 octagonal; 1876, 2 octagonal.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Private Gold: Mormon \$5 and \$2.50; Bechtler, \$5 and \$1; Pike's Peak, \$10; Kellogg, \$20; Moffat, \$5; Baldwin, \$10. New acquisitions: Bengal, Gen. Martin pattern rupee; Gwalior, 5 rupees gold; Baden, rare ducat, Edward Fortunatus, 1 ½ taler; Oldenburg, Anthon Gunther, double taler.

Mr. Leonard Kusterer: Mr. Kusterer exhibited a letter from the grandson of the founder of the firm of Kellogg & Co., who made the \$50 gold pieces in California; also rubbings from the specimen of the \$50 round piece in the Kellogg family. For further details, refer to THE NUMISMATIST of February, 1921, Page 48.

The Membership Committee proposed for membership: J. M. Telleen, Secretary, New York Chapter, Inc., American Institute of Banking, 420 Lexington Ave., New York; Henry Bollman, Care of Bollman Brothers, 113 West 83rd Street, New York, N. Y.; A. C. Semple, Foreign Department, Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y., and W. B. Housel, Care of Trenton Trust Company, Trenton, N. J.; all proposed by Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Boyd and Mr. Robertson.

The Executive Committee suggested as the subject for the next meeting: A paper to be read by Mr. Farran Zerbe on the proposed Dana Bickford International Coinage. Also new acquisitions. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the subjects proposed by the Executive Committee be accepted.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd moved that the regular order of business be suspended, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one vote for the election of the following candidates: Mr. Telleen, Mr. Bollman, Mr. Semple and Mr. Housel, who were duly elected.

Mr. Blake informed the meeting that Mr. Elliott Smith had just telephoned and sent his best regards to the Club. Mr. Smith has been confined to his home for the past week. The members were all very sorry to learn of Mr. Smith's illness.

Mr. Wormser then called on Mr. Fox, who was a guest of Mr. Blake, and Mr. Fox spoke on his work in the United States Treasury Department, particularly on the redemption of coins. Mr. Fox has charge of the coin department in the Treasury.

Mr. Wormser then called on our new members, Mr. Telleen and Mr. Semple.

The Secretary read a letter received from Mr. Sidney P. Noe, secretary of the American Numismatic Society, inviting the Club to a dinner to be held in the club rooms of the Building Trades Employers Association on April 23rd. After the dinner, Mr. Dan Fellows Platt will give an illustrated lecture on the different countries in Europe.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on February 11th at 8 o'clock. The following members were present: Messrs. Gilroy, Lewis, Becker, Hopkins, Girmann, Miller, Noland, Clarke, Lange and Spaeth. Visitor, Nickolis Cecchini.

On motion, Mr. Nickolis Cecchini was elected to junior membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Noland: A cent of 1920, uncirculated, with die break on reverse.

By Mr. Hopkins: A number of medals.

By Mr. Spaeth: United States and foreign coins.

By Mr. Lewis: 1799 cent, about good.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, February 25th, at 8 o'clock P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Gilroy, Schmah, Lewis, Becker, Lloyd, Girmann, O'Hara, Lange, Clark, Cecchini and Miller. The meeting was called to order by President Gilroy.

Messrs. Lewis and Lloyd were appointed on a committee to arrange for the annual banquet.

The members inspected the rare Bank of Tonawanda bill, the variety with the red back, recently purchased.

Donations were as follows: By Mr. Schmahl, Numismatic Monographs Nos. 37, 38 and 39; some interesting foreign catalogs, profusely illustrated; Spink's Circular and various numbers of *THE NUMISMATIST*. These pieces make a valuable addition to our Library. By Mr. Lloyd, Queen City Lodge, F. & A. M., Buffalo, commemorative medal.

Mr. Lange presented his catalog, which was welcome.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. O'Hara: Cents, 1805, with blunt 1, extra fine; 1828, small date, extra fine, a rare condition; 1835, head of 1834, small date and stars, with die crack through date, extra fine; 1851 over 1881, uncirculated, a nice color; 1795, plain edge, with "One Cent" high in wreath.

By Mr. Lewis: Freak 1814 cent on a very thin flan.

By Mr. Girmann: A novel coin case for exhibition purposes. It has a device whereby the coins within the case can be turned by outside control so as to allow inspection of the reverse. This case has attractive possibilities.

By Mr. Lloyd: Five-cent bill, Hamlin's Banking Co., of Niagara Falls, 1862.

By Mr. Lange: Square siege piece, silver, Brussels, 1584; square siege copper of Breda, 1625, both very scarce.

After the adjournment brisk sales and a short auction followed.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, March 11th, at 9 P. M. The following members were present: Messrs. Gilroy, Morgan, Lloyd, Clark, Cecchini, Girmann, O'Hara, Becker, Spaeth, Noland, Hopkins, Klipfel, Bingham, Lange and Dr. George P. French, a visitor.

The banquet committee reported. In the absence of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lloyd reported that a number of places were under consideration and that tentative menus were being lined up. Mr. Spaeth offered the Y. M. C. A.'s rooms. Mr. Spaeth offered a dinner at fifty cents less than any other quotation we received. Mr. Hopkins suggested that we endeavor to find a fifty-cent plate outside and then accept Mr. Spaeth's offer. The committee was extended two weeks at its request.

On motion made and carried, Dr. George P. French was unanimously elected to non-resident membership. Dr. French spoke, giving his famous story of the ostrich eggs. After order was restored a rising vote of thanks was given.

Bills for collection purchases, post cards and a strong box were received and ordered paid.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Becker: 1837, A. 5, cent, very fine, with crack from third to eighth star; 1837, uncirculated, olive, with three cracks; a crack from point of bust through coronet to border at eighth star; another through first star to chin, and a third between eighth and ninth star in outer field.

By Mr. O'Hara: 1858 Indian head cent, oak wreath and shield, A.-W. 268, a proof, with sharp wire edge; 1819 cent, A. 2, fine; 1864, two cents, with small motto, uncirculated; half cents, 1829, Gilbert 1, uncirculated; another extra fine; cent, 1807, Doughty 205, comet variety, very fine, with nice surface; two cents, 1873, proof; 1839 cent, A. 4, extra fine, with die break.

By Mr. Hopkins: Medals and metal seals, some very artistic.

A short auction was held after the adjournment.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, March 25th, at 8 o'clock. Members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Clarke, O'Hara, Cecchini, Lloyd, Girmann, Hopkins, Spaeth, Lange, Miller, Noland, French, Klipfel, Schmahl, Becker and Morgan, and Mr. Fleming, visitor. President Gilroy opened the meeting.

The banquet committee reported and was continued, at its request, in order to prepare a more adequate report.

On motion made and carried, Mr. W. C. Fleming was unanimously elected to membership.

Mr. Lloyd reported on Convention plans for 1930.

Mr. Spaeth reported on the contents of the case and cabinet. Hereafter, loans of books are to terminate at the end of two weeks, except where three

weeks elapse before the next meeting. Books may be removed for two weeks. The library has grown rapidly. Donations consisted of various foreign catalogs, Spink's Circular and other European works.

The Hard Times token of the Thompson Hardware Company was exhibited. Dr. French and Mr. Lange gave information as to the scarcity of the piece. Mr. Spaeth moved that this large Buffalo store card be purchased for the club's collection. The motion was carried.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. French: Half cents of 1793, Gilbert's Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in uncirculated condition; Gilbert No. 4, with a run die break on the reverse, extremely fine.

By Mr. Gilroy: Paper money, 6¼ c., 12½ c., \$1, \$2 and \$3 of Buffalo; a promise to pay at "my stores," by B. Rathburn, 1836; \$4 of the Commercial Bank, also signed by B. Rathburn, and a \$5 promise to pay by B. Rathburn; City of Albany 5c., 1862, and a 5c. Lake Shore Bank of Dunkirk, 1862. All bills extremely fine, mostly crisp, a nice representation.

By Mr. Lloyd: Treasury notes of the Sherman Act, Series 1890, \$1, with signatures of Rosecrans and Huston, brown seal; \$5 with signatures of Rosecrans and Nebeker, red seal; Series 1891, \$2, with signatures of Rosecrans and Nebeker; \$1 signed by Tillman and Morgan, another signed by Bruce and Roberts, all uncirculated.

An auction followed, which contained everything from 1799 cents to stage money.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held March 8, 1929, at the Thompson School Community Center, corner of Twelfth and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Bricker, Deetz, Emery, Greenfield, Klakring and Zug. The meeting was called to order by President Russell and the usual communications were disposed of and the evening devoted to the discussion of numismatics in general.

The regular meeting of February 22 was called off as it occurred on Washington's Birthday.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held on Friday, March 22, 1929, at the Thompson School Community Center, corner of Twelfth and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C., President George H. Russell presiding. Members present were Messrs. Deetz, Emery, Greenfield, Heid, Hodge, Klakring, McCauley and Zug.

There being no business to be brought before the meeting, the evening was devoted to the examination and study of a complete set, with many duplicates, of the large cents, all in fine, very fine and uncirculated condition. This was a wonderful opportunity for those present to see a complete set of the large cents and a chance for comparison and study. These coins were contained in two folding cases made especially for them. Mr. Zug also exhibited a large assortment of gold. The evening was most profitably spent and adjourned at 10 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the California Coin Club was held in the Bank of Italy Building at 7.30 P. M., March 27, 1929. Mr. Kennedy was chairman of evening.

It was agreed, as an experiment, to hold future meetings of club on the last Friday of each month.

Mr. Lee announced that those who wished the new coins of the Irish Free State could obtain them for \$5 from the Consulate in Washington.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Charles Marcus, thanking the club for the gift of the Newcomb medal sent to him in appreciation of his help in organizing the California Coin Club.

Mr. H. C. Johns' name, having been proposed at our last meeting for membership, he was elected a member.

Mr. Brown asked for an amendment to the by-laws creating an associate membership, with a fee of \$1 per year, for those not living in Southern California. The Board of Governors was empowered to pass upon this matter and, if they saw fit, embody it in our by-laws.

Mr. Angell then gave a most interesting short talk on "Romances of Coin Collecting," showing why the Colonial coins were scarce or "holed" in so many cases, where they were extensively used as "caulking" in early American ship hulls. Interesting cases of alteration of dates by Smith were spoken of, where changes defying experts were made in coins, not only in detection but in methods employed by this clever forger. The whole talk was full of personal interest, instructively told. All want more soon.

The secretary reported on bids for the booklet of the membership list and by-laws, the matter being referred to the board.

This was followed by a spirited auction, the most extensive ever held in the club. The ease with which so large a sale was handled was due entirely to the extensive preparation of our treasurer, Dr. Harbeck, who prepared, advertised and auctioneered the sale.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB—The regular meetings of the Youngstown Numismatic Club was held on February 22nd and March 15 at the Y. M. C. A. Our February meeting was preceded by a banquet, at which several out-of-town guests and visitors were present, after which an exhibition and auction sale were held. We now have nineteen members and conduct monthly auction sales and we are planning a joint meeting with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh numismatic societies.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 122d meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams St., on April 3. Members present were Messrs. E. H. Sternberg, H. A. Sternberg, Vogel, Carlsen, Luttenberger, Jaenicke, Stevens, Strubinger, Ripstra, Mrs. Ripstra, Wilson, Lagerstrom, Visco, Josephson, Budvitis, Unseitig, Gammell, Jonas, Jackson, Rosholm, Lorenz, Mrs. Boyer, Blomquist, Ciszewski, Collier, Cederlund, Kelley, McKinley, Brown, Ross, Mielcarek, Baitz, Kaefter, Sheldon, Boyer, Mygatt and Fields. Present as visitors were Frank Lorenz, Mrs. Rosholm, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Comeaux and Mr. Morris Thacker. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

President Davis read a paper on the Maundy money from Charles II to George V. He also exhibited a beautiful lot of the coins.

Other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Budvitis: Large bronze medal of the Count Von Spee, commemorating the battle of the Falkland, December 8, 1914. Also an oval bronze of Max Count Von Spee, commemorating the battle of Santa Maria, November 1, 1914.

By Mr. Rosholm: Beautiful pattern set of Bavaria, 1913.

By Mr. Sheldon: Complete set of nickel 3-cent pieces in proof.

By Mr. Josephson: Set of Mongolia coins; Lewis and Clark medal in silver; English florin of Victoria, 1849.

By Mr. Vogel: \$5 gold bank note on the Bank of Santa Barbara; \$5 gold bank note on the Bank of San Francisco.

By Mr. Cederlund: Sweden, Gustaf I Vasa (1521-1560), riksdalers, 1542, 1543, 1544; Eric XIV (1560-1568), riksdaler, 1561; 16 ore klippe, 1563, 1566; 8 ore klippe, 1564; 4 mark klippe, 1568; Johan III (1568-1592), 2 riksdaler, no date; riksdalers, 1573, 1576; 4 mark klippe, 1569, 1571; 8 ore, 1591; Carl IX as King (1604-1611), riksdaler, 1610; 20 mark, 1608; 4 mark, 1604, 1607; Gustaf II Adolf (1611-1632), riksdalers, 1615, 1617, 1618, 1632.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order Tuesday evening, April 2, 1929, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Roberts, Starrett, Hoffman, Piper, Parker and Gies. Mr. Kerr was present as a visitor.

Mr. Fred Hoffman was elected a member.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Locker: Sixteen half dimes, 1838 to 1859, uncirculated; 3c. silver pieces, 1863 and 1865.

Mr. Manning: \$10 gold, 1801; \$2.50 gold, 1885; silver dollar, 1860, O

mint; 1873 Trade dollar; half dollars, 1795, H. No. 6; 1796, 1797, 1856, 1857, 1862, S mint; 1878, CC mint; silver quarters, 1855, 1856 and 1871, S mint; cents, 1795 with lettered edge; 1804, 1809; pattern cent of 1855, and a Kentucky Colonial.

Mr. Marlier: Twenty different foreign gold coins.

Mr. Gies: \$5 gold piece of 1834, with 14 stars and small date; \$5 gold pieces of 1820, 1824, and 1834, crossed and plain 4; Panama-Pacific \$1 gold piece, and a gold dollar of 1856.

The meeting adjourned at 9.55, to meet the first Tuesday in May.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 177th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee, Mass., March 13th, 1929. Members present were Messrs. Pond, Morse, Kohler, Emery, Oliver, Drowne, Gaylord, Romano and Bigelow. Meeting called to order at 8 P. M. by Vice-President Emery on account of the belated appearance of President Gaylord.

Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Parsons: A large and interesting collection of Civil War cents.

Mr. Pond: Fractional currency.

Mr. Morse: Several varieties of the early issue of \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Romano exhibited a fine old flint-lock Turkish pistol of 1771, also a 44-caliber muzzle-loading pistol.

A vote of thanks was given Mr. Parsons for his exhibit, after which a miscellaneous auction was held, Mr. Oliver acting as auctioneer.

Meeting adjourned at 9.15.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 178th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Co., Chicopee, Mass., April 10, 1929. Members present were Messrs. Drowne, Morse, Oliver, Stone, Frazer, Kohler, Gaylord, Emery, Parsons, Romano, Bigelow, and Mr. Dickinson as a guest. Meeting called to order at 7.45 P. M. by President Gaylord.

A communication from Mr. York was read and the secretary directed to send reply.

We had with us Mr. Charles A. Frazer, a member of our club, who has just returned from South America, where he has been traveling for several months. At the next meeting he will give a talk and an exhibit of specimens he found while away.

A motion was made and carried that the rules be set aside and Mr. Dickinson taken into the club as a member at this meeting.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Oliver: A large collection of Roman coins in fine condition.

Mr. Stone: A set of Maundy money, a double thaler of Saxony, 1632, and a collection of British war medals.

Mr. Kohler: An approach medal of Brooklyn Bridge and a collection of Irish Free State paper money from \$1 to \$50.

Mr. Morse: Some uncirculated \$1 bills in sets with consecutive plate letters and numbers, several varieties; Review Bond scrip of the State of South Carolina, signed by State Treasurer; on reverse, "Issued under an act to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Rail Road."

Mr. Drowne: An uncirculated gold eagle, 1881, S mint.

Mr. Romano: A half eagle of 1811; a centennial medal of Paterson, N. J., 1792-1892.

Mr. Parsons: Collection of Connecticut cents in nice condition.

Meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Members of the Dallas Coin Club met at their regular monthly meeting, Tuesday, March 19, 1929, 8 P. M., Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. This meeting was held two days earlier by order of the Board of Governors. The following members were present: Messrs. Cassidy, Owens, Snow, Bowman, Boozer, McGlamery and Philpott, and C. W. Marr, guest. President Philpott took the chair.

Mr. Bowman was admitted to the club by unanimous vote.

A very extensive discussion of coins and paper money was indulged in.

Particular interest was shown in the new paper money and the counterfeiting of currency.

Regular business having been disposed of, the exhibits were made.

W. A. Philpott, Jr., displayed a complete type collection of United States silver dollars, including patterns of 1836 and 1839; also included in the exhibits were brilliant proofs of the rare dates, 1852 and 1858. All coins were in uncirculated and proof condition. Mr. Philpott also displayed a Roman denarius of the second century B. C., from which Mr. Weinman made his design for the current U. S. dime.

J. H. Cassidy displayed a complete set of the United States 2c. bronze pieces dated 1864 to 1873, inclusive. The set displayed both varieties of 1864 and each coin was in brilliant proof condition.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 119th regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, April 4th, 1929, with President Hutchinson presiding. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Hutchinson, Hoare, Hughes, Hack, Heath, Hubel, Harwood, Livingstone, Noyes, Powell, Stefhest, Temple, Wivo and Watson. Visitors, Messrs. Shumway and Nicely.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Allen: Coins of the Isle of Man, 1709 to 1856, and miscellaneous pieces from Liberia, Hayti, Paraguay, Andorra and Ceylon.

A communication was received by Mr. A. A. Grinnell from Mr. C. L. Bickford, of Cleveland, Ohio, proposing a get-together of the members of the two Clubs at Toledo. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. Grinnell to make the necessary arrangements as to date, etc. Those who stated they would be glad to make the trip were Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Heath, Hutchinson, Powell and Temple.

Mr. Shumway was called upon for a few remarks and stated that he was pleased to be back with the club again.

Mr. Donald Heath told about his recent visit with Mr. Farran Zerbe while on a trip to New York.

To conclude the meeting Mr. Edward Hoare made a presentation of \$50 to Mr. John W. Watson on behalf of the Club. Mr. Watson is returning to England to stay. He responded by giving a few of his experiences when he landed in this country and finally coming to Detroit. He told about visiting Mr. Fratcher, who gave him the first day's employment in the New World. He told about joining the Detroit Coin Club and reading his first paper before the delegates of the A. N. A. Convention in Detroit. Mr. Watson presented the club with four complete years of *THE NUMISMATIST*, a small box of coins for the club's auction and a picture of the delegates to the convention held in Rochester, N. Y., 1928.

A motion was then made by Mr. Heath, which was seconded by a number of the members, that Mr. Watson be made an honorary member of the club. Motion was carried.

There being no further business to come before the club, meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—March 19, 1929. Second monthly meeting held at the Municipal Museum, President Dr. Chester A. Peake in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Bauer, Gillette, Dr. French, Kolb, Chapin, Sunday, Lindboe, Horner, E. Blake, Dr. C. Peake, Dr. Parker, Reddik, Wardell, Sloane, Amberg, Haringx, Lange and out-of-town member, B. Max Mehl.

In honor of our visiting member our meeting turned into a social affair. Coin talks and stories enlivened the evening and all enjoyed the lunch furnished by the committee.

Mr. Bauer exhibited some of the finds of his recent trip to the Mediterranean, mainly magnificent gold pieces of Rome and Egypt. An octodrachm of Arsinoe in nearly mint condition was greatly admired.

**CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,
CHICAGO, AUGUST 24-29, 1929.**

"TOMBS MONEY" IN USE OUTSIDE PRISON.

The private coinage, or tokens, of the Tombs, New York City's jail, struck in aluminum for the use of its prisoners, is being circulated outside in direct competition with United States money. The Interborough, the telephone company and other companies using slot machines in the city have regularly extracted the city's tokens from their collections. The officials of the Department of Correction said that they could not understand why the "money" was passed when it was redeemable at face value with the city.

Each month, according to Thomas Needham, in charge of the prisoners' cash fund in the Tombs, the Interborough and the telephone company send a package of the aluminum coins to him, which he redeems. He said that the subway and elevated roads send the disks marked "five" exclusively, while from the telephone coin boxes are collected many of the "twenty-five" pieces as well. Both pieces have practically the same dimensions as the corresponding coins of the realm.

Mr. Needham added that the keepers and other city employees were not allowed either to accept the coins for themselves or to cash them for money, and he was at a loss to explain their presence outside the prison walls. Each prison token is backed by real money, and correction officials are wondering why persons prefer using them in slot machines to having them redeemed for cash.

Other coins from the Raymond Street Jail are said to have appeared in the same manner, and one case of a deliberate counterfeit has come to light. This piece, a "five," was made by taking impressions in cardboard and painting the paper with aluminum paint. The counterfeit was cashed at the Tombs commissary.

The aluminum tokens are sold to prisoners to enable them to make purchases at the commissary. The prisoners are not allowed to have real money, and the system of tokens is intended to eliminate tipping and buying favors from the keepers. Not more than \$20 in tokens is allowed to any prisoner at one time.

ANOTHER BRITISH MONEY SYSTEM PROPOSED.

Ever since the Prince of Wales offered advice to his countrymen in regard to the need for more up-to-date methods of salesmanship, scheme after scheme, suggestion after suggestion have been put forward, says a London dispatch to the New York Times. One by one the question of salesmanship, of alteration in certain articles to meet the requirements of customers, the need for speaking the language of the customer and of speaking to him in monetary terms that mean something; that is, preferably in terms of his own country's money, but certainly not in the confused terms of English guineas, pounds, sovereigns, quid, half-crowns, florins, bobs, shillings, sixpence, threepence, pence, halfpenny and farthings—all these things have been discussed.

Now a banker advocates that England must adopt a decimal system for coinage. But this advocate will have a hard row to hoe in order to put his proposed reforms into operation. England moves slowly, creeping on from point to point.

The opposition, this banker believes, will rally behind two disadvantages. That the pound sterling must go by the board and this, to most English minds, is out of the question; and that shopkeepers and shoppers are perfectly willing to bear the ills they have rather than fly to others that they know not. It is held that losses to purchasers will come with the substitution of other monetary units. Why this should be so is not clear.

The truth is that the opposition will rally—if any rallying becomes necessary—behind the old English idea that pounds, shillings, pence (£ s d) were "good enough for grandfather and are, consequently, good enough for me."

How does this advocate propose to change the existing system—confusing and distracting and susceptible of many errors—into another without relinquishing the pound sterling, which even he maintains must be the unit?

Sticking to the pound as the principal coin, he points to the florin (two shillings) as filling the decimal requirements nicely, since twenty shillings make a pound. The guinea will, presumably, be discarded, for it is a ridicu-

lous relic allowing certain sales to be made at a 5 per cent. advance because prices are quoted in guineas and not pounds. Guineas are rather high class—race horses, the best tailors, the most exclusive shops, old art masterpieces and rare manuscripts and first editions, etc.—would wince at being sold for pounds! No one ever heard of a flat in Mayfair being rented for pounds, nor of a hovel in Whitechapel mentioning guineas.

Next comes the question of making something, ten of which will equal a florin. This would require the mintage of a brand new coin, and it is proposed to call this tenth of a florin a "groat," in order to avoid the "use of the ubiquitous 'cent.'" The "groat," if it ever appears, will be equal to approximately two and a half pence, so we shall have ten farthings to the "groat."

But here appears another snag, for the principal coin—the pound sterling—would not be composed of 100 smaller coins but of 1,000 farthings. Once again we would have 250 pence to the pound in place of today's 240.

After studying the new scheme it is difficult to see in it any marked improvement over the old and laborious one now in use. The proposed table would compare with the existing table as follows:

Present System—4 farthings make a penny, 12 pence make a shilling, 20 shillings make a pound.

Proposed System—10 farthings make a groat, 10 groats make a florin, 10 florins make a pound.

That reads simple enough, but if one analyzes the new table he comes upon such strange figures that the improvement promised slips completely away. The shilling becomes two and a half groats, while the sixpence, a popular coin, becomes one and a quarter groats, and the threepence, popular in Scotland, becomes five-eighths of a groat.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1929.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, 1929.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 6, 1929.)

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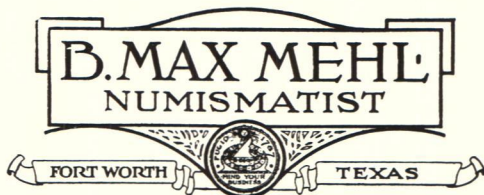
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OAKLAND, CALIF.,
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\$50 Bradbeer No. 2.	Jan. 15, 1862.	Crisp50
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\$20 Bradbeer No. 16.	May 1, 1862.	Fine	1.00
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\$3 Bradbeer No. 19.	May 1, 1862.	Good50
\$2.50 Bradbeer No. 20.	May 1, 1862.	Good	1.00
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HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 3)

The Siege of Jerusalem

"A voice from the East! a voice from the West! a voice from the four Winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the Temple! a voice against the whole people! Woe, Woe to Jerusalem!"
...the burthen of the Son of Ananus.

Four years rang this awful cry throughout the Temple Courts and Holy City's streets....

Four years' bloody strife betwixt Zealots, John of Gischala and Eleazar; burning and pillage on one hand, the deep and silent misery of the people on the other.

Now Vespasian's Legions draw near, and Jerusalem, which killed the prophets, is beset around. Balistae thunder forth great rocks, and the walls crumble. Innocent citizens, even the very worshippers at the altars, are struck down; the unceasing shower of stones and darts lays them mingled with the bodies of the fanatic soldiery.

Fire and famine are now brought to bear with dread effect; the wasted skeleton of the city, repeatedly purged of the advancing Romans by the most astonishing sallies of the Jews, falls part by part. Miserable remnants of the people, crushed now within the walls of the holy precincts of Mount Zion, starved to desperation, kill and devour their own children.

The 10th of August the sun shines for the last time upon the Temple. The blazing gates cannot stem the furious Roman soldiery; a single fiery torch—the most sumptuous building in the world is a flaming furnace. Excited at the view of untold weight of gold, the legions are deaf to every command and threat of Titus—in the midst, Ananus' son shrieks his last cry "Woe! Woe! to the city" and falls slain by a catapult stone—in a volcano of fire the eleven months' resistance of the Jews is extinguished only by death.

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Low 66, Steer, "Friend to the Constitution." Ex. F., \$7.50. V. F.	5.75
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Low 103, Robinson. Ex. F., \$1.50. V. F.	.75
Low 112, Crossman. Ex. F.	1.25
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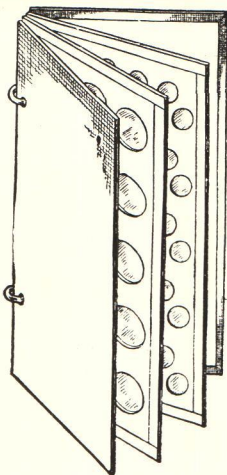
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By
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1796, Large date, small letters, Fine	8.50
1796, Small date, large letters, Ex. fine, \$12.50. Fine	8.50
1796, Small date, small letters, Fine	12.50
1797, 6 stars facing, Fine	8.50
1797, 7 stars facing, Ex. fine, \$15.00. Very fine	10.00
1798, Small Eagle, 13 stars, Ex. fine, \$20.00. Very fine	15.00
1798, Large Eagle, Plain 9, Ex. fine, \$8.50. Very fine	6.50
1798, Large Eagle, Knobbed 9, Very fine	7.50
1799, Over '98, Ex. fine, \$12.50. Very fine	7.50
1799, 5 stars facing, Very fine, \$12.50. Fine	8.50
1799, 6 stars facing, No berries, Very fine, \$7.50. Fine	6.00
1799, 6 stars facing, 5 berries, Ex. fine, \$6.50. Fine	4.50
1800, About unc., \$15.00. Ex. fine, \$7.50. Fine	5.00
1800, Dotted date, Fine	7.50
1800, Americal variety, Fine	7.50
1801, Very fine, \$10.00. Fine	7.50
1802, Over '01, Very fine, \$7.50. Fine	6.00
1802, About unc., \$15.00. Very fine, \$7.50. Fine	6.00
1803, Small 3, Ex. fine, \$12.50. Fine	7.50
1803, Large 3, About unc., \$15.00. Very fine, \$7.50. Fine	5.00
1836, Proof, \$27.50. Very fine	17.50
1840, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$3.00. Fine	2.25
1841, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine	3.00
1842, Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$2.50. Very fine, \$2.25. Fine	2.00
1843, Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$2.50. Very fine, \$2.25. Fine	2.00
1844, Fine	5.00
1845, Uncirculated	6.50
1846, Unc., \$5.00. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$2.50. Fine	2.25
1846, O Mint, Unc., \$7.50. Fine	3.50
1847, Unc., \$3.50. Ex. fine, \$2.50. Very fine, \$2.25. Fine	2.00
1848, Proof, \$15.00. Ex. fine, \$6.50. Fine	4.50
1849, Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine, \$3.00. Fine	2.50
1850, Uncirculated	5.00
1850, O Mint, Fine	3.50
1853, Fine	3.50
1854, Uncirculated, \$15.00. Ex. fine	12.00
1855, Uncirculated	10.00
1856, Ex. fine, \$6.00. Very fine, \$4.50. Fine	3.50
1857, Unc., \$7.50. Ex. fine, \$6.00. Fine	4.00
1858, Brilliant Proof	45.00
1859, O Mint, Unc., \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.25. Fine	2.00
1860, Uncirculated	3.50
1860, O Mint, Unc., \$3.00. Very fine, \$2.25. Fine	2.00
1864-1865, Proof	Each. 5.00
1866, '67, '68, '69, Proof, Each, \$4.00. Uncirculated	Each. 3.00
1870, '71, '72, '73, Proof, Each, \$3.50. Uncirculated	Each. 2.75
1870 CC, 1872 CC, Fine	Each. 5.00
1878, 8 feathers, Brilliant Proof	Each. 7.50
1880, Brilliant Proof	2.50
1882, CC Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.50
1883, O Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.00
1883, CC Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	3.50
1884, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.00
1884, O Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.50
1884, CC Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	3.50
1885, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.00
1885, O Mint, Uncirculated, brilliant	2.50

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3c. nickels, good to very good, 6c. each.

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No 6

THE NUMISMATIST

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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JUNE 1929



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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

B 1

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HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 3)

The Siege of Jerusalem

"A voice from the East! a voice from the West! a voice from the four Winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the Temple! a voice against the whole people! Woe, Woe to Jerusalem!"
...the burthen of the Son of Ananus.

Four years rang this awful cry throughout the Temple Courts and Holy City's streets....

Four years' bloody strife betwixt Zealots, John of Gischala and Eleazar; burning and pillage on one hand, the deep and silent misery of the people on the other.

Now Vespasian's Legions draw near, and Jerusalem, which killed the prophets, is beset around. Balistae thunder forth great rocks, and the walls crumble. Innocent citizens, even the very worshippers at the altars, are struck down; the unceasing shower of stones and darts lays them mingled with the bodies of the fanatic soldiery.

Fire and famine are now brought to bear with dread effect; the wasted skeleton of the city, repeatedly purged of the advancing Romans by the most astonishing sallies of the Jews, falls part by part. Miserable remnants of the people, crushed now within the walls of the holy precincts of Mount Zion, starved to desperation, kill and devour their own children.

The 10th of August the sun shines for the last time upon the Temple. The blazing gates cannot stem the furious Roman soldiery; a single fiery torch—the most sumptuous building in the world is a flaming furnace. Excited at the view of untold weight of gold, the legions are deaf to every command and threat of Titus—in the midst, Ananus' son shrieks his last cry "Woe! Woe! to the city" and falls slain by a catapult stone—in a volcano of fire the eleven months' resistance of the Jews is extinguished only by death.

Coins of the Jews:

Shekels of the Revolt	\$37.00
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Mites, from75
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THE NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XLII

JUNE, 1929

No. 6

The Similarity of the Bronze Coins of China, Japan, Korea and Annam.

By JOHN G. WATSON.

(Read before a meeting of the Detroit Coin Club, March 21, 1929.)

The writing of this paper has been prompted by various inquiries received from collectors who generally confuse the coins of the above countries. They are similar in so much as they are mostly of brass and are round with square holes. The inscriptions are, of course, in the various languages, but as they resemble each other they are easily confounded. The coinage of China has already been dealt with on past occasions, so we will devote a short time this evening to the coins of the three latter countries. I have drawn a few characters to illustrate these and they will be described as we go along.

First, let us take Japan, and it would be well at the outset to say a few words as to the origin of the name of that country. Japan, as we know, lies to the east of China, and hence the sun rises over that land first, so the Chinese called it "Jih Pen," which means "rising sun," and it is spoken of to this day as "The Land of the Rising Sun." All modern Japanese coins bear the above inscription, with the addition of "Tai," and which is illustrated by Fig. 1.

The earliest known coins of Japan date from about 706 A. D. Coins dealt with here are of a much later date, as the earlier ones are rarely met with.

Let us commence with coins of the Kwan Ei period, 1624-1644 A. D., Fig. 2, which are fairly common. A curious fact relating to these coins is that, although the period only lasted some 20 years, pieces were issued with this inscription up to 1859 A. D. More or less definite dates can be assigned to Kwan Ei coins by the characters on the reverses. Bun, Fig. 3, indicates that it was cast at Kameido, near Tokyo, in the year 1668 A. D., and made of brass from the "Daibutsu," or Great Buddha, which was destroyed by earthquake in 1662 A. D. Sen, Fig. 4, was minted at Ishinomaki, in Sendai province, 1728-32 A. D. Ko, Fig. 5, was cast at the village of Kouma, 1736 A. D. Those with plain reverses are placed between 1624 and 1859 A. D. Then we have the issue in 1768 of the wave-like reverse with 21 lines. The number of these lines was afterwards reduced to eleven, which is illustrated by Fig. 6.

In 1835 A. D. was issued the well-known Tem Po coin, which is oval-shaped. The inscription is shown by Fig. 7. This must not be confounded with a similar oval coin issued for the Loo Choo or Riu Kiu islands in 1861 A. D. Instead of having the Tem Po inscription it bears that illustrated in Fig. 8, while the reverse is without the fancy mint mark and the two characters for value are at the top and bottom instead of both at the top.

With the Bun Kiu period, Fig. 9, 1861-63 A. D., was another issue of the coins with eleven wave-like lines.

In 1868 A. D. commenced the Mei Ji period, Fig. 10, and during this time (1870) the first mint was opened in Japan, and coined money has been issued ever since. The Mei Ji period expired in 1912 and the Tai Sei, Fig. 11, commenced. The exact year of issue of all Japanese coins belonging to these periods can be easily determined, as it always states on the coin in which year of the period it was struck.

Now let us take a glance at the coins of Korea. Although generally known as Korea, its oldest name was Cho Sen, given it by the Chinese in early times. Cho Sen means "morning," "fresh," and this is supposed by some

scholars to be the origin of the name, as it was seen "freshly in the morning" by the Chinese who were to the westward of it. As to the name Corea, according to Dr. Morrison, it received this name from the fact that a person named Kao fled thither on a colt (Li) and founded the kingdom during the Han dynasty, about 100 A. D., hence the Chinese name Kao Li=Korea. This country has been called Cho Sen or Corea according to which dynasty reigned. The people of this country were very dilatory in establishing a monetary system. They clung for centuries to the old system of barter, rice and cloth being the principal means of exchange. The earliest coin of which there is any record was not issued till after the establishment of the Ko Ryu period, 936-1391 A. D. Fig. 12 shows the top and bottom inscription of one of the earliest coins cast and issued in this country. The four characters are in seal script and read top, bottom, right and left, Dong, Kook, Tong, Po, meaning, "Currency of the Eastern Kingdom," put into circulation about 1100 A. D.

Here let me make a digression to say that in Fig. 22 is given the two characters which stand for "currency" or "current money" on the coins of the four countries of which we are speaking. This will save space in the individual descriptions of the various coins, as it is understood that the other two characters give the period. Fig. 13 illustrates the top and bottom inscription of a coin issued in 1625 A. D., during the Ri period, 1392-1910 A. D., which, it will be observed, revives the old name Cho Sen. In 1633 A. D. were issued the Sang, Piung coins, Fig. 14, of which there is a large variety both in size and in the reverse inscriptions, as they were issued by the various Government offices, each of which gave its individual mark.

Up to this time the money issued had gone side by side with the old system of barter, but in 1651 a decree was published ordering the people to use the coins and prohibiting the use of cloth as money. In 1883 a Government mint was established, but only 5-cash coins were made till 1891, when the first modern pieces were manufactured and circulated. Further issues were made in 1894 and 1897, the latter showing Russian influence as they bear on the obverse the Russian eagle in place of the dragons of the earlier issues.

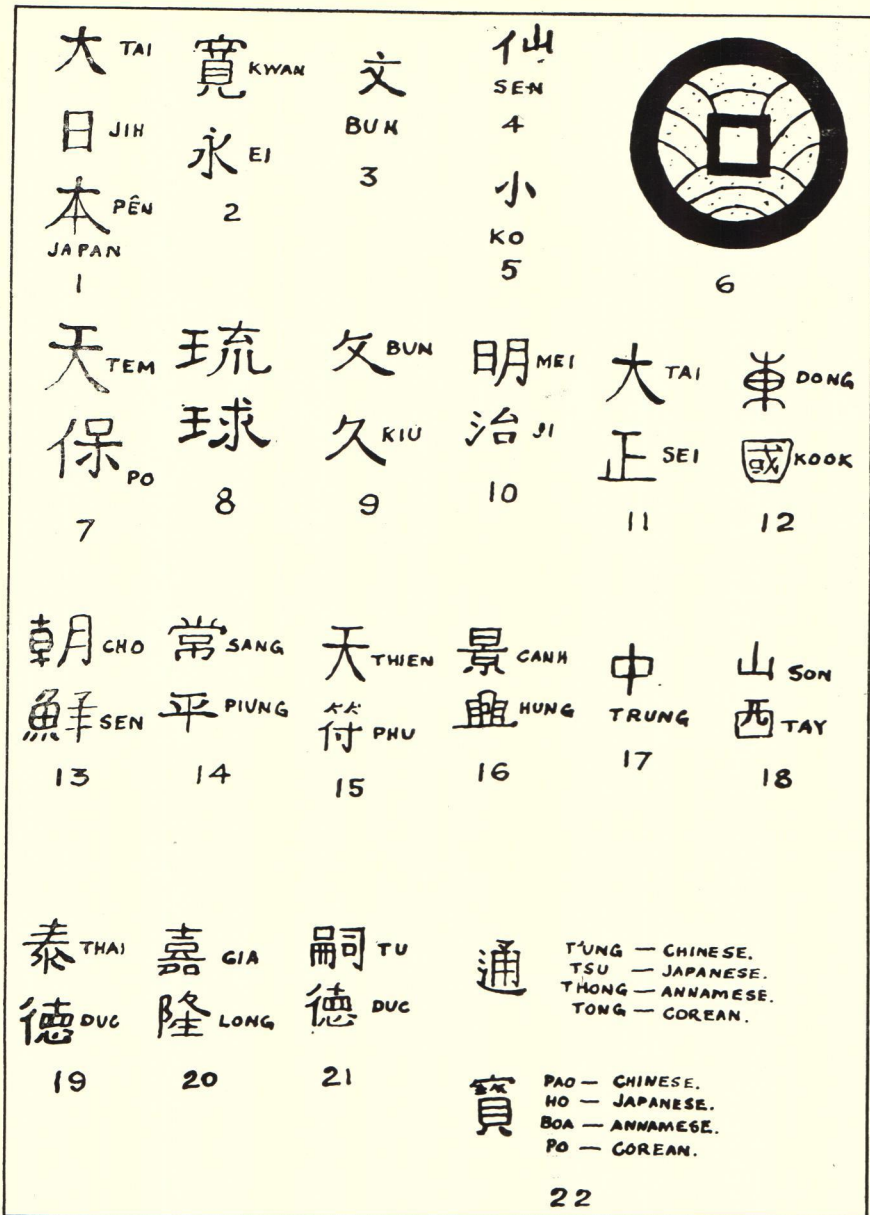
Last, but by no means least, let us turn to Annam. From the earliest times this was a separate kingdom, and down to 1885, when it was made a French protectorate, issued its own coinage. The inscription illustrated by Fig. 15, is of King Nhon Tong. During the period Thien Phu, 1072-1128 A. D., the reverse is plain. Time and space do not permit of an exhaustive talk on this coinage, so we will just treat it casually and illustrate a few specimens of various dates. Fig. 16 shows the top and bottom inscription of a piece issued by the Emperor Hien Tong of the period Can Hung, 1740-1785 A. D. At this time some of the coins have on the reverse characters which indicate the place of origin, such as Trung, Fig. 17, for Than Hao province; another has Son Tay, Fig. 18, for Son Tay province. During the period Thai Duc, 1771-1792 A. D., Fig. 19, some of the coins have a mark of value on the reverse, as also during the period Gia Long, 1801-1820 A. D., Fig. 20. One of the last issues before Annam became a French protectorate is shown by Fig. 21. It is of the period Tu Duc, 1847-1883 A. D.

The tyro need have no fear of confusing the coins of these four countries as a little practice and study of the various inscriptions will give him confidence in classifying them. My hope is that these few hints may encourage prospective beginners in this most fascinating and interesting study.

In conclusion I should like to pay a tribute to the courtesy and kindness I have always received from Mr. Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York. He has always been most helpful to me in any inquiries I have made regarding coins, and particularly those of the Far East.

Description of the Illustrations.

- Fig. 1—Inscription on modern Japanese coins.
 Fig. 2—Japan. Kwan Ei period, 1624-1644 A. D.
 Fig. 3—Japan. Bun on Rev. Struck at Kameido, near Tokyo, 1668 A. D.
 Fig. 4—Japan. Sen on Rev. Struck at Ishinomaki, in Sendai province, 1728-32 A. D.
 Fig. 5—Japan. Ko on Rev. Struck at Kouma, 1736 A. D.
 Fig. 6—Japan. Rev. of the wave-like line issue, after 1768 A. D.
 Fig. 7—Japan. Part inscription of Tem Po coin.
 Fig. 8—Japan. Part inscription of coin issued for the Loo Choo or Riu Kiu Islands.
 Fig. 9—Japan. Part inscription of coin of the Bun Kiu period, 1861-63 A. D.



Illustrations Showing Inscriptions or Parts of Inscriptions on Bronze Coins of Japan, Korea and Annam.

- Fig. 10—Japan. Part inscription of coin of the Mei Ji period, 1868-1912 A. D.
 Fig. 11—Japan. Part inscription of coin of the Tai Sei period, 1912 A. D.—
 Fig. 12—Corea. Part inscription of Dong Kook coin, issued about 1100 A. D.
 Fig. 13—Corea. Part inscription of Cho Sen coin, issued about 1625 A. D.
 Fig. 14—Corea. Part inscription of Sang Piung coin, issued 1633 A. D.
 Fig. 15—Annam. Part inscription of coin of the Thien Phu period, 1072-1128 A. D.
 Fig. 16—Annam. Part inscription of coin of the Can Hung period, 1740-1785 A. D.

- Fig. 17—Annam. Rev. inscription. Issued for Than Hao province.
 Fig. 18—Annam. Rev. inscription. Issued for Son Tay province.
 Fig. 19—Annam. Part inscription of coin of the Thai Duc period, 1771-1792 A. D.
 Fig. 20—Annam. Part inscription of coin of the Gai Long period, 1801-1820 A. D.
 Fig. 21—Annam. Part inscription of coin of the Tu Duc period, 1847-1883 A. D.
 Fig. 22—Inscription used on Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Annamese coins meaning "Currency" or "Current Money." These characters are generally on right and left of obverse, but not always.

Medals of Lord Nelson.

By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.

68. Obv., IL PARDON SOUVENT ET REGNE SUR LES COEURS. Crown of Fame. Below, a porcupine.

Rev., as last.

Tresor Emp. IX | 4. A mule. Mudie trying a die.

69. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY rose. Bust to left.

Rev., SUCCESS TO THE BRITISH NAVY Foul anchor.

39mm. Copper. Mil. H. 522.

70. *Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON D. OF BRONTE Under bust of Nelson to left, resting on laurel, arms surrounded by motto, TRIA . JUNCTA . IN . UNO Below, on ribbon, PALMAM QUI . MERUIT FERAT. In field above, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Below, NATUS SEP. 29. 1758 | HOSTE DEVICTO REQUIEVIT | OCT. 21. 1805 Signed H. F

Rev., THE LORD IS A MAN OF WAR | EXODUS C. 15. V. 3. Ship of the line with furled sails to right. Below, VICTORY OFF TRAFALGAR | OVER THE COMBINED FLEETS | OF FRANCE & SPAIN | OCT. 21. 1805. On truncation, HALLIDAY FECIT

50mm. Ribbon, blue. Mil. H. 498.

71. Obv., LORD . VISCOUNT . NELSON Bust to left. PORTER . F
 Rev., THE . MEMORABLE BATTLE OF . | TRAFALGAR | 21 OCTR .
 1805

17mm. Gold. Mil. H. 583.

72. *Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY thunderbolt. Bust to left.

Rev., TRAFALGAR | 27 ENG . | DEFEATED | 35 SP . & FR . | CAPTURED 19 | OCT 21 1805

21mm. Tin. Mil. H. 417.

73. Obv., ADMI NELSON In laurel wreath bust to left.

Rev., VICTORY Ship of the line.

Batty II/694.

74. Obv., Bust to left.

Rev., As last.

Brass armlet (?) Weight Cat., Aug. 1909, No. 663.

75. Obv., LORD NELSON Bust to left.

Rev., VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR Ship of the line.

27mm. Silver. Mil. H. 561.

76. Obv., Statue of Nelson.

Rev., Britannia mourning.

77. Obv., HORATIUS NELSON Bust to right.

Rev., Naval trophy.

1 6/10 in.

78. Obv., Bust to left as in Boulton medal.

Rev., Female with infant seated on bale. Two shields on ground.

Mil. H. 495. An unfinished medal.

79. Obv., Bust.
Rev., Bust.
55mm. Iron. All on gilt anchor of 155mm. Num. Verkehr., 1900, April, No. 1967.
80. Obv., Ld NELSON Bust to left. Below, DIED OCTr 21 1805 in wreath.
Rev., Same incused.
Oval. Mil. H. 570a.
81. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON Bust to left. Signed M . P Ex., BORN . 29 SEPT . 1758
Rev., Blank.
36mm. Corsi 4314.
82. Obv., Bust to right.
Rev., Blank.
83. Obv., Bust to left.
Rev., Blank.
84. Obv., Bust with death's head above and naval trophy below.
Rev., Blank.
Badge worn at funeral.
85. Obv.
Rev.
By Bisset.
86. *Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON Bust to left. Signed P. W. F.
Rev., Blank.
49mm. Brass.
87. Obv.
Rev.
Uniface gold badge, cast and chased. Unique in collection of Prince d'Essling.
88. Oval uniface, with Britannia seated at left, extending wreath over British fleet advancing to attack in two lines. Below oval, a circle on which 21st | OCTr | 1805 with, at sides of circle on drapery hanging from oval, NELSON-TRAFALGAR
43x43mm. Mil. H. 479. Said to have been presented by Nelson to two regiments of marines.
89. Obv., VICE ADMIRAL LORD VISct NELSON . K . B . DUKE OF BRONTE. Bust to right.
Rev., Blank.
Silver. Mil. H. 521.
90. Obv., PALMAN QUI MERUIT FERAT Head to left.
Rev., Blank.
33mm. Silver. Coarse work. Mil. H. 525.
91. Obv., ADMIRAL | LORD NELSON | DIED IN THE | GLORIOUS VICTORY : OFF TRFALGAR OCT . 21 . 1805 Bust. Signed Tassie fecit 1805
Rev., Blank.
92mm. Paste. Gray's Tassie 283. Mil. H. 506.
92. Obv., Signed TASSIE F 1806
Rev.
24mm. Gray's Tassie 284. Mil. H. 504 note.
93. 1808. Obv., GALLANT NELSON DIED OCTr 21 OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR Bust to left.
Rev., NELSONIC CRIMSON OAKES | COMMENCED JANy 19 1808 Di-vine eye over compasses. To left, moon in last quarter over cross. To right,

foul anchor on pedestal. Over anchor, seven stars. Below compasses radiant sun over rainbow over ark.

50mm. Mil. H. 526. There are two varieties.

94. 1809. *Obv., A statue. On its face, THIS STATUE | IN HONOR OF | ADMIRAL | LORD NELSON | ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS | OF BIRMINGHAM | A. D. MDCCCIX Signed, P. WYON F

Rev., HE FINISHED | A COURSE OF GLORY | IN THE ARMS | OF VICTORY. in wreath. P. W. F.

52mm. Bronze. Mil. H. 535.

95. 1811. Obv., COMMERCIAL TOKEN I . B . X . R . | 1811 Bust to left.

Rev., DORSETSHIRE WILTSHIRE & SHAFTESBURY BANK TOKEN .

25mm. Mil. H. 788. Very rare.

96. Obv., As last.

Rev., In wreath, ONE SHILLING VALUE

25mm. Mil. H. 789. Very rare.

97. *Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. Bust to left.

Rev., HALFPENNY | TOKEN In field, 1811 | PAYABLE | AT NO 18 | NORFOLK RUN | SHEFFIELD | a cock.

28mm. Mil. H. 790. Plain edge.

98. *Same with engrailed edge.

99. Obv., As last, but with two rows of lace on collar.

Rev., As last.

Mil. H. 791.

100. 1812. Nelson Club.

Obv., In wreath, urn inscribed NELSON on trophy.

Rev., — ALEXANDER SHEDDON — | APRIL 12th 1812.

32mm. Silver. Engraved. Mil. H. 806.

101. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. Bust to left.

Rev., BRITISH NAVAL HALFPENNY Ship of the line under sail to right. Ex., 1812

29mm. Copper. Neumann 24397.

102. *Obv., As last.

Rev., As last but HALPPENNY (sic)

Mil. H. 792.

103. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. Bust to left.

Rev., BRITISH NAVAL HALFPENNY. Ship of the line under sail to right. Ex., 1812.

104. Obv., LORD NELSON Bust to left.

Rev., THE VICTORY Man of war. Ex., 1812

105. (1812). *Obv., VICTORIA NOBIS EST Bust of Nelson to right over laurel.

Rev., HALFPENNY TOKEN Britannia seated to left. Ex., spray of laurel.

106. 1843. Obv., ADMIRAL LORD NELSON Bust to left.

Rev., NELSON COLUMN—ERECTED 1843 View of same. Inner inscription—TENERIFFE . COPENHAGEN . NILE . TRAFALGAR

34mm(?). Mil. H. 533.

107. *Obv., ADM. VISC. NELSON | KILLED AT TRAFALGAR OCTr 21. 1805 Bust to left.

Rev., St. VINCENT NILE COPENHAGEN TRAFALGAR View of column. Ex., 1843

24mm. Brass. Bramsen 2011. Mil. H. 534.

108. Obv., ADML LORD NELSON Bust three-quarters to left. Signed, W. GRIFFIN
 Rev., THE NELSON COLUMN TRAFALGAR SQUARE LONDON Column.
 Ex., W. RAILTON. ESQ. ARCH. J. TAYLOR. BIRM
 28mm. Mil. H. 530.

109. Obv., On garter, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY Bust of Nelson to left. Signed, J. DAVIS BIRMm
 Rev., THE NELSON COLUMN LONDON, ERECTED 1843. Column. W
 RAILTON ESQ. ARCH
 Mil. H. 532.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IRISH FREE STATE DISAPPOINTED IN COINAGE PROFITS.

The profit which the Irish Free State Government will derive from its new coinage will be much less than was expected by the Minister of Finance, who had expected the British Government to take back at face value all the silver coins of Britain heretofore circulating in the Free State as an obligation of honor, says a press dispatch. The British, however, do not take this view.

There are British silver coins to the extent of more than \$7,500,000 in use there, and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer was unwilling to face the loss involved. He agreed, however, to take them back at face value up to \$3,750,000 worth over a period of ten years, thus assuming a loss of about \$3,750,000.

Meanwhile, both the British and the Irish coins will circulate in Ireland. As most Free State banks have branches in northern Ireland and also in Great Britain, a way may be found for shoving off the British coins apart from and supplementary to the transfer arrangement.

AND OTHERS COLLECT COINS.

Little stories in The Sun's Rays have more than once called attention to the oddity of taste displayed by collectors of unusual objects. A railroad executive, widely known, makes a specialty of collecting pipes. He has gathered them from all parts of the world and his collection of more than 5,000 is really an amazing one.

Another big business man has probably the strangest whim of all. He has been collecting wooden Indians—cigar-store wooden Indians—for years and has hundreds of them. He filled a small warehouse with them and every once in a while gives himself sincere pleasure by visiting his wooden Indian friends, inspecting them closely and perhaps showing them off to particular friends.

Another New Yorker collects ten-cent novels of the period of "Deadwood Dick" and "Nick Carter" and has a wonderful collection of thousands of these paper-backed thrillers. Still another makes a specialty of collecting razors with a history.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during April, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 797,000.

Silver—Dimes, 3,220,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 3,768,000.

One Cent—Bronze, 28,698,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Venezuela—Silver, 775,000; nickel, 1,210,000.

Ecuador—Nickel, 1,916,000; bronze, 1,050,000.

Nicaragua—Nickel, 100,000.

Copper Coins of Portugal.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

MADEIRA ISLAND.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

164. V reis, 1850. Obv., MARIA . II . D . G . PORTUG . ET . ALG . REGINA. Crowned shield of arms. Rev., PECUNIA . MADEIRENSIS, value in wreath, date below. Very rare.



No. 165.

165. X reis, 1842-52. Similar.
166. XX reis, 1842. Similar.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCES ISLAND.

John, Prince Regent, 1799-1816.

167. 20 reis, 1815. Obv., JOANNES . D . G . PORT . ET . BRAS . P . REGENS, value and date crowned. Rev., PECUNIA TOTUM CIRCUMIT ORBEM, globe, mint mark R (Rio) on band.
168. 40 reis, 1813-15. Similar. Rare.



No. 169.

169. 80 reis, 1813. Similar.

John VI, 1816-1826.

170. 20 reis, 1819-22. Type of preceding, but arms of Portugal upon the globe.

171. 40 reis, 1819-22. Similar.

172. 80 reis, 1819-22. Similar.

The preceding were struck at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the following at Lisbon, Portugal.

173. 20 reis, 1825. Similar to preceding, but the crown of a different design and letters and figures smaller.

174. 40 reis, 1825. Similar.



No. 175.

175. 80 reis, 1825. Similar.

The above-described coins of St. Thomas were countermarked a small crown on obverse and reissued in 1854.

MOZAMBIQUE.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

176. 20 reis, 1840. Obv., MARIA . II . D . G . PORTUG . ET . ALG | REGINA, crowned shield of arms. Rev., PECUNIA TOTUM CIRCUMIT ORBEM. Value (Arabic figures) and date in wreath. Scarce.

177. 40 reis, 1840. Similar. Scarce.



No. 178.

178. 80 reis, 1840. Similar. Rare.

179. 1 real, 1853. Obv., MARIA . II . DEI . GRATIA, ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., PORTUG : ET . ALGARB : REGINA. Numeral of value within wreath, date beneath.

180. II reis, 1853. Similar.

NYASSA LAND. CAPE DELGADO.

181. 10 reis, 1894. Obv., COMPANHIA DO NYASSA . CABO DELGADO. In field, 10 | REIS | 1894, a small H below. Rev., same as obverse. Rare.

182. 20 reis, 1894. Similar. Rare.

The last two were struck by Heaton, Birmingham.

INDIA.

The following list of the minor coins of India, issued under Portuguese rule, is by no means complete. Coins in copper and lead were issued as far back as the early part of the sixteenth century, but these coins are usually found in such poor state of preservation that an accurate description and attribution is almost impossible. Counterfeits and modern copies of some of these coins exist.

Most of the copper coins listed below, issued prior to the reign of Louis I, were badly struck from crude dies upon thick, irregular flans considerably smaller than the dies, hence the device is seldom found complete or well centered. All of the coins are uncommon in fine state of preservation.

DAMAO.

Peter II, 1667-1716.

183. Bazaruco, 1678-1700. Obv., shield of arms of Portugal dividing D — O (DAMAO). Rev., cross of Jerusalem, date in angles. Rare.
 184. Atia (15 reis), 1700-04. Similar, but larger (cir. 23mm.). Very rare.

Maria II, 1828-1853.



No. 186.

185. 15 reis, 1843. Obv., crowned shield of arms between crossed branches, date below. Rev., 15 R | D within wreath. Rare.
 186. 30 reis, 1840. Obv., similar. Rev., 30 | R in wreath. Rare.
 187. 60 reis, 1840. Similar, 60 | R. Rare.

Peter V, 1853-1861.

188. 15 reis, 1854. Type of preceding. Rare.
 189. 30 reis, 1854. Similar. Rare.

DIU.

John V, 1706-1750.

190. Half atia (7½ reis), 1748-50. Obv., shield of arms (a rude imitation of the arms of Portugal) divides D — O (DIO). Rev., cross of Jerusalem, date in angles, (cir. 20 to 21mm.). Rare.



No. 191.

191. Atia (15 reis), 1748-50. Similar, but larger, (cir. 23 to 24mm.). Rare.

192. 5 bazarucos, 1745-48. Similar. Lead (or "tutenag"). Cir. 21mm.
 193. 10 bazarucos, 1748-50. Similar, but larger, (cir. 23mm.). Lead.
 194. 20 bazarucos, 1748-50. Similar (34 to 35mm.). Lead.

Joseph I, 1750-1777.

195. Half atia, 1767-68. Type of preceding reign. Rare.

**No. 196.**

196. Atia, 1767-68. Similar.
 197. 5 bazarucos, 1765-77. Similar. Lead. Rare.
 198. 10 bazarucos, 1765-77. Similar. Lead.

**No. 199.**

199. 20 bazarucos, 1765-77. Similar. Lead.

Maria I, 1786-1807.

200. Half atia, 1787-99. Type of preceding.
 201. Atia, 1787-99. Similar.
 202. 5 bazarucos, 1799-1800. Similar. Lead.
 203. 10 bazarucos, 1799-1800. Similar. Lead.
 204. 20 bazarucos, 1799-1800. Similar. Lead.

Peter IV, 1826-1828.**No. 205.**

205. 5 bazarucos, 1827-28. Type similar to preceding. Lead.
 206. 10 bazarucos, 1827-28. Similar. Lead.
 207. 20 bazarucos, 1827-28. Similar. Lead.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

208. Atia, 1851. Obv., ATIA — DE DIO, ornate shield of arms, crowned, date below. Rev., cross of Jerusalem. Very rare.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY (Continued).

Corn Exchange Bank.

(Opened Jan. 1, 1853, on Pearl St. Circulation \$242,388 in 1862.)

- 246. \$1. C., farmer seated between sheaves, sailor reclining against coil of rope. R., ONE on a strip of lathe-work, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
- 247. \$2. C., title of bank, State arms below. R., 2 on two strips of lathe-work, 2 above. L., farmer seated between sheaves, sailor reclining against coil of rope, 2 above. Apr. 15, 1862.
- 248. \$3. C., farmer seated between sheaves, sailor reclining against coil of rope. R., 3 on three strips of lathe-work, State arms and THREE above. L., 3 above. Apr. 15, 1864.
- 249. \$5. C., female with liberty cap, eagle above. R., 5 on five strips of lathework. L., State arms, FIVE above.
- 250. \$10. C., female and eagle. R., State arms, 10 above. L., TEN on one strip of lathework, 10 above.
- 251. \$10. C., farmer seated between sheaves, sailor reclining against coil of rope. R., State arms, 10 above. L., TEN on one strip of lathework, 10 above.
- 252. \$50. C., title of bank, male portrait below. R., three females standing before female seated, with rod, cap and book, 50 above. L., 50 on three strips of lathework, State arms above.
- 253. \$100. C., title of bank, three females standing, one seated with cap and book below. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., C on four strips of lathework, State arms above.

Cornice (J. S.) and Howard's Bank, 27 Wall Street.

Corning (Jasper) and Sons' Bank, 68 Wall Street.

Darling (S. E.) and Company's Bank. (Opened 1860 at 6 Pine Street.)

Davega's (Isaac) Bank, 70 Liberty Street.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Bank.

(Incorporated Nov. 19, 1824. Capital \$600,000. Banking privilege expired Nov. 19, 1844. Notes were redeemed at par.)

- 254. \$1. Have no description.
- 255. \$3. C., female seated holding a key; Neptune on right, ship on left; THREE at right, 3 at left. R. and L., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. Oct. 5, 1833.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. (Incorporated April 12, 1848.)

Dennistoun and Company's Bank.

Dennistoun, Wood and Company's Bank, 33 Wall Street.

De Rahm and Company's Bank, 44 Exchange Place.

Dixon's (Thomas) Bank, 49 William Street.**Dodd's Express.**

256. 5c. Have no description.
 257. 10c. Globe. Back green. Nov. 1, 1862.

Drydock Bank. (Closed 1837.)

Drydock Savings Institution. (Incorporated April 12, 1848.)

Duncan, Sherman and Company's Bank.

Eagle Bank. (Opened April 5, 1839. Capital \$100,000.)

East River Bank.

(Opened Sept. 8, 1852 at 60 Third Avenue. Circulation \$106,824.00 in 1862.)

258. \$1. C., street view in New York, a building on each side in process of erection. R., sailor holding a quadrant and leaning on a capstan, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
 259. \$1. C., farmer and child at lunch, boy playing with dog, etc. R., portrait of a girl, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
 260. \$1. Similar to No. 259, excepting sailor at capstan at R.
 261. \$2. C., train stopping at a depot. R., State arms, 2 above, TWO below. L., three-quarter length of a female trimming a hat, TWO above.
 262. \$3. C., half-length figures of the three inventors of printing, books, cases and press. R., III, 3 above, State arms below. L., 3, female portrait below.
 263. \$3. Similar to No. 262, excepting figure of a girl shading her eyes on left lower corner.
 264. \$5. C., a view in a shipyard. R., State arms, V above and below. L., FIVE, 5 above.
 265. \$5. C., two females seated on the ground; sickle, spinning-wheel, and distant cattle and buildings. R., State arms, V above and below. L., FIVE, 5 above.
 266. \$10. C., State arms. R., scene in a blacksmith's shop, a man examining a horse's hoof and another blowing the fire, X below. L., "City of New York" on a scroll, portrait of a bull-dog below, TEN above.
 267. \$20. C., State arms. R., a Hudson river steamboat, dock, track and cars on the right, XX below. L., a sailor seated holding a quadrant on his knee, vessels in distance, 20 above.
 268. \$50. C., steamship under way, city in the distance on the left, portrait of Franklin on the right. R., half-length figure of a female, 50 above, L below. L., State arms, 50 above.
 269. \$100. C., State arms. R., arm in an oval, 100 above. L., sailor seated holding a quadrant; bales, etc., ship in distance; C below.

East River Bank of the City of New York. (Articles filed in 1838.)

East River Savings Institution.**Eighth Avenue Bank.**

(Opened Sept. 1, 1853. Capital, \$100,000. Failed in Nov., 1854. Notes redeemed at par.)

270. \$1. Have no description.
 271. \$2. Have no description.
 272. \$3. Have no description.
 273. \$5. Have no description.
 274. \$10. Have no description.
 275. \$20. Have no description.

Eighth Avenue Railroad Company.**Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.** (Incorporated April 10, 1850.)**Empire Bank.**

276. \$1. C., view of ships, 1 each side. R., 1. L., Lafayette standing; cannon and allegorical figures; pedestal containing the words "Washington, Lafayette, York Town, 1781," 1 below. July 20, 1852.

Empire City Bank.

(Opened Jan. 1, 1852. Capital, \$500,000. Notes redeemed at the North River Bank at 62%.)

277. \$1. C., steamship, small vessel in distance. R., bust of E. K. Collins, ONE above. L., ONE, 1 above, State arms below.
 278. \$2. C., steamship, city in distance. R., bust of Mr. Fox, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
 279. \$3. C., Public Hall. R., bust of an old man, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
 280. \$5. C., City Hall. R., male bust, V above, FIVE below. L., State arms, FIVE above, FIVE DOLLARS below.
 281. \$10. C., Public Building, flag, etc. R., bust of Philip Hone, TEN above. L., State arms, X above, TEN below.
 282. \$20. C., poised eagle. R., 20 above. L., State arms, XX above.
 283. \$50. C., title of bank. R., State arms, L above. L., sailor seated, vessels, bales of merchandise, etc., 50 above.
 284. \$100. C., steamship "Franklin," city in distance. R., bust of C. W. Lawrence, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above.

Empire Company. (Incorporated in 1848. Capital, \$20,000.)

285. \$1. C., two men, tent, tree, etc., in background, 1 each side. R. and L., ONE across.
 286. \$2. Similar to No. 285, except denomination.
 287. \$5. Similar to No. 285, except denomination.
 288. \$20. C., State arms, 20 each side, eagle below. R. and L., ornamental designs. Stamped in red "DIVIDEND 1849 PAID." Sept. 19, 1849.
 289. \$20. Similar to No. 285, except denomination.

Erie Railway.

Erie and New York City Railroad Company (Incorporated March 15, 1852).

Exchange Bank (of Jacob Barker, 29 Wall Street).

**No. 295.**

290. 4c. C., FOUR 4 CENTS across. R., FOUR CENTS across. L., IV. Note reads: "This Ticket will be received for FOUR CENTS in all payments or deposits at the EXCHANGE BANK, No. 29 Wall St., New York, 1st Sept. 1815." No. 4859. Ser. B.

291. \$2. C., female seated, II at right, 2 at left, II below. R., TWO DOLLS. on 2 across. L., TWO on 2. Dec. 1, 1818.
292. \$2. C., female seated leaning against bales, ships in background, 2 each side, 2 below. R., 2. L., TWO.
293. \$3. C., similar to No. 292. R., 3. L., THREE.
294. \$5. C., female seated, pointing to yacht; bales and barrels; V at right, 5 at left. R., FIVE across. L., V FIVE V across. Jan. 1, 1819.
295. \$5. C., ship sailing, lighthouse in distance, 5 each side. R., V PEACE V across. L., COMMERCE across.
296. \$10. C., female seated, X at right, 10 at left, X below. R., X TEN X across. L., TEN. Note No. 1. Ser. E.
297. \$50. C., female seated pointing to a yacht, L at right, 50 at left, L below. R., FIFTY. L., L FIFTY L across.

Farmers Bank.

(Opened in 1801. Senator Smith, of Maryland, mentioned this Bank in a speech in the United States Senate, February 16, 1811.)

Farmers Loan and Trust Company (Incorporated 1822).

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

298. \$1. Have no description.
299. \$2. Have no description.

Ferguson (F. H.), Grain (C. F.) and Smith's (R. C.) Bank, William Street and Exchange Place.

Fisk & Hatch's Bank (Opened 1862 at 38 Wall St.).

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Company.

300. 25c. C., City Hall. R., Liberty standing.

Foster's (Amasa S.) Bank, 267 Pearl Street.

Franklin Bank (Incorporated April 21, 1818. Capital \$500,000.00. Failed 1830).

301. \$1. C., head of Franklin, ONE at right, 1 at left. R. and L., ONE across. Jan. 6, 1819.
302. \$2. C., bust of Franklin, II at right, 2 at left. R. and L., TWO across. July 13, 1818.
303. \$3. C., head of Franklin on shield; eagle, cornucopia, cannon, etc.; III at right, 3 at left. R. and L., THREE across. July 13, 1818.



No. 304.

304. \$5. C., bust of Franklin, books, lightning, etc., 5 each side. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., FIVE. Jan. 1, 1822.

305. \$5. C., Minerva standing holding a shield containing bust of Franklin, V at right, 5 at left. R. and L., FIVE. Nov. 25, 1823.
306. \$50. C., cherub painting stars on U. S. flag covering globe, distant ship, L at right, 50 at left. R. and L., FIFTY.
307. \$500. C., view of U. S. gunboat and distant lighthouse, 500 each side, bust of Franklin below. R. and L., FIVE HUNDRED across, 500 above and below.
308. \$1000. Similar to No. 307, except denomination.

Franklin Manufacturing Company (Failed 1825).

Franklin Savings Bank (Opened 1860).

Fulton Bank of the City of New York.

(Incorporated April 1, 1824. Capital \$500,000. Circulation \$189,262 in 1862.)

309. \$1. C., 1, portrait of Lafayette below. R., ONE, steamboat above, portrait of Fulton below. L., statue of a general on horseback, 1 below. Jan. 1, 1835.
310. \$1. C., mechanic seated on a boiler on right of a bust of Fulton; wheel, screw and distant train and steamship, 1 each side. R., a sailor holding a telescope, ONE above and below. L., a steamboat, inscription above and below.
311. \$2. C., bust of Fulton, mechanic seated on a boiler at right, train and steamship in distance, 2 at left. R., a female seated holding sheaf and sickle, 2 on shield above, TWO below. L., a steamboat, inscription above and below.
312. \$3. C., bust of Fulton, mechanic seated on a boiler on right, train and steamship in background. R., a steamboat, 3 above. L., male portrait, State arms above, THREE below.
313. \$3. Have no description.
314. \$5. C., title of bank, 5 at right, Laocoon and sons being strangled by serpents at left, head of Napoleon Bonaparte below. R., portrait of Fulton. L., steamboat. Feb. 4, 1831.
315. \$5. C., similar to No. 312. R., half-length of female holding a trident in a frame, 5 above and below. L., steamboat.
316. \$10. C., similar to No. 312. R., a farmer's boy gathering corn, X above. L., a steamboat, inscription above and below.
317. \$10. Have no description.
318. \$20. Have no description.
319. \$50. C., 50 on scroll work. R., bust of Fulton, mechanic seated on boiler at right, cars and steamboat in distance, 50 below. L., a steamboat.
320. \$100. C., title of bank, 100 at left. R., bust of Fulton, mechanic seated on boiler on right, cars and steamboat in distance, 100 on scrolls above. L., steamboat in an oval.

Gallatin Bank (Incorporated 1831).

Gelpke, Keutgen and Reichelt's Bank (Closed 1861).

Gerdt's (Henry D.), Broker, 240 Greenwich Street.

321. 10c. C., 10 in green. R., eagle with U. S. flag, 10 above. L., girl with corn, load of hay drawn by three horses above. Green and black print. Nov. 1862.

German Savings Bank (Opened in 1860).

Gibbs (G. C. and M.) Bank, Broadway and Fulton Sts.

Gillman, Son and Company's Bank (Opened in 1860).

Globe Bank.

322. \$2. C., Neptune seated, 2 at right. R., portrait of girl, corn and wheat above and below. L., 2. April 17, 1840.

- 323. \$3. C., similar to No. 322, 3 at right. R., 3, ears of corn and wheat above and below. L., 3. April 16, 1840.
- 324. \$3. C., Indian seated on a rock, two horses in distance at right, dog at left, 3 each side. R., THREE across. L., three cherubs.
- 325. \$5. C., wharf scene, ships at anchor, rowboat and storehouses, 5 at right. R., FIVE, ears of corn and wheat above and below. L., Indian seated on rock and dog at his side. April 17, 1840.
- 326. \$10. C., similar to No. 325, X at left. R., medallion head, 10 above and below. L., female standing representing the arts.
- 327. \$50. Have no description.
- 328. \$100. Have no description.
- 329. \$500. C., female floating in clouds holding cornucopia, D at each side. R., 500 across. April 22, 1840.
- 330. \$1000. Have no description.

Grant and Barton's Bank, 62 Wall Street.

Greenleaf (A. W.) and Co.'s Bank (Opened in 1862 at 44 Exchange Place).

Greenwich Bank.

(Incorporated April 17, 1830. Capital \$200,000. Circulation \$126,437 in 1862.)

- 331. \$1. C., an angel flying in clouds holding sword, scales and figure 1, 1 each side. R., Mercury holding wand and cornucopia, ONE above and below. L., State arms, ONE above and below.
- 332. \$2. C., a ship carpenter at work, ship on the ways and distant city and shipping. R., two cherubs in an ornamental figure 2, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
- 333. \$3. C., spread eagle on a rock in the sea, 3 each side. R., statue of a man. L., female standing holding cornucopia. Jan. 27, 1841.
- 334. \$3. C., three females seated, wand, shield, distaff, sickle, sheaf and distant ship and cars. R., three cherubs sporting around a figure 3, THREE above and below. L., State arms, 3 above.
- 335. \$5. C., Justice seated, left arm resting on a pedestal, a lion with one foot on a key, steamship in distance, State arms on left, FIVE on right. R., FIVE DOLLARS, FIVE above and below. L., female standing with hand on an anchor, FIVE above.
- 336. \$5. Have no description.
- 337. \$10. C., Indian seated on left of a shield surmounted by an eagle, man seated on right, State arms at left, TEN at right. R., male portrait, X above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below.
- 338. \$20. C., Justice seated on left of a shield surmounted by an eagle, Goddess of Liberty on right, 20 each side. R., ship, 20 above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 339. \$50. C., female resting her arm on a frame with an anchor on it, ship on the left, eagle below. R., male portrait, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 340. \$50. C., female seated leaning on a shield, ship in distance, 50 each side. R., male portrait, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 341. \$100. C., female seated with arm around a column, vessel on left, sheaf and rake on right, 100 each side. R., 100, male portrait above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Greenwich Exchange Bank.

Greenwich Savings Bank (Incorporated April 24, 1833).

Grocers Bank.

(Opened Aug. 1, 1851, at 59 Barclay St. Circulation \$38,469 in 1862.)

- 342. \$1. C., State arms. R., view of market buildings, etc., 1 below. L., female seated leaning arm on a figure 1, ONE above.

343. \$2. C., female seated on left of a figure 2, Justice standing on right, State arms at left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., female seated on a barrel, her arm resting on a bale, 2 above.
344. \$3. C., title of bank, State arms at right. R., female seated leaning her arm on a bale; barrel, cornucopia, etc., canal and ship in distance, 3 below. L., blacksmith, sailor, and farmer grouped around a figure 3, 3 above, THREE below.
345. \$5. C., sailor seated leaning against a bale, two barrels, and compass, vessels in distance, State arms at left. R., five females grouped around a figure 5, 5 above. L., two females, sailor, farmer and mechanic grouped around a letter V, FIVE above.
346. \$10. C., female seated on a safe holding quadrant and wand; female seated with cornucopia and sheaf on left, ships in distance, 10 at left. R., 10, TEN above. L., sailor erect, hand resting on a capstan, State arms above.
347. \$20. C., female with a rake seated between figures 2 and 0, State arms at left. R., front view of a ship, XX above. L., Mercury seated between figures 2 and 0, 20 above.
348. \$50. C., view in New York bay, vessels and rowboat, city in distance. R., male portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
349. \$100. C., three females seated in a group, sickle, quadrant, wand, etc., 100 at left. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., State arms, boxes and bales above, train below.

Gwynne and Day's Bank, 12 Wall Street.

Hallett and Company's Bank.

Hallett (Samuel) and Company's Bank, 58 Beaver Street.

Halsted and Gilman's Bank (Closed in 1860).

Hanover Bank.

(Opened April 2, 1851. Circulation \$117,344 in 1862. Changed to Hanover National Bank.)

350. \$1. C., a ship under full sail going to the left, ship in distance, 1 at right. R., female portrait, two sea horses below, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above.
351. \$2. C., shield with 2 on it, female seated on left, eagle on the right, 2 at left. R., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., Indian princess erect with spear and bow, State arms above.
352. \$3. C., eagle on a shield, angel on left, cherub on right. R., female seated holding a rake and leaning on a cornucopia, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
353. \$5. C., female seated holding a staff and cap and leaning arm on a shield, portrait of Washington on the right. R., sailor erect with hand resting on a capstan, two barrels on left, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.
354. \$10. C., female and eagle holding a shield and flying in the clouds, 10 at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 10 above, TEN below. L., female holding a wand and seated on a barrel and leaning her arm on a bale, State arms below.
355. \$20. C., shield and male bust, female holding a wreath on left, female on the right; sheaf, bales, etc., State arms at left. R., portrait of Jefferson, 20 above. L., Mercury seated between figures 2 and 0, 20 above.
356. \$50. C., female seated, arm resting on a shield, safe, cornucopia and sheaf on right, steamship and train in distance, State arms at left. R., female seated, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., Indian seated on left, sailor on right of a shield, 50 above and below.
357. \$100. C., Justice seated on left on an oval picture of a city, cherub on right, State arms at left. R., ship, 100 above. L., female seated leaning on a shield, staff and cap, etc., 100 above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Counterfeiting in Colonial Days.

One would hardly expect to find records of counterfeiting in William Penn's Quaker colony of Pennsylvania, but in the minutes of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia the 24th day of the 8th month, 1683, Penn "informed ye Board, that if was convenient Warrant should be sent from this Board to apprehend some persons upon suspicion of putting away bad Money." A warrant was issued for Charles Pickering and Samuel Buckley, and they were accused "in Quining of Spanish Bitts and Boston money, to the Great Damage and abuse of ye Subjects thereof." They confessed and John Rush was accused of spending half his time in making of Bitts. On the 26th true bills were found against Pickering for having committed "a Heynous and Greivous Crime." Pennypacker, in his Pennsylvania Colonial Cases, says that Pickering's offence was merely an unauthorized attempt to supply the colony with change of an intrinsic value equal to the Spanish coin and the New England shilling. Pickering was a lawyer and apparently suffered no social ostracism.

While the old warning "To Counterfeit is Death" is remembered by many, the early Rhode Islanders evidently varied the punishment, for we read in the Pennsylvania Gazette for 22nd of 3rd month, 1729: "We hear from Newport on Rhode Island, that last Week a Man stood there in the Pillory, and had his Ears cut, for being accessory to, and assuming to print a great Sum of Counterfeit Bills of that Colony." Evidently the threat of death, or that gentle (?) punishment of having one's ears cut, did not deter the evil inclined from making money more easily than others. On July 9, 1730 the following appeared in the same journal: "Yesterday one Field was apprehended and committed to Prison here, being pursued by a Hue and Cry from the lower Counties. He is charged with uttering Counterfeit Dollars, and some Spanish Money. Several Pieces of different Sorts were found in his Pockets, made of base Metal, and above 100 Dollars in his Portmantle, of very ordinary Workmanship." On November 12, 1730, the readers were advised that "Zecariah Field was tried for Counterfeiting Lyon Dollars, and found Guilty of Misprison of Treason; sentenced to forfeit all his goods and chattels &c. and to be imprisoned during Life." Thus we see the difference between the early Quaker and New Englander in meeting out punishment.

It was natural that the early colonists should have felt the scarcity of small currency and with the limited supply of paper money the inhabitants had to be continually on their guard that what they did receive was genuine and of face value.

Joseph Watt (of the Jersies) was punished on January 10, 1733, for counterfeiting, and from the following account in the Gazette they found sufficient evidence of his wrongdoing. It speaks well for the early Philadelphians that they did not fling snowballs or other things at him.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11.
Yesterday, being Market Day, Watt who was concern'd in the Counterfeit Money, as mentioned in one of our late Papers, receiv'd part of his Punishment, being whipt, pilloried and cropt. He behaved so as to touch the Compassion of the Mob, and they did not fling at him (as was expected) neither Snow-balls nor any Thing else. We hear that Grindal, the Importer of the Bills, and chief Person concern'd, was taken in the Jersies, but afterwards made his Escape. In his Pocket-Book was found the Account of Charge, so much to the Printer, so much for engraving the Plates, so much for Paper, &c.

Watt was afterward imprisoned, for on July 5th, 1733, the readers of the same journal were advised of his escape therefrom.

The following June other fraudulent Jersey bills were discovered, as is shown by the following notice which appeared:

"Burlington, June 19, 1734.

"THIS is to give Public Notice, that some fraudulent Jersey Bills have been lately uttered at Burlington, and to caution all Persons that they be not imposed upon by them. They may be plainly distinguished from the true ones by these Marks; viz. The Coat of Arms, and the first Word, This, are stamped with red ink, whereas in the true Bills they are done with black Ink. The frauds are much soiled, and pasted on the Back, and the Signers Names supposed to be artfully taken from some small Bill, and pasted to the Fraud; and several other small Patches artfully pasted, to make them look like the true ones."

Let us hope none of these are in the important collections of today.

The twenty-shilling bills of Pennsylvania, dated April 10, 1731, were discovered to have been counterfeited, as a notice by Andrew Hamilton of August 8, 1734, signifies:—

"There being lately discovered a counterfeit Twenty Shilling Bill of the likeness of the Bills of Credit of the Province of Pennsylvania of the same Denomination, Dated the Tenth Day of April, 1731. All Persons are desired to be careful lest they be imposed upon by the said false Bills. They are to be known only by the Difference in the Signers Names, the Paper of the false Bills is thinner, and the Ink with which they are printed, is paler than in the true Bills".

August 5, 1734.

A. HAMILTON.

Three months later irregular New Castle bills were likewise being passed upon the unsuspecting public, and the following notice appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette of November 21, 1734:

"Yesterday several Counterfeit 20s. New-Castle Bills were discovered which had been passed at the Fair, and People recollecting from whom they had taken them, the Utterer was immediately pursued and taken near Chester; and being brought to Town and examined, he has made an ample Confession, and discovered his Confederates. 'Tis said there was five thousand and Pound of it imported. The most evident Marks to distinguish them from the true ones, are, That in the Counterfeits the Word (Indented) in the first Line, stands too high in the Line; and towards the Bottom the Words (of this) are put too close together, thus, (ofthis) and all the Lines are more uneven than in the true Bills."

On December 5, 1734 further particulars of the New Castle and Pennsylvania notes were given the public in this notice: (See opposite page.)

As there were few printers in the colonies during the first part of the eighteenth century, it seems evident these fraudulent notes must have been printed abroad. On June 23, 1737, appeared the following notice of Andrew Hamilton in the Pennsylvania Gazette: (See opposite page.)

In May of the following year the General Loan Office in Philadelphia thought fit to issue the following warning: (See Page 362.)

While most of our early silversmiths were clever craftsmen, few were ever accused of counterfeiting the coins of the colonies. A Rhode Island artisan, Samuel Casey, was, however, so accused, tried and convicted in 1770. Samuel Casey was admitted a Freeman of Exeter, R. I., April 3, 1745, and probably learned the trade of silversmith in Newport, where many of that craft were established. In the deed for property which he bought in Kingstown, he is described as "Samuel Casey, Junr. of Exeter—Silver-smith. On July 11, 1770, he appeared before the Justices of Peace at Newport charged with *money-making*, as the record states. From the evidence submitted he secured the dies from Azariah Phillips, of Smithfield, in Providence. Other accomplices were his nephew, Gideon Casey; Noah Colton, William Corning and Thomas Clarke. Casey admitted the stamping of three hundred Spanish milled dollars and forty half johannes, but denied that he

Philadelphia, December 5.

It was a Mistake in our last that Conway and Sherwin, two Persons concerned in Counterfeiting the Money, were in New-Castle Goal; we are since informed they were in Salem Goal in the Jerseys; but are now admitted to Bail.

The Money was found hid in an Island in the Middle of a great Marsh. There are Twenty Shilling and Ten Shilling Bills of New-Castle; and Twenty and Fifteen Shilling Bills of this Province: Tho' tis said that but few of our Bills are uttered. 'Tis reported that they have passed in all near 700l. The Counterfeit 20s. of New-Castle may be distinguished from the true ones by the Marks described in our last: The 10s. of the same Currency may be known in general by the Paleness of the Print, and particularly by this, that in the Word **TEN SHILLINGS** in the Body of the Bill, the first S of **SHILLINGS** stands much *too low* in the Line, thus **SHILLINGS**. The 20s. of *Pennsylvania* Currency may be known by the G in the Word **SHILLINGS** on the Top of the Bill, being too high for the rest of the Letters, thus.

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

Philadelphia, ff.

June 15. 1737.

On the 12th Instant was apprehended here an *Irishman* who was just come to this City from *New-England*, where he says he arrived from *Ireland* in *August* last, and there were found upon him Eight counterfeit Bills made in Imitation of the *Five Shilling* Bills of Credit of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, printed in the Year 1729, and signed with the Names of **JOHN PARRY, ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, EDWARD HORNE, and THOMAS TRESSE**, or by three of Them. The Counterfeits are to be distinguished by these Marks, viz.

The Words *Five SHILLINGS* on the Top are printed in a larger and bolder Character.

The Capital S in **PENNSYLVANIA** is shorter and its Top lower than the Letters near it.

The F in the Word *Five* on the Top stands over the I in the Word **THIS** below it. In the true Bills it stands over the H of the same Word.

The Italic Capital Y in the Word *Year* is curl'd like this Y. (In the true Bills it is plain like this Y.)

And the Signers Names are very ill done.

Whoever will discover the Person or Persons who counterfeited the said Bills, or the Signers Names to the said Bills; or the Person or Persons who imported the said Counterfeit Bills from *Ireland*, where it is supposed they were printed, so that the Offenders may be apprehended and convicted, shall have a Reward of *Fifty Pounds* current Money of *Pennsylvania*.

A HAMILTON.

or Gideon had circulated any of the spurious coins. On October 11, 1770, he was tried, convicted, imprisoned and sentenced to be hanged, but on November 3 a black-faced mob, supposedly his friends, broke into "his

WHEREAS Information hath been given to the Trustees of the General Loan-Office, of the Province of Pennsylvania; That a considerable Number of Counterfeit Bills, made in Imitation of the Bills of Credit of the said Province of the Denomination of Five Shillings, dated in the Year 1729, and Signed ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, JOHN PARRY and EDWARD HORNE; have been uttered and past as genuine and true Bills, as well in the Province of New-Jersey as in this Province; and being further inform'd, that an Irish Man, pretending to be a Pedlar, hath uttered several of the said Bills about Crosswicks in Burlington County, in Payment for Buckskins and other Things: These are to request all Magistrates and others His Majesty's liege Subjects, to be aiding and assisting in the apprehending the Person or Persons who have uttered the said Counterfeit Bills; hereby further promising to any Person, who shall apprehend the said Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be delivered to some Magistrate of the City or County of Philadelphia, the Sum of Ten Pounds as a Reward, besides his Costs and Charges.

JER. LANGHORNE.
A. HAMILTON,

Philad. May 4. 1738.

Majesty's Goal." liberated Casey and his accomplices, who made good their escape, and if ever apprehended the records do not so state.* That Casey should have resorted to such practices seems a pity, for he was an excellent silversmith and several specimens of his handwork are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; the Newport Historical Society and other noted collections. It is surprising that a craftsman who could have fashioned such artistic pieces of silverware would have so fallen in his ways as to make counterfeit coins.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

*Rhode Island Historical Society Collections, Vol. XXI, No. 1, Jan'y 1928.

PRICES AT MEHL'S AUCTION SALE, APRIL 9, 1929.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Alex. J. Rosborough collection on April 9 last by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas:

1794	Silver dollar. Almost fine	\$135.00
1838	Silver dollar. Proof	230.00
1846	U. S. half dollar. Fine	10.50
1873	U. S. half dollar, CC mint. Fine	11.00
1861	Confederate restrike half dollar. Uncirculated	22.50
1853	Quarter dollar, without rays. Very good	12.25
1852	O mint quarter dollar. Extremely fine	6.30
1856	S mint quarter dollar. Fine	10.50
1870	CC mint quarter dollar. Good	8.40
1873	CC mint quarter dollar. Good	11.00
1877	Nickel three cents. Proof	5.25
1848	California \$2.50 gold. Extremely fine	63.00
1849	Moffatt & Co. \$5.00 gold. Very fine	15.75

1849	\$5 gold, Norris, Griegg & Norris. Very fine	57.50
1852	\$50 gold, U. S. Assay. Very good	150.00
	\$10 Miners' Bank. Very fine	250.00
1852	\$50 gold, Augustus Humbert. Very good	145.00
1860	\$20 gold, Pike's Peak. Very fine	755.00
1860	\$10 gold, Pike's Peak. About fine	45.00
1834	\$5 gold, Carolina. Fine to very fine	38.00
	\$2.50 gold, Carolina. Very fine	75.00
	\$1 gold, Carolina. Uncirculated	17.25
1849	\$10 gold, Oregon. Very fine for coin	1550.00
1915	Complete set of Panama-Pacific coins. Unc.	510.00
1798	U. S. \$2.50 gold. Fine	45.00
1904	Lewis and Clark gold dollar. Uncirculated	10.00
	Athens, B. C. 500, hemidrachm. Good	10.50
	Carthage, B. C. 410-310, tetradrachm	32.00
	Croton, B. C. 540-480, tetradrachm. Very fine	13.25
	Galatia, Amytas, B. C. 36-25, broad tetradrachm. Very fine	10.00
	Macedonia, B. C. 359-336, tetradrachm. Very fine	12.50
	Messana, B. C. 480-461, tetradrachm. Ex. fine	15.75
	Rhodes, B. C. 400-300, tetradrachm. Fine to very fine	18.10
	Rhodes, Alexander III, tetradrachm. Ex. fine	15.00
	Sybaris, sixth century B. C., broad stater. Very fine	14.00
	Syracuse, B. C. 317-310, tetradrachm. Fine	21.00
	Syracuse, tetradrachm of Philistis. Very fine	27.50
	Terina, B. C. 320, hemidrachm. Fine	18.25
	Claudius, 41-54, first bronze. Fine to very fine	10.00
	Domitian, first bronze. Very fine	14.25
	Carthage, about 240 B. C., electrum stater. Very good	18.00
	Rome, Claudius, aureus. Very fine	25.00
	Domitian, aureus, 81-96 A. D. Very good	16.00
	Hadrian, aureus. Fine	15.00
	Titus, 79-81 A. D., aureus. Fine	42.00
	Ancient Greek gold, quarter stater of Syracuse. Fine	14.00
	China, silver dollar of Yuan Shai Ki. Uncirculated	12.50
1601	England, Elizabeth, crown. Very good to fine	18.50
1648	England, Pontefract Castle shilling. Fine	42.50
1648	England, Pontefract Castle shilling, diamond-shaped	29.50
1658	Cromwell, crown. Fine	21.50
1658	Cromwell, half crown. Practically uncirculated	13.25
1817	George III, pattern crown, by Wyon. Proof	17.50
1812	Guadeloupe, 9 livres, Wood No. 50. About fine	12.50
1813	Mexico, Morelos, 8-real piece. Very fine	10.00
1688	Scotland, pattern 60-shilling piece. Proof	36.00
1796	Gold Coast, 1 ackey. Fine	16.00
1848	Switzerland, 10 francs. Very fine	10.50
	Abyssinia, gold 20 francs, Menelik. Proof	32.00
1908	Austria, gold 100 krona. Proof	31.75
1844	Bogota, New Granada, 16 pesos. Fine	20.00
1650	Commonwealth, 5 shillings or gold crown. Ex. fine	13.25
1662	Broad, by Thomas Simon. About fine	26.00
1701	William III, 5 guineas. About uncirculated	45.00
1831	George IV, two pounds, pattern. Proof	36.00
1824	Portugal, John VI, half dobra. Extremely fine	12.00
1915	\$50 gold, Panama-Pacific, round. Perfect	275.00

Total amount realized, \$14,908.25.

The United States embargo on gold from Mexico does not apply to coin carried by tourists intended for the expenses of the trip, it was announced by American customs officers at San Antonio, Texas. The office has received instructions to be on the watch for Mexicans seeking to smuggle large sums in gold across the border, and the officers have construed the embargo to apply only to gold which might have been seized from Mexican banks by rebels.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

AS TO COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Collectors who have given attention to the commemorative coins issued in late years in Central Europe cannot have failed to note that several of them have been struck to commemorate anniversaries of the birth or death of individuals who rose to prominence in some field of human endeavor. Others have been struck to commemorate anniversaries of historic events, of which that part of the world is so rich.

But it is the difference in the attitude of these Central European Governments in this respect, as compared with our own Government, that we call attention. It has been the policy of the United States to confine commemorative issues to the celebration of events in our own history and to decline

to authorize special coins for persons or individual endeavor. For several years the commemorative half dollars were confined strictly to historical anniversaries. The first attempt to depart from this custom was made some three or four years ago when a bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the coinage of a half dollar for Stephen Foster, author of several old-time Southern melodies that have delighted millions in their rendition. This was followed by bills authorizing half dollars for Uncle Joe Cannon, for many years a Representative in Congress from Illinois and for several years Speaker of the House of Representatives, and for Colonel Lindbergh in honor of his flight across the Atlantic. It was at this point that the Secretary of the Treasury announced that his department would not approve designs for coins commemorating events in the careers of individuals. In the case of Colonel Lindbergh a compromise was effected and a medal was authorized by Congress.

It may be that this difference in the attitude of Central Europe compared with that of the United States is due to the fact that the foreign commemorative coins are issued strictly on their merits and are not money-making propositions. We are not informed as to the conditions under which they are struck, but believe they are strictly Government issues and possibly circulate side by side with the other coins of the countries. However that may be, it does seem that the ruling of our Treasury Department is wise and that as we go along sufficient historical events can be found for this kind of commemoration to provide as many issues of coins as the public cares to absorb, even if they are most popular with collectors and have done much to foster an interest in coin collecting in this country.

Once the door is open for personal or individual commemorative coins, Congress and the Treasury Department would probably be deluged with such requests, which would make it necessary to draw the line somewhere and might possibly result in abolishing all commemorative issues.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The June, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "The Mark Penny"; "The Coins of Republican Rome"; "Scientific Coin Cleaning"; "A Plea for the Mint Mark and Die Variety Collector." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of four applicants for membership. In the editor's "Numismatic Tabloids" he prints portions of a letter from George W. Rice (since deceased), in which Mr. Rice says: "In the fall of 1860 Mr. Marshall disposed of my father's first collection of coins. I have Mr. Marshall's catalog showing a half dollar of 1804. My father has it checked and always claimed he had the coin and Mr. Marshall said it was genuine." Another of the editor's tabloids says: "A reference to our advertising columns shows that Mr. Thomas L. Elder has removed to New York City" (from Pittsburgh). B. Max Mehl advertises that he wants silver dollars of 1798, '99 and 1800, in lots of 5 to 20 preferred, and half cents in lots of 50 or more. S. H. and H. Chapman advertise the sale of the collection of coins of R. R. Barker, Newport, R. I., on July 7 and 8.

NEW PAPER CURRENCY DUE NEXT MONTH.

The new small-size paper currency which is expected to be ready by July 1 will not be issued in denominations larger than \$20 for the present, said J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, in a recent radio address.

"With the present outstanding paper circulation of about five billion dollars, for which there must eventually be substituted a like amount of new currency in the reduced size," he said, "it will be realized that the Treasury has a gigantic task to perform."

He explained that for a time both sizes of currency will be in use until the larger paper money is retired.

Referring to the amount of currency printed by the Treasury, he said the notes printed annually, if laid on top of each other, would make 555 stacks, each as high as the Washington Monument, and that the Government will save enough paper annually to cover 1000 acres.

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

Following are some new or recent issues of coins that have not heretofore been illustrated in these pages:



No. 1.

1—Commemorative two-schilling of Austria, 1929, for Dr. Theodor Billroth. Silver. Size of illustration.

Albert Christian Theodor Billroth, a famous Viennese surgeon, was born on April 26, 1829, at Bergen, on the Island of Rugen, and was of Swedish origin. He was especially interested in military surgery and during the Franco-Prussian War volunteered to serve in the hospitals of Mannheim and Weissenburg. He was the author of numerous papers and books on medical subjects, some of which were translated into many languages. He was devoted to music and was an intimate friend and admirer of Brahms. He died at Abbazia, on the Adriatic, on February 6, 1894.



No. 2.

2—Hedjaz, King Hussein, 1927. Silver.



No. 3.

3—Republic of Portugal, 1928, 10 escudos, commemorating the Battle of Ourique in 1139. Silver.

4—Esthonia, 25 Senti, 1928. Nickel.

5—Germany, 1928, three-mark, commemorating the absorption of Waldeck by Prussia. The coin is dated 1 April, 1929. Silver.

Until now Waldeck has been a constituent state of the German Empire

and had its own coinage up to the time of the German Confederation. It is embedded in Prussian territory and for several years its finances and government have been managed by Prussia, the little country having found it-



No. 4.



No. 5.

self unable to support unassisted the military and other burdens involved by its share of the North German Confederation and as a state of the German Empire. The eight-pointed star has always appeared on the arms of Waldeck.

A NEW WORK ON HALF DOLLAR DIE VARIETIES.

Announcement is made in our advertising pages this month that the new work of half-dollar die varieties and sub-varieties which he has had in preparation for some time is about ready to be issued. It is expected to be ready for subscribers by June 10. The author is M. L. Beistle, Shippensburg, Pa.

Mr. Beistle has been a collector and student of the varieties of half dollars for more than fifteen years, and his book lists and describes each piece in his collection, as well as some rarities in other collections. About 1500 coins are described. The issues of each mint are described separately. A feature of the book is the number and quality of the illustrations. The commemorative half dollars are described separately and all are illustrated on plates, and there are four plates showing the 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797 issues.

The edition of the book will be limited, and there will also be a de luxe edition of 25 copies.

SALE OF THE DR. GEORGE ALFRED LAWRENCE COLLECTION.

The Elder Coin and Curio Corporation has secured for auction the large and valuable coin collection of the late George Alfred Lawrence, who died recently in New York City. Dr. Lawrence was a noted neurologist and was born at Lawrence, Cal. His love for California led him to specialize in the private gold coinages, the center of coinage of which was in California. He was deeply interested in Masonry and the Knight Templars, and was known as "grand surgeon" of the latter order. His Masonic tastes led him to make what is believed to be one of the greatest collections of coins of the Crusades, Cyprus, Rhodes and Malta in existence. This set alone numbers some 300 varieties, including twenty-six in gold, and a number of medals of the Grand Masters of Malta, all of which medals are considered very rare. He had esthetic and artistic tastes also, which show in his selection of ancient

coins of Greece and Rome. There are some 600 ancient coins in his collection, including many of the most beautiful and remarkable.

Having a general taste for coin collecting, he did not hesitate to gather together a beautiful lot of English, French and other European coins in all metals. The English section contains some notable coins in the best state of preservation. He liked the siege and necessity coins and his collection has a good many of them. The collection of American coins includes some nice Colonials and Continentals, a few U. S. gold pieces of the regular series, but, disappointing to cent lovers, hardly a U. S. cent in the entire collection of many thousands of coins.

The private gold collection is of more than ordinary interest, not only because it contains twelve magnificent \$50 pieces, but because it has in it several coins which have not been offered in many years, including the very rare \$10 piece of Dubosq & Company, the \$5 piece of Shults & Company and the \$5 Cincinnati Mining & Trading Company, together with a Moffatt & Co. oblong bar for \$16, all these in gold; the large-headed \$20 Wass, Molitor & Co., the proof \$50 Kellogg & Co. slug, a complete set of Mormon coins, and other magnificent pieces too numerous to list here.

There is a large collection of California gold dollars, half and quarter dollars. A small collection of medals brings this sale to a close. Mr. Elder has selected June 26th, 27th and 28th, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for this sale, so it is divided into three sessions. He will issue a plate catalogue, and a printed price list for collectors, after the sale.

POPE PIUS XI MEDAL.

To commemorate the fiftieth jubilee of Pope Pius XI as priest and also in commemoration of the reconciliation between the Vatican and the Kingdom of Italy, Karl Roth, well-known sculptor, of Munich, has designed a medal which has been struck at the State Mint of Bavaria, in Munich. The obverse shows the bust of the Pope wearing the tiara, with its three divisions, emblematic of the triple function of the Pope as teacher, shepherd



and priest. Inscription, "Pius XI High Priest." The reverse shows the coat-of-arms of the Pope, surmounted by the tiara and the crossed keys of St. Peter. The inscription, in Latin, reads: "Thou Art Peter And Upon This Rock I Shall Build My Church."

The medal has been struck in the size of a German 5-mark piece in silver, also in gold, and finally in a reduced size, 15mm., in gold.

NEW WORK ON COINS OF LATIN-AMERICA.

In our advertising pages this month Gutttag Bros., New York announce the publication of a work on Latin-American coins by them. The book was compiled by Edgar H. Adams, of New York, author of several numismatic works. It gives a complete history of all the coins (except gold) of the South American States, Mexico, Central America and British Colonies in the West Indies. It describes more than 6,000 coins and contains over 2,000 illustrations.

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY MEDALS, 1927 AND 1928.

The Royal Swedish Academy 1927 anniversary silver medal bears the inscription "Jac Adlerbeth Nat MDCCLXXXV. Ob. MDCCCXLIV" surrounding the profile of his head. The reverse depicts a runic monument stone



with the bard's harp against its base. Beneath, the inscription "Fide Nepotum Gothia Redux." In the background, Thor, with his hammer, rides his chariot across the sky.

The obverse of the 1928 medal depicts a seated woman reading, with the encircling inscription, "Amorem Litterarum Fovit." The reverse shows the implements and symbols of the craft supported upon clouds on which ap-



pears the inscription "L. Salvius Typographus Librarius Scriptor Ob MDCCLXXXIII." Both these artistic medal designs are from the hand of Sculptor Erik Lindberg and measure 44mm. (See THE NUMISMATIST, June 1927, page 346.)

J. deL.

WULFING COLLECTION AND LIBRARY.

It is announced that the late John M. Wulfing, of St. Louis, for many years a member of the A. N. A., who died last January, gave his collection of coins and numismatic library to Washington University, of St. Louis, as well as a fund of approximately \$10,000 to be used as a graduate course in ancient coinage at the university. This announcement is contained in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of April 21, which contains an article on the career of Mr. Wulfing and on ancient coins in general. That part relating to his gift to the university is as follows:

"After numerous loans of books and coins to Washington University, he gave his entire numismatic collections to the institution about a month be-

fore he died and provided a fund of approximately \$10,000 to maintain it. This semester, for the first time, Washington University is offering a comprehensive graduate course on ancient coinage.

"The Wulfling library of 1000 volumes on the subject is surpassed in this country only by the one in the Metropolitan Library in New York. Besides works on coinage, it reflects the donor's interest in archaeology, for it contains many volumes on general archaeology and some of the most important archaeological journals. Many of the books are rare and expensive. Since the study of coinage means the patient delving into ancient history and literature, the library is an invaluable adjunct to the gift of the coin collection. Perhaps the library, of the two, is the greater testimonial to the culture and breadth of learning of the donor."

MEDAL FOR FREE STATE OF BAVARIA.

The independent existence of the Free State of Bavaria has been commemorated by the issue of a medal, somewhat an imitation of the design of the old issue of the Marien taler. It is designed by the well-known sculptor, K. Gotz, of Munich. The obverse imitates the general appearance of the Marien taler of the period of 1623-1628, struck under the rule of Maximilian I. It portrays the Madonna and the Christ Child with the inscription, PATRONA BAVARIAE ORA . PRO . NOBIS.



The reverse shows the Bavarian arms held by two lions and surmounted by a crown—quite an anachronism. The inscription read, "Constant In Our Faith." "An Independent Bavaria Within The German Empire, 1928." The regular issue of the medal has been struck in the Bavarian Mint in fine silver, 36mm., 19.7 gr. There is also a medallion issue in larger size, 60mm., 45 gr.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DINNER.

Because of the temporary closing of the auditorium in the American Numismatic Society's building incident to the operations for the addition to the present building, it was decided this year to hold a dinner. In response to the invitations sent out, 46 persons gathered on April 23 on the 26th floor of 2 Park Avenue. Small tables permitted the seating in sociable groups, and a very enjoyable dinner was served.

At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Newell, the President, spoke on the progress of the new building, telling of the more essential features. The new wing will have a frontage of 60 feet, as contrasted with a frontage of 40 feet for the present building. The entrance will be in the center, the present one being eliminated. The present exhibition room will be balanced by a large, top-lighted, two-story auditorium, which will have wall cases as well as floor space for additional exhibition purposes. The present coin room will be extended, a section in the new building being given over to an improved modern vault with improved metal cases, averaging nearly eight times the present storage space for coins. The library will be enlarged. Other facilities and the much larger accommodations were commented upon, as well as the fact that we shall then have at our disposal several rooms

available for collectors who desire to work on their coins and have them stored with a maximum security and availability.

Mr. Newell then read a letter from Mr. Julius Gutttag, announcing the gift of his large and important collection of South and Central American coins. It is proposed to have this collection installed and on display as part of the opening exhibition in the new building. Mr. Newell expressed the hope that this generous example would be followed by others.

Announcement was made of the gift through Mr. Albert Gallatin of 48 medals and models not represented in our collection, the work of the distinguished American sculptor, Paul Manship. Mr. Manship is one of the recipients of the J. Sanford Saltus medal awarded for signal achievement in the art of the medal. It has been the aim of the Society to have as complete a collection as possible of the works of those who have received this medal.

The last announcement made was of the establishment of the A. M. Sullivan Medal Fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of medals by foreign artists for the Museum. This fund is the more appreciated because, through the Saltus Award Fund, the work of our American artists can be obtained. Our medallic field is, therefore, very well supported.

Mr. Dan Fellows Platt, of Englewood, N. J., was then introduced. He delivered a most interesting lecture on travels through the unfrequented parts of Italy, beginning with mountain climbing in Switzerland and placing especial emphasis on the artistic wealth and the historic associations of the towns through which he passed. His many beautiful slides were from photographs taken chiefly by himself.

MEDAL OF THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.

The medal of Honor of the Architectural League, illustrated here, has been awarded in gold to William Pope Barney, of Philadelphia, for his de-



sign for the American Bank and Trust Building, of that city, and in silver to Albert Kahn for the Fisher Building in Detroit.

A NUMISMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

For those who are interested in keeping track of new books on numismatics, the Library of Congress furnishes an excellent service. Cards are issued periodically and are mailed to subscribers after they have deposited a check with the Card Division to cover the average number of cards issued during a given period. The cards measure 3x5 inches in size, are convenient to file and, in addition to the title of the book, carry the name of the author and publisher as well as any other pertinent information.

Cards are also available covering books previously published. It may be of interest to know that when the writer last inquired, in 1927, there were available about 5775 cards on numismatics and related subjects divided into

groups as follows: Numismatics (except medals), about 1225 cards; medals, about 175 cards; decorations, about 375 cards; money, coinage, currency questions, etc., about 3600 cards; paper money, about 400 cards. The price of these cards is 4 cents each and it is possible to subscribe for any or all of the groups listed.

Full information regarding this service can be secured from the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. This service is of special value to numismatic societies and libraries, as well as to the individual member who is interested in numismatic research.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

A REGISTRATION PLAN IN OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Always endeavoring to inaugurate some plan by which the number of collectors can be increased or new members can be brought into the A. N. A. in his territory, Nelson T. Thorson, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Nebraska, has arranged for a register of visitors to the Byron Reed collection of coins, medals, books and autographs in the Omaha Public Library. Mr. Thorson is chairman of the museum committee of the library. His system of registration consists of loose-leaf sheets conveniently arranged for easy registration for all visitors to the Reed collection, with space for indicating whether the visitor is interested in any branch of numismatics. Each registration sheet has the following printed heading:

REGISTER.

FOR ONLY THOSE INTERESTED IN NUMISMATICS.

Kidly state your preferred interest—Coins, Medals, Autographs, or Curios. Also mention if you would be interested in organizing a local or State coin collectors' club by writing word "club" after your name and address. For information see Mr. Thorson, 306 S 19th St., Chairman of Museum Committee, Omaha Public Library.

Here is an opportunity for A. N. A. members in other localities to see the authorities of museums and other institutions where coins are on exhibition and have a similar registration plan put in effect.

SO, HERE'S WHAT BECOMES OF OUR EAGLES.

The resemblance of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland to the Liberty head formerly pictured on United States \$10 gold pieces was responsible for a stipulation that these coins be used in a shipment of \$50,000 in gold sent by the Bank of Commerce, New York City, recently to Semarang, Java, says the New York Times. The old-design coins have not been minted for years, but are still in circulation. The Bank of Commerce experienced difficulty in getting together the amount desired, but succeeded in time for the shipment.

Java is under Dutch rule, and the old coins usually are stipulated when shipments of gold from New York are arranged. The Bank of Commerce is acting for a bank in Java and has not been advised of the ultimate use for the gold coins. American gold coins are in great demand, however, as ornaments among the natives in Java and other parts of the South Seas, and it is believed they are being accumulated for that purpose. A similar shipment was made by the Bank of Commerce last year, timed to reach Java at Christmas time.

THE NEW VATICAN COINS.

It is reported from Rome that the Pope has given authority for the striking of new Vatican coins and that the first issues will be gold 20-lire and silver 5-lire pieces. It is said the new money will be used principally for the purchase of stamps at the postoffice to be located within the Vatican City, and for the payment of admission to art galleries and similar institutions. The coins may also be used in papal territory outside the Vatican.

J. deL.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK NUMISMATIC LUNCHEON.

Officers of the Chase National Bank and Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. and now officially designated as the "Chase Numismatist," were hosts at a luncheon in the dining room of the Chase National Bank, on the thirty-third floor of 18 Pine Street, New York City, on Friday, May 10th. The occasion of the luncheon was the imminent opening to the public of the exhibition of the famous Zerbe collection of moneys of the world recently acquired by the Chase National Bank.

Beside some 30 representatives of the press, numismatists were represented at the gathering by the presence of Messrs. Newell, Noe and Wood, of the American Numismatic Society, and Messrs. Boyd and Wormser of the New York Numismatic Club. As a souvenir of the occasion each guest found at his place one of the oldest and one of the newest coins, a didrachm of Rhodes and a shilling of the Irish Free State. After luncheon the gathering was addressed briefly by Mr. Reeve Schley, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, and by Mr. Farran Zerbe, both of whom dwelt upon the significance of the event and the aims of the bank in acquiring the collection as representative of the history of the moneys of the world. Particularly the public interested in this subject was invited to visit the collection any time during business hours and to use the facilities which it offered for study.

After the luncheon the guests adjourned to the exhibition room, where the former Zerbe collection was displayed to great advantage. Later the guests had an opportunity to examine the banking facilities of the bank, which embody the very latest word in up-to-date banking construction, particularly the cages, which are no longer cages, but open desks, the executive offices, the trust department, the huge vaults and the beautiful directors' room, modelled after the room of the Supreme Court in Washington.

We extend to our Chairman, Mr. Zerbe, our heartiest congratulations upon his new field and wider and permanent usefulness in the cause of numismatics.

Answers to Some of the Questions Which Have Been Asked Concerning the Collection.

Name of collection? Chase Bank Collection of Moneys of the World.

How many specimens? Over 40,000.

When started? 1882.

Collected by whom? Farran Zerbe, now curator of the Chase Collection.

How many political and geographical divisions represented? It is believed that all money-issuing divisions have been included in the collection.

How complete? The effort has been to represent every political and geographical division and to include everything relating to money that has a historical association or forms an interesting link in the story of the world. Believed to be the greatest number of varieties of exchange media ever collectively displayed. It represents the first serious attempt to collect the paper money of the world.

Purpose of collection? Educational.

Is the collection permanent? Yes.

Where is it? Chase National Bank Building, 60 Cedar street, New York City. The Collection is on Floor B.

At what hours is the collection open to the public? Business days, 10-3 Monday to Friday; 10-12 Saturday.

Is there any charge to visitors? No.

Largest face value represented? Trillion marks.

Smallest face value represented? 1/200 cent.

Largest coin? 12x24 inches. Weighs 31 pounds. Copper, 8 dalers, Sweden, 1663.

Smallest coin? Weighs about 1 grain. Is equivalent to 4 cents in U. S. gold. Gold, India, modern.

What is the oldest coin? 700 B. C., circa., Greece, N. B. The collection shows clay tablet due bill of 5000 years ago. Metal by weight antedated the first coins as a medium of exchange for produce, etc. The first paper money is shown. It was issued by the Chinese about 1300 A. D.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1929.

- 3521 Harold van H. Proskey, Bayview Terrace, Port Washington, N. Y.
 3522 Inocencio M. Delgado, 270-272 G Tuazon, Manila, P. I.
 3523 Alfred Stephen Kenyon, "Warringal," Heidelberg, Victoria, Australia.
 3524 John E. Nicely, 1315 Henry Street, Detroit, Mich.
 3525 A. Fremder, 816 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
 3526 Ray Haggenjos, 100 South Whitesboro Avenue, Galesburg, Ill.
 3527 P. H. Hubbard, 259 South Glendale Avenue, Glendale, Cal.
 3528 Theo. R. D. Hillman, 411 Front Street, S. W., Warren, Ohio.
 3529 Harry C. Alley, 220 West 59th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3530 L. A. Vonderscheer, 426 West 66th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1929 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Edward N. Bliss (General),	C. M. Denney
R. F. D. 2, Newport, R. I.	Harry T. Wilson
Marland Vinicky (United States Coins),	S. J. Maly
1647 South Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	I. T. Kopicki
David M. Bullowa (Commemorative),	M. H. Bolender
981 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Hugo Grunthal (General),	Moritz Wormser
Wilhelmstrasse, 44, Berlin, W. 8, Germany	Harry T. Wilson
Perry B. Fiscus (General),	W. T. Bell
Lynan and Akron Roads, Wadsworth, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
W. A. Schneider (United States and Roman),	Alden S. Boyer
P. O. Box 524, Kankakee, Ill.	Mrs. Marie Boyer
Robert T. Creamer (Minor coins of all nations),	M. H. Bolender
1112 Somerset Street, Baltimore, Md.	Lewis Brodstone

Changes of Address.

Michael Boyle, from 23 West Cottage Street, Dorchester, Mass., to 373 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

William F. Dunham, from The Press Club, Chicago, Ill., to 910 S. Grandview St., Los Angeles, Cal.

J. deLagerberg, from 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.

Rudolf Thomas, from 119 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., to 163 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Howard R. Newcomb, from 119 Burlingame Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 256 Copa de Ora Road, Bel-Air, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dwight P. Spencer, from 1715 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 5475 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Elimer L. Grosse, from 146 N. Denver Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., to Martin City, Mo.

W. Festus Morgan, from 136 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y., to "Greystone," Cooperstown, N. Y.

O. J. Burnett, from Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, to 229 Saratoga Road, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Hugo B. Goldsmith, from 187 Jordan Avenue, San Francisco, Cal., to 2940 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. H. Hardwick, from 1301 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Care of N. O. & N. E. R. R., Hattiesburg, Miss.

Correction—Alfred Fisk Grotz, whose address was given in the April issue as Kingston, N. Y., should be 29 Wesley St., F. F., Kingston, Pa.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths.

DELMONT L. ANGELL.

Announcement of the death of Delmont L. Angell, of Hollywood, Cal., which occurred on May 8, will come as a shock to his many friends in the A. N. A. He had been sick only a week from a complication of disorders and was in a state of coma from the time he was taken to the hospital until his death.

Mr. Angell has been a member of the A. N. A. for many years, his number being 1557. He spent much of his life in Milwaukee, Wis., and several years ago he went to Los Angeles, where he began business as a dealer in



DELMONT L. ANGELL.

coins. In 1926 he returned to Milwaukee, continuing his business as a dealer. Early in 1927 he returned to Los Angeles, later removing to Long Beach, Cal., and finally to Hollywood, where he had conducted his business for about two years. He attended the convention of the A. N. A. in Rochester in 1917 and made a host of friends.

Pending the appointment of an administrator of Mr. Angell's estate, his business affairs and effects will be in the hands of Walter J. van Rossem, at Mr. Angell's address, 6049 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.

MR. WEINMAN ATTENDS EXHIBIT OF SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

Among those who attended the opening of the exhibition at San Francisco's Palace of the Legion of Honor by the National Sculpture Society was A. A. Weinman, president of the society and designer of the present half dollar and dime. Specimens of the coins he designed, along with the \$20 gold piece by St. Gaudens, the Lincoln penny by Brenner, the \$10 gold piece by Pratt and the buffalo nickel by Fraser, were exhibited. Display of the original models of the coins by the designers is prohibited by law.

MORE VAPORINGS FROM THAT SAME IDLE BRAIN.

Pean of joy, Spring has come! Antiphon, likell! likell! likell! likell!!!

Income-tax paying day has come and gone, and Gawd! how we dreaded it. But Uncle Sam keeps after us and makes us pay, and like it too.

Several members wrote me that if ever I lambasted them, they would skin my hide from my carcass and hang it on the numismatic fence to dry. To all such I tender an apology by saying: "If I have ever done anything that I am sorry for, I am darn glad of it for ever, amen."

That little (six-feet-two-inches-tall) friend of mine, Ed H. Luett, of Davenport, took a trip to Virginia, the first vacation he has taken in over a hundred years. Fortunate for him he took the Missus with him and she carried the pocketbook, or else Ed would have bought all the coins in Christendom and come home busticated!

There are two kinds of sailors in the A. N. A., wet water, and dry land. Max Mehl sings:

"Oh! who would be bound to the barren sea when he could dwell on land,
Where flowers arise like sweet girls' eyes,
With its valleys gay where maidens stray,
With its grassy meads where white flocks feed,
Where rivulets sing like birds in Spring,
For me I will take my stand, forever and ever on solid land."

I verily believe our Texas friend is "wasser-scheu" and does not even drink it.

Moritz Wormser sings:

"The sea, the sea, the open sea,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free.
Without a mark, without a bound
It runneth the earth's wide regions 'round.
It plays with the clouds, or mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies."

Moritz is a thorough sailor, has even been known to sail the Hackensack meadow in a heavy dew. The other night, on some mysterious mission bent, he was seen sailing up Spuyt den Duyvel Creek at midnight.

Our genial and youthful-looking friend, George H. Blake, was seen coming out of the Jersey City tube the other morning, three steps at a jump! Atta boy! George, glad to know you are as agile as ever.

Chicago has commenced on its annual daylight saving plan. But Alden Scott Boyer forgot all about it, and when he realized he was one hour behind, he then exclaimed: "Hellsbells! Where's my hat! An hour late! I'll be fired! All right, it's your fault!" Slam! (That's the door.) (Wonder what Manager Schneider said when Alden finally appeared at the office.)

So many members of the A. N. A. do not even take the trouble to send in their proxies that a new method will be in vogue at the coming Chicago Convention to elect a President, and we predict the largest attendance ever had, because every member has an equal chance. The method is as follows: (and t'ell with the by-laws). The count will be

"Wunrie, orie, ickery Ann!
Fillisee, followsee, ubie dam!
Queevie, quavie, English navy!
One! Two! Three! out goes he."
The last man to be IT.

Editor Duffield informed me he just could not be sick with the flu, because every bed in his home was occupied by a patient. Poor Frank! Why didn't he think to go down to the Salvation Army, where they gladly would have given him a bed and breakfast for sawing half a cord of wood.

In the recent unpleasantness that assailed us we received a great number of letters, telegrams, and some personal calls from a right royal bunch of good fellows, expressing their unbounded confidence in us, which warmed the cockles of our heart. May we be worthy of those expressions until Charon ferries us over the Styx!

Sincerely,

CHARLES MARKUS.

Davenport, Iowa, May 16, 1929.

The Chicago Convention of the A. N. A.

AUGUST 24 TO 29, 1929.

When the 1929 convention of the American Numismatic Association is called to order on August 26, in Chicago, the members will find themselves in the Florentine Room of Congress Hotel, which the committee of the Chicago Coin Club announces has been selected as headquarters. The committee is composed of J. Henri Ripstra, chairman; W. F. Dunham, H. A. Sternberg, A. S. Boyer, Dr. Lorenz and O. B. Carlsen. The committee was appointed early this year and has been busy since in arranging for the several social events which will be a part of convention life. The committee announces that Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, chairman of the Ladies' Committee, has been of much assistance to it in arranging the program. The other members of the Ladies' Committee are Mrs. R. E. Davis and Mrs. H. A. Sternberg.

The program is as follows:

Saturday, August 24.

Morning and Afternoon—Registration with the General Secretary at headquarters, Congress Hotel. Installation of exhibits.
Evening—General get-together.

Sunday, August 25.

Morning—Attendance at church of any denomination within ten minutes of the hotel.
Afternoon—Auto ride along North Shore and suburbs.
Evening—Musicale, Mrs. Corinne Thorson, of Omaha, Neb.

Monday, August 26.

Morning—Business session. Welcome by our President. At 11 o'clock a tour through Marshall Field's Store and a luncheon for the ladies.
Evening—Terrace Garden dinner. A broadcast talk on "Coins."

Tuesday, August 27.

Morning—Business session.
Luncheon for the ladies at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, hostess.
Afternoon—Auto ride through the parks. Visit to the University of Chicago and Lorado Taft's studio.
Evening—Auction sale of coins. Theater party for the ladies.

Wednesday, August 28.

Morning—Business session.
Afternoon—A visit to the Chicago Historical Society.
Evening—Banquet.

Thursday, August 29.

Morning—Business session.
Afternoon—Special business.

Although several hotels were considered by the committee, the Congress Hotel was selected as the one best suited to convention needs. The business sessions as well as the exhibit will be held in the Florentine Room of the hotel, which is well adapted for the purpose. The hotel is located on the west side of Michigan avenue, corner of Congress street, and faces the lake.

The hotel rates are as follows:

Single room, with bath, per day	\$4.00 and up
Double room, with bath, per day	6.00 and up
Rooms with detached bath are \$3.00 single and \$5.00 double.	

Regarding accommodations for groups, Miss Gertrude Cummings, assistant manager, says: "The guest rooms are exceedingly commodious, which

permits admirable group arrangements at minimum rates. For instance, two large connecting rooms, with bath, each room of which is equipped with twin beds, at \$2.50 per person for two persons in each room."

All that is necessary to make the Chicago convention a record-breaking one is for everyone who can arrange to go to do so. The last A. N. A. convention to be held in Chicago was in 1919, when there was a large attendance. The first convention held by the A. N. A. was in Chicago in 1893. The third convention was also held there in 1893, during the World's Exposition. Further details of the coming convention will be published next month.



Congress Hotel.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The 1929 Convention of the A. N. A. will be held at Chicago, August 24th to 29th. Being a central point and easy of access, there should be a record-breaking attendance. An elaborate and enjoyable programme has been arranged by the Chicago Coin Club, and some new and novel recommendations will come up for discussion by the Convention.

Arrange for your vacation period during above dates. The Convention headquarters will be located in the Congress Hotel.

Fraternally and numismatically,

CHARLES MARKUS,

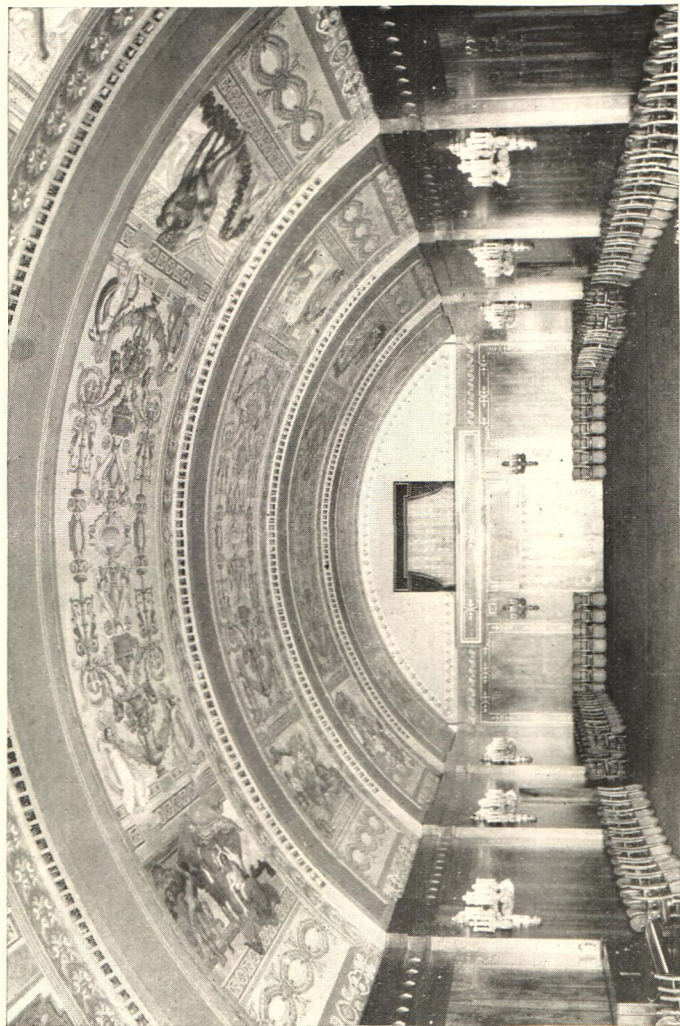
President, American Numismatic Association.

Davenport, Iowa, May 16, 1929.

ADDITIONS TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Arethuse, No. 22, First Quarterly, 1929, published by Jules Florange, of Paris. Numismatic contents: "Coin of Lyceios, King of Peonians," by Jean Babelon; "Medal of Robert Forrer"; "Medallion of Talma in the Medal Cabinet"; "Trial Designs for the new French Coinage"; "The Medal of Prof. Georges Renard," by André Lavrillier; notices of sales and publications; "Contribution to the Study of the Numismatics of Corinth," by Oscar E. Ravel; "Foreign Medallists, Yvo Kerdic," by William Chauncy Langdon (of New York). Four plates on numismatic subjects.

Catalogue of French Coins From Henry II to Henry IV, Sale April 22, 1929. Published by J. Florange and L. Ciani, of Paris. A very fine catalogue of the French coinage of these times, illustrated both in the text and with 26 plates. Contains several extreme rarities of the French series.



Florentine Room, Congress Hotel.

COMMITTEES FOR 1929 CHICAGO CONVENTION.

President Charles Markus announces the appointment of the following committees for the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A., August 24th to 29th:

Committee on Nominations.

Harry W. Rapp, 1515 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., Chairman.
Charles L. Bickford, Federal Reserve Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
John P. Kennedy, 501 Bank of Italy Bldg., 7th at Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Committee on Papers.

Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City, Chairman.
Harvey L. Hansen, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.
Leonard Kusterer, 126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
James G. Macallister, 3400 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
L. A. Burmeister, Jr., 1151 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee on Credentials.

Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill., Chairman.
L. A. Renaud, 53 Irene St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
F. T. Joers, 2101 Broadview Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on Elections.

L. Josephson, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., Chairman.
Paul M. Lange, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.
P. W. Locker, 2815 Edwards Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
F. C. C. Boyd, 45 W. Eighteenth St., New York City.
Charles L. Brisley, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

In accordance with Article IV of the by-laws of the American Numismatic Association, official call for the nomination of officers to be voted for at the convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., August 24-29, 1929, is hereby made.

Nominations for the following officers are to be made and should be sent promptly to Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.:

President,
First Vice-President,
Second Vice-President,
General Secretary,
Treasurer,
Librarian and Curator,
Chairman of the Board of Governors, and a
Board of Governors of four members.

Every member is privileged to nominate his choice for the respective offices.

FARRAN ZERBE,
Chairman Board of Governors.

New York, N. Y., May 6, 1929.

THE MEHLS TO VISIT NAPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl and daughters, Misses Loraine and Dana, will sail from New York on June 22 on the steamship Roma for Naples. They expect to stay a few weeks, but will return in time to be present at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Coin Club, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thompson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. G. H. Emery, Secretary, 8 West Woodbine St., Chevy Chase, Md. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, March 27th, 1929, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair.

Presentation to the Library: By Miss Farquhar, a copy of her article on "A Lost Coinage in the Channel Islands."

Mr. H. A. Parsons showed a selection of coins of Elizabeth and James I from the Lauterbach hoard, Hessen, in illustration of his paper, "A Hoard of Coins of Elizabeth and James I, From Lauterbach, Hessen."

"In the process of rebuilding an old house in Lauterbach, Hessen, a valuable hoard of English and Continental coins, in gold and silver, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was discovered in October of last year, and, through the kindness of our member, Mr. J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, I am able to place before the Society a description of the treasure.

"The hoard was composed of 14 gold coins and 1,373 pieces in silver. All of the former were of various central German States, and they included the earliest piece in the find, namely, a ducat, dated 1530, of Ferdinand I of Hungary (1527-64).

"The bulk of the silver money in the hoard belonged to the Spanish Netherlands and comprised 1,176 pieces in various denominations struck by Philip II, and 2 coins of Albert and Isabella. Of the central German States the hoard disclosed 40 silver pieces, which included a thaler of Hamburg dated 1621, the latest coin in the find. The rest of the Continental pieces comprised 12 coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, a grosso of Charles V from Milan and a 4-groschen piece of Lithuania, dated 1569.

"The main interest of the hoard for this Society centers in the English

portion, which comprised 70 shillings and 43 sixpences of Elizabeth, all of the hammered issue, and 26 shillings and 2 sixpences of James I.

"Nearly all the mint-marks known of Elizabeth shillings were represented in the hoard.

"In view of the fact that the latest coin in the hoard was of 1621, the treasure was, no doubt, secreted in that year or soon after. If so, the coins were hidden during the Thirty Years War, and the troubles arising out of that epoch would probably not only be the cause of the secretion of the money, but also, to a great extent, account for its cosmopolitan character."

In the discussion that followed, Colonel Morrieson considered the possibility as to whether the hoard formed part of a fund sent over by James I to help the Elector Palatine, his son-in-law.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—February 21. Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., etc., President, in the chair.

Mr. A. J. S. McNickle was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President exhibited an augustale of Frederick II and a taler and half taler of Henneberg with reverse type a hen.

Mr. Sydenham and Mr. Lawrence showed a series of denarii of L. Papius and L. Roscius to illustrate the paper.

Mr. A. H. F. Baldwin exhibited a fine denarius of Julia Moesa, rev. CON-SEC-RATIO.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed a noble of Edward III, c. 1353 with the letter R in obverse inscription represented by P.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited two profile shillings of Edward VI of the Bristol mint, mm. T. C. in monogram, for Thomas Chamberlain, mint master, who succeeded Wm. Sharrington after his dismissal. The silver is of 6 oz. fine quality and they were struck only during May and June, 1549. Different dies are employed for each specimen. One has the earlier shield associated with London with the INIMICOS legend, and the other is of the usual London type, but with roses on the reverse legend.

Mr. P. Thorburn showed a gold muhr of Jaunpur of A. H. 823 and a "Cancer" rupee of Ahmadabad, A. H. 1027, year 13. This is of very rare couplet type frequently used on the earlier silver of ordinary types, but it is extremely rare on zodiacal coins.

Rev. E. A. Sydenham read a paper on "Symbols on Denarii of L. Papius and L. Roscius." Although separated by some fourteen years, the issues of L. Papius and L. Roscius Fabatus are evidently related and appear to have been struck under similar conditions and with similar purpose. The obverse type is practically the same on both coinages, and the reverse types refer to the cult of Juno Sospita at Lanuvium. Their interest centers mainly in the variety and meaning of the symbols with which the types are always accompanied. Symbols, or pictorial devices, occur on coins of the republic from very early times for varying purposes; e. g., to distinguish mints, moneyers, issues or dies, but in this respect the symbols of L. Papius mark a new departure.

The symbols occur in related pairs. The representations are of the most everyday character and seem unquestionably to illustrate in a kind of pictorial shorthand the different trades or trade guilds (*collegia opificum*) of Rome. This gives to the coinage of L. Papius a peculiarly democratic character, and it appears probable that it was issued in connection with the anti-Sullan reaction under the consul, Lepidus, in B. C. 78.

The symbols on coins of Roscius are closely parallel, though not identical, with those of Papius. They suggest the same democratic spirit and unmistakable allusion to the trade guilds. The date of their issue is suggested as B. C. 64, when the anti-Sullan movement found expression in the abortive agrarian law of Rullus, doubtless at the prompting of Caesar. The obvious references to Egypt in certain pairs of symbols tend to corroborate the date suggested for the issue of Roscius.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—March 21. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., etc., President, in the chair.

Mrs. George P. Camman was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A vote of congratulation to Colonel Morrieson on the jubilee of his election to the Society was passed.

The evening was devoted to exhibitions.

Mr. William Gilbert showed a complete set (14 in all) of the sovereigns issued in the Transvaal previous to British rule, including the rare Burger sovereign and the siege pieces which end the series.

Mr. Fredk. A. Harrison exhibited a series of coins of Florence and Pisa from the twelfth century to the union of Italy in 1861.

The President exhibited two coins of Volusian as Caesar and a forged "Oxford" 10-shilling piece of Charles I with the view of the city.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright showed a very fine gold mohur of Jahangir of Agra.

Mr. C. J. Bunn exhibited a series of 40 and 20 nummia of Justin II and Sophia of Constantinople, Thessalonica, Nicomedia and Cyzicus.

Mr. H. W. Taffs exhibited a series of countermarked coins of Spain, Costa Rica, Chile, etc.

Mr. L. L. Fletcher exhibited a series of small copper coins of German States, Lippe, Saxe-Meiningen, Henneburg, Hohenzollern, etc.

Mr. G. C. Haines exhibited a third brass of Constantine I, obv., *CONSTANTINVS AVG.*, head laureate r., rev., *SPES PVBLICA*; vexillum surmounted by laburnum piercing serpent A *CONS.* of small module, found at Chichester.

Messrs. A. & F. Baldwin showed a second specimen of the countermarked onza (Philip V) attributed to Grany Cayman, published in the Numismatic Chronicle, 1916, p. 276-279, and patterns of the Ceylon two and one rix-dollar, 1812 (Atkins 15 and 16), and the Calcutta rupee (Atkins 49); an unpublished pattern of R. Keeling's 2 quarts, 1802, of Gibraltar, and an unpublished Scottish token of J. McLean, Cott St., Paisley, 5/3, overstruck on a George III penny of 1797.

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a very fine series of Roman third brass in choice condition.

Mr. P. Thorburn exhibited a series of Oriental coins, Sassanian, Mongol, Assam, Nepal, Bengal and Mongol, and a piastre of Ali Dinar of Darfur, 1327 A. H.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited six portrait coins of the sixteenth century Popes struck at Rome and Bologna, of Julius II, Leo X, Clement VII, Paul III and Julius III; a Carausius denarius, rev. *EXPECTATE VENI*, and another of Allectus, rev. *VIRTUS AVG. ML.*, Hercules, with attributes under a pedimental portico of four columns (unpublished), and three medallions of Commodus, rev. *BRITANNIA* (Cohen 37); rev. Emperor or Hercules (Cohen 208); rev. Jupiter and Four Seasons (Cohen 474), the last found at York.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 246th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, May 10th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Bollman, Boyd, Ralph E. Case, Kusterer, Marx, Newell, Robertson, Semple, Smith, Swanson, Wood, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe, and Mrs. Butler and Miss Kraus.

The topic for the evening was "The Dana Bickford Coinage." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Farran Zerbe: Seven specimens of the proposed Dana Bickford coinage.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: Republic of Eutopia, 1886, model for Cometallic coins and medals. Reverse, "Argentorum Dollar. Silver 206 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Gold 12 9/10 grains."

Mr. Arthur C. Wyman: Spain, 25 centavos, new type, in nickel; Esthonia, 25 santi, a new type in nickel.

Mr. Ralph E. Case: Bactria, Euthymedus II, circa 180 B. C., earliest nickel coin ever issued.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Four coins of Transylvania.

Mr. George H. Blake: Federal Reserve notes, \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$100 values with red seals.

Mr. Elliott Smith exhibited a series of the California gold quarters, halves and dollars, round and octagonal; Baldwin \$5 gold, 1850; Baldwin white metal pattern \$10 piece; quarter eagle, 1848, "Cal." on reverse; three varieties California gold mines, 1850; a set of patterns of the San Francisco State of California pieces, \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 in both copper and white metal; Carolina gold, Series of \$1 and \$5 pieces; \$5 Georgia gold; Clark and Com-

pany \$2.50 and \$5; Clark, Gruber & Company \$2.50, \$5 and \$10, gold; Clark, Gruber & Company \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20, copper; pattern in copper of Moran & Clark, \$10 piece; Augustus Humbert \$50, 1851, 880 Thousands; Augustus Humbert, 1851, 887 Thousands; Augustus Humbert, 1852, 900 Thousands; Kellogg \$20, 1854 and 1855; Massachusetts and California, copper and silver, \$5.00, 1849; Miners Bank, gold \$10; Moffat & Company \$5, 1849 and 1850; Moffat & Company, \$10, 1849 and 1852; Moffat & Company \$20, 1853; Mormon \$2.50 and \$5 and also a uniface set of \$2.50 and \$5 in white metal; Norris, Grieg & Norris \$5 gold, 1849; Oregon \$5 and \$10 gold, 1849; U. S. Assay \$10, 1852; U. S. Assay \$20, 1853; Wass, Molitor & Company gold \$10, 1852; Wass, Molitor & Company gold \$50, 1855; the \$50 specimen being the finest known one. Mr. Smith also exhibited a number of silver bars of California and Utah and quite a number of tokens and store cards of the early California days.

All the above exhibits were accompanied by remarks, and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Farran Zerbe for his talk on the topic of the evening, which will be published at some later date.

The Executive Committee suggested as the subject for the next meeting: "Children's Portraits on Coins, Medals or Paper Money." It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the subject the Executive Committee suggested be approved.

The secretary then read a letter from the Chase National Bank, signed by Mr. Reeve Schley, their vice-president, inviting Mr. Boyd to attend a luncheon in the dining room of the Chase National Bank, 18 Pine street, New York city, this luncheon being tendered to a few representatives of the press prior to the opening of the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World. Our secretary attended this dinner and reports as follows:

"I had the great pleasure of looking at Mr. Farran Zerbe's wonderful collection of Moneys of the World. The Chase National Bank should be congratulated for this wonderful collection of types of practically every kind of money that has ever been issued. Mr. Zerbe has arranged the coins to their best advantage and I am sure this is a step in the right direction for numismatics in general and should create new enthusiasm for the science."

Mr. Wormser, our president, then congratulated Mr. Zerbe on his achievement in getting together this wonderful collection, which was started approximately fifty years ago. A rising vote of appreciation was given to Mr. Zerbe.

It was moved by Mr. Smith and seconded by Mr. Wyman that a vote of thanks be extended to the American Numismatic Society and the committee of arrangements for the excellent dinner and entertainment given to our club members on April 23rd. The motion was carried.

The membership committee reported the name of Miss Margaret Kraus, of New York City, proposed by Mr. Moritz Wormser and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd. On motion the regular order of business was suspended, and the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot, and Miss Kraus was elected unanimously.

Mr. Wormser then introduced Mr. Bollman, who was elected at the previous meeting, welcoming him to the club.

The meeting adjourned at 9.52 P. M.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Monday, April 8th, at 9 o'clock. Members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Klipfel, Lloyd, Clark, Becker, Cecchini, Girmann, O'Hara, Lange, Fleming, Noland, Hopkins, Miller, Spaeth and Bingham. The meeting was called to order by President Gilroy.

The banquet committee reported and requested a date to be set. After discussion, the date of May 13th was selected by general consent. On motion the committee was given a free hand to arrange the menu, program and place and all other details. Moved and carried that letters be sent to all outside members regarding the anniversary banquet.

The secretary exhibited copies of the membership lists of other clubs to illustrate the use and convenience of such. After a short discussion it was moved and carried that the club have printed a membership list for advertising and convenience. Stationery was ordered printed as a necessity.

Mr. Spaeth suggested that each member donate something of value to the

club's collection, a piece pertaining to the Niagara Frontier, such piece to be presented at the banquet. A discussion brought out the difficulty of obtaining such pieces. The matter was left open. Foreign catalogs were received and turned over to the librarian.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lloyd: Federal Reserve Bank notes, Series of 1918, \$1 and \$2, Cleveland Bank, signed by Teehee and Burke, both low numbers; \$1 New York, signed by Elliott and Burke; \$1 Boston, signed by Elliott and Burke, all crisp, uncirculated.

An auction was held after the adjournment.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held in Room 403 of the Central Y. M. C. A. on Monday, April 22nd. Members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Morgan, Spaeth, Lloyd, Becker, French, Lange, O'Hara, Schunke, Lewis, Hopkins, Noland, Miller, Clark and Girmann. The meeting was called to order by President Gilroy.

The banquet committee reported that final arrangements were being made for the second anniversary first annual banquet to be held on May 13. The committee gave information as to time, price, etc. The affair was declared informal for the men of the club and visitors.

The secretary read a list of delinquent members. Mr. Morgan gave information, as did also Messrs. Spaeth and Hopkins. It was ordered that letters be sent to these members advising them of the banquet program, requesting attendance.

Mr. Spaeth spoke on the club's library. He suggested that the club obtain a set of Humphreys at the tenth auction. Moved and carried that Mr. Lange represent the club at the auction in an effort to obtain the books.

Mr. Spaeth spoke on rooms and offered others larger if the club should desire to occupy them.

On motion of Mr. Lange, seconded by Dr. French, Mr. Charles Markus of Davenport, Iowa, was unanimously elected to non-resident membership.

An auction was held after the adjournment. The members proceeded to inspect rooms about the building with a mind of selection of newer and larger quarters.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held on Friday, April 12, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson School Community Center, corner of Twelfth and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were President Russell, Messrs. Brickert, Deetz, Emery, Greenfield, Hodge, and Zug. We had as a guest Mr. Blose, of the Bureau of Education.

The usual communications were received and disposed of.

The name of Mr. Thomas L. Elder for membership was proposed by Mr. Zug and referred to the membership committee for report. The report was received and it was moved that Mr. Elder be elected to membership of the Washington Coin Club.

Catalogs were received from the Hobby Shop announcing a sale April 20, 1929, also a catalog from Dr. Franz Ferdinand Kraus, which was received with much interest.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Brickert: A Pine Tree shilling and a Washington half dollar in copper, it being the 15-star variety.

All the above coins were in fine condition.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held on Friday, April 26, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson School Community Center, corner of Twelfth and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were President Russell, Messrs. Deetz, Emery, Fox, Hodge, and Zug. Mr. Blose was the guest of the evening.

There being no communications or other business to dispose of, the matter was taken up of appointing a committee to select a subject to be discussed and coins pertaining to it to be exhibited by the members. After a short

discussion a program committee, consisting of Messrs. Deetz, as chairman, Hodge and Fox were appointed.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Zug: A large collection of gold dollars in fine and mint condition, all dates and types; also several Grant gold commemorative dollars.

By Mr. Fox: Several three-daler pieces in fine condition and very interesting from a historical point of view, as all coins are. Also, a Siamese silver sycee, weighing 12 ounces. This piece had several chop marks. Mr. Fox also showed several other coins of interest which the Secretary did not have an opportunity to list.

An enjoyable evening was spent discussing coins in general and the meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 164th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon, March 27, 1929, 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Fellows, Wernstrom, Vogel, Kraft, Goodman, Thompson, Hertzberg, Sherow, Hansen, Brandon, Rausch, Goldsmith and Dr. Milliken.

The banquet committee rendered their report, which was accepted. On motion the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for their fine work. The expense incurred by the banquet committee, amounting to \$15.10, was ordered paid.

The program committee announced that the subject for the April meeting would be "Coins of the Papal States." Mr. Goodman read an article on the "Eagle of the U. S. Dollars," which was illustrated by specimens from his collection as follows: Dollars of 1796, 1798, 1870, 1877 (Trade dollar), 1882 and 1924.

Mr. Hansen read an article from the Coin Bulletin on "American Emperors," which was illustrated by specimens from Mr. Wernstrom's collection.

Mr. Kraft spoke of a prospective exhibit at the Emporium, to feature the new United States currency when issued. Individual members volunteered their assistance in making the exhibit one of interest and instruction.

An auction followed and the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 165th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon on April 24, 1929, 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Rosborough, Kraft, Mohr, Vogel, Goodman, Sherow, Smoots, Fellows, Wernstrom, Thompson, Brandon, Hensen, Landecker, Rausch, Goldsmith and Dr. Milliken. Guest, Mr. Erle.

The secretary announced that Mr. A. A. Weinman, noted sculptor and designer of coins, accompanied by his wife, would arrive in San Francisco the following day. The secretary was instructed to write a note of welcome and to send flowers to Mrs. Weinman.

Mr. Kraft gave an interesting talk on coins of the Papal States, illustrated by pictures of coins and medals. Several members had brought coins of the Papal States and same were exhibited. The talk and exhibit were especially interesting due to the possibility of the Vatican again issuing coins.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—Meeting of the California Coin Club held in Bank of Italy Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., April 26, 1929. Meeting called to order at 7.30 P. M. There were present the following: J. P. Kennedy, chairman; Ballinger, Brown, Carey, Caldwell, Harbeck, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jorgensen, Johns, Kean, Laible, Larson, Lee, Mansbach, Masslenikoff, Parsons, Ranking, Swift, Simmons and Thwing.

The Board of Governors' report and recommendation that the by-laws be changed to admit non-residents as associate members for the annual payment of \$1 to have all privileges of club except voting and holding office, was made by the chairman, Mr. Ballinger. A motion that the changes be adopted as submitted was passed.

The name of Mr. Harvey Hanson, of San Francisco, was presented by Mr. Brown, to be voted upon at our next meeting, to be our first associate mem-

ber. The name of Mr. E. S. Lee was presented by Mr. Kennedy for vote at the next meeting for active membership.

A short report of the secretary and the treasurer on the present financial state of the club followed.

The president, Mr. Kennedy, then turned the chair over to Mr. Adolph Larson, Jr., who gave the club a talk on general collecting, showing from his fine collections coins of unusual interest and great rarity, among which was an early dated coin of Philip the Good with the date of 1476 in modified Arabic numerals. Mr. Larson then introduced Dr. Harbeck, who gave a most valuable talk on Roman coinage. The period of transition between the Consular and Imperial mintages, with a description of the denominations of the great empire, and the cause of variations in metals in coins of the same denomination, due to the ignorance of slave labor in alloying, was covered in a lucid and scholarly way. Dr. Harbeck presented from his collection a series of coins illustrating in a novel way the relationships of the early Imperial families.

The general coin auction followed, "cried" by Mr. Larsen, where our members were able to purchase coins at absurdly low cost, as well as dispose of duplicates at profit.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 123d meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams Street on May 1. Members present were Messrs. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Carlsen, Visco, Stevens, Brown, Mygatt, Miller, Backe, Kelley, Ripstra, Leon, Miss Naerup, Boyer, Kaefer, Jonas, Ciszewski, Wilson, Mrs. Boyer, Lawless, Collier, Unseitig, Jaenicke, Josephson, Rosholm, Jackson, Luttenberger, Strubinger, Sternberg, Vogel, Lagerstrom, Budvitis, Rackus, Wittenborn, Thornburgh, Mielcarek, Blomquist, Cederlund and McKinley. Present as visitors were Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ciszewski and Mrs. Rackus. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

A communication from Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., received by Mr. Boyer, was read.

Dr. Rackus spoke upon his book which is on the press. He also spoke on his exhibit of cowrie-shell money, exhibiting 60 pieces, also shell-disc money which circulated in the Salomon Islands. The collection shown by Dr. Rackus should be seen to be appreciated.

Other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Rackus: Five Jubilee pieces of Norway and six Jubilee pieces of Denmark.

By Dr. Luttenberger: Forty-five coins of Nuremburg, including Furth railway, the first railway in Europe.

By Mr. Miller: Mexican toltec money, hoe shaped, 500 years old.

By Mr. Cederlund: Eleven square silver thaler of Saxony, all of different rulers in the seventeenth century.

By Mr. Davis: \$10 note of Wheat Growers Bank, Aurora, Ill.; 5c. and 10c. encased stamps, Tremont House; Lincoln campaign tokens, King Nos. 38, 48, 49, 56, 70, 77, 108, 225; campaign token, Taft on obverse, Bryan on reverse.

By Mr. Wittenborn: Five imitations of the \$50 slug; several pieces of German East Africa; also 14 crowns of Germany, all different rulers.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 179th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Co., Chicopee, Mass., May 8, 1929. Members present were Messrs. Kohler, Oliver, Frazer, Gaylord, Parsons, Stone, Pond, Morse, Converse, Drowne, Emery, Romano, Dickinson and Bigelow. Meeting called to order at 7.45 P. M. by President Gaylord.

Communications were read and placed on file.

The secretary was directed to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. Carl Wurtzbach and family, who have just had a serious automobile accident.

The rest of the evening was enjoyed immensely listening to the very interesting talk given by Mr. Charles A. Frazer about his South American trip. Mr. Frazer had many maps, snapshots and postcards to illustrate his trip, also many beautiful souvenirs, one of which he gave to the member lucky

enough to have his name drawn from the box, Mr. Parsons being the winner. Mr. Frazer also presented each member with a South American coin, of which he exhibited a great many. He showed a complete set, with gold, from Peru, Chile, Argentine and Brazil, and a set from Uruguay, where they have no gold. He also exhibited a large amount of fine paper money from the South American countries. Everyone agreed it was one of the most interesting meetings held for some time.

A motion was made and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended Mr. Frazer for his very interesting entertainment.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY—The second meeting of the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society met on Saturday, May 6, at the home of Mr. Inocencio Delgado. The following were present: Messrs. Bantug, Perez, Delgado, Avelino, Hidalgo, Jacobs, Pangniban, Decena, Roxas, Mercado, Ferras, De la Rosa, Ng. Young, and Sian Kee.

The topic for the meeting was "The Copper Coinage of Isabel II."

The model for the medal commemorating the founding of the Society will be submitted to the society by the artist, G. Tolentino, at the next meeting.

A coin auction was held after the regular meeting.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 120th regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, April 18th, 1929, with President Hutchinson in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hutchinson, Helfrich, Hack, Hubel, Hoare, Pietsch, Rapp and Temple. Visitor, Mr. Elliott Leviness.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Helfrich: Bank of Ottawa, Canada, Series 1880, \$5 and \$10 notes.

Mr. Grinnell: \$100 U. S. Treasury note of 1890; \$10, \$20 and \$50 U. S. Certificates, Series of 1880.

Mr. Hack: Annam, 1847-1883, curious silver pieces of Tu Duc.

Mr. Dworkowski: Polish 3 gross, 1565-69.

Mr. Hoare: William and Mary 5-pound piece of 1693.

Mr. Grinnell reported that he had corresponded with Mr. Bickford regarding the proposed meeting of the Cleveland Coin Club and Detroit Coin Club at Toledo, and it was agreed to defer same until some time during the month of May.

The Secretary made a report on the application of Mr. John E. Nicely. On motion the application was accepted.

Mr. Leviness was called upon and gave a very interesting talk on how he became a coin collector, also describing several of the pieces that he had in his collection. He also exhibited the 2-pound and 5-pound piece of Queen Victoria Jubilee, 1887.

The following members agreed to furnish exhibits at Toledo: Mr. Grinnell, paper currency; Mr. Dworkowski, Poland; Mr. Rapp, Lindbergh medals; Mr. Hubel, Roman coins; Mr. Allen, Hard Times Tokens; Mr. Temple, Mexican revolutionary currency.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Members of the Dallas Coin Club met in monthly meeting, April 23, 1929, at Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. This gathering was of special interest to the members, being the twelfth meeting of the club since its organization in May, 1928. Those present discussed the advisability of issuing a medal commemorating the first anniversary of the organization's founding. All members were asked to consider this matter, so that definite action may be taken at the May meeting of the Club.

This May meeting of the club will also be of special interest in that the organization's first birthday will be celebrated. One of the club's most enthusiastic members, J. H. Cassidy, will be host to the club at an informal dinner at the Dallas Athletic Club, on the evening of May 23rd. Following the banquet the club will hold its regular May meeting and its first birthday will be appropriately observed.

After a discussion of various coins and varieties, were the exhibits.

W. A. Philpott, Jr.: Two specimens of the copper two-pence or cartwheel

of George III, to show difference condition makes in value of coin. One was uncirculated and the other just the average. Two 1853 quarter dollars, one with rays and arrows and one without. Coins of the same date and condition, but greatly different in value because of variety. Mr. Philpott also displayed a complete collection of the U. S. commemorative gold, including both the round and the octagonal \$50 gold pieces of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, every piece being uncirculated.

J. H. Cassidy displayed a set of the new Irish Free State coins, all of which were brilliant proofs.

C. A. McGlamery exhibited a complete set of uncirculated U. S. commemorative half dollars mounted in a unique coin holder, and a set of postage currency with the plain edge. This currency was crisp, uncirculated.

B. Max Mehl's exhibit consisted of a set of Siamese bullet money from the 1/32 to the 10 tical pieces. He also displayed in perfect uncirculated mint state, 1793 cents of all three varieties, the wreath, the chain and the liberty cap. These superb cents were from the famous Dr. French collection, recently purchased by Mr. Mehl.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 16, 1929. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Comstock in the chair, and as guest, Mr. Moritz Wormser of New York. Also present: Messrs. Davis, Stafford, F. O. Brown, Rowell, Gifford, Willey, Boyle, Wheeler, Childs and Pond.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City, was unanimously elected to membership and entertained those present with a brief and interesting talk on numismatics in New York, outlining the work and purposes of the New York Numismatic Club.

The Secretary read a very interesting paper on "Some Notes on the American Coins in the South Australian National Numismatic Collection," written especially for the Boston Numismatic Society by J. Hunt Deacon, Esq., of Adelaide, South Australia. Among the specimens mentioned are a Pine Tree shilling, two Rosa Americana pennies and a Virginia halfpenny, a \$50 California "slug," various United States gold pieces and an assortment of silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars and smaller silver coins, also a fairly complete range of cents. He also listed a few "Hard Times tokens," political medals, Hawaiian and Philippine pieces, together with several Colonial notes and some Confederate paper currency.

At the close of the reading the Secretary was instructed by vote of those present to send Mr. Deacon a letter of thanks.

It was voted to adjourn.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. F. O. Brown: Bronze medal, dated 1867, on the Canadian Federation (Breton No. 90); bronze medal on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Quebec in 1860 (Breton No. 174); bronze medal, dated 1908, on the 300th centenary of Quebec, 1608-1908; silver proof medal of the Canada Board of Arts and Manufacturers, struck for the opening of the Victoria Bridge in Montreal in 1860 by the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Davis: Silver medal of the American Institute, New York, "Awarded to H. C. Fisher for a patent spring saddle, 1868"; silver medal, with blue ribbon, Royal Naval Training Ship "as a reward of merit"; British war medal, with head of Queen Victoria, "Northwest Canada 1885," bar "Saskatchewan."

Mr. Boyle: Silver medal, "Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1875"; "Bryan dime" in bronze, 1896; Pine Tree shilling; Swedish plate money, one daler, 1713; Pitt token, 1766; Rosa Americana, penny and twopence, 1722, and penny, 1723.

About one hundred years ago Russia tried platinum coinage. By 1845 the Russian mint had struck off 1,000,000 platinum coins. But the market cost of the metal fluctuated so much that the practice was abandoned. It has been hinted that if the Soviet Government produces more platinum than it can profitably market the Treasury may store it away as a reserve for paper money in the same way gold and silver bullion deposited in the Treasury backs up American paper money.

ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTER FINDS COINS AN AID TO CLASSES.

Coins as a help to geography, and, in the case of old coins, to history, are not made enough use of at school, writes a correspondent in the Educational Supplement of the London Times. In one school the headmaster exhibits a selection from his own collection, he continues, and as fresh acquisitions are added they are handed round for the boys to examine.

The collection now on show consists of copper or nickel coins, including an almost complete set of English coppers from Charles II, and specimens from all the continents. Such a collection will in free times always attract a vociferous group of children.

A complete set of English silver coins is out of the reach of most schools, but much of interest may be learned from a collection of the more easily obtained bronze and nickel coins. The earliest regular copper coinage dates from Charles II, and a range from that reign, with perhaps James II only unrepresented, will furnish a portrait gallery of the English kings and queens.

The boys will contrast the "cartwheel" twopenny piece of George III, 1797, with the half farthing of Queen Victoria, issued for colonial use, and with the minute third-of-a-farthing of our own times circulating in Malta. The old Irish money, with a harp on the obverse, may be represented, and if a rare specimen of the "gun money," coined in Ireland after his abdication by James II out of old brass cannon and such pots and pans as he could obtain, could be included, it would help to make that period of history live again.

The smart boy will notice that the profile of Charles II faces to the left and that the direction is reversed with a change of monarch. It will be observed that the coins of George III are the most plentiful, a fact accounted for by his long reign, and it is interesting to trace the changes in the figure of Britannia and the accompanying palm branch, ship or lighthouse since Philip Rotier first modeled the figure of Miss Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond, for the copper of Charles II.

A remarkable variety of odd coins is treasured in even the humblest homes. The service of British soldiers in the many war areas accounts for a large number of foreign coins which the children will bring to school for exhibition when their interest is aroused. The value of a series of foreign coins in the teaching of geography is self-evident.

The boys learn the native names of the countries; they find out which countries have monarchical and which republican government, and they pick out those parts of the British Empire which have a currency similar to our own. Some of the younger boys will like to pick out the animals that figure on the coins, such as the buffalo on the U. S. A. five-cent piece, the condor of Chile and the bee on the flower on the Italian ten-centesimi piece.

Some useful arithmetical exercises may be based on some of the specimens. Give a boy a coin and the table of foreign exchanges from the daily newspaper and let him calculate the value of the coin in English currency. Then let him use the "par" value of the same coin before the war and compare results and he will get more light on the meaning of depreciation and the value of money than from much lecturing.

PRAGUE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY CELEBRATES NATIONAL EVENT.

The Numismatic Society of Czecho-Slovakia held a special meeting at the Pantheon of the National Museum at Prague on May 9 to commemorate a national event. The meeting was under the patronage of the Secretary of Finance, Mr. B. Vlasak, and the Mayor of the City of Prague, Dr. K. Baxa, and commemorated the 10th anniversary of the Society and, from a national point of view, the 1000th anniversary of the issue of an independent Czech coinage. The program included the unveiling of a commemorative tablet on the wall of the ancient mint of Prague, under the patronage of the municipality of Prague, and an address by Dr. G. Skalsky; musical numbers by the Smetana Choir, and a visit to the coin cabinet of the National Museum. Director Rud. Pilat, president of the society, was in charge of the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER.

On March 12 the collectors of the "root of all evil" gathered at the Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco, for their annual dinner. It was a festive occasion and good fellowship prevailed. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Wernstrom, Goodman and Thompson, had labored hard to make the gathering a success, and it was all of that.

Harvey L. Hansen acted as toastmaster, starting off the evening by reading a telegram from Honorary President Zerbe. Toasts were proposed to Mr. Zerbe, President Brandon and to our wandering member, Mr. Hill. As the evening progressed, individual members gave short talks on their specialties and Mr. Jacobson read an interesting paper on "Russian Numismatics." As for entertainment, Mr. Rosborough gave illuminating recitals on Japanese, Chinese and colored numismatics.

Mr. Bier favored with several songs. Special exhibits in the banquet hall consisted of a splendid collection of gold coins by Mr. Goodman, a descriptive chart of ancient coins by Mr. Kraft, and a "numismatic zoo" by Mr. Wernstrom.

The annual dinners have now become an established custom and do much to bring the members closer together.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

F. J. THIEL QUILTS TREASURY.

The man who probably has had more money in his hands than anybody in the world is going into Wall Street. He is Frank J. Thiel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, to whom the custody of billions of dollars has been a routine duty. At the beginning of the war he handled perhaps the largest gold shipment in history when he transferred \$50,000,000 in new gold coins from the mint at Philadelphia to the subtreasury in New York. He has resigned from the Treasury to become a member of the banking and brokerage firm of M. J. Meehan & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

In 1902 he went to New York, joining the firm of F. C. Hollins & Co. He was appointed secretary to the Treasurer of the United States in 1905. In 1915 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Treasurer by President Wilson. In 1922 President Harding made him Assistant Treasurer.

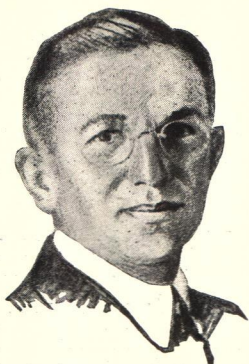
Mr. Thiel's many years of service in the Treasury Department caused him to be known by several members of the A. N. A. and who are indebted to him for courtesies extended on their visits to the Treasury.

POLES NEEDLESSLY EXCITED OVER NEW U. S. NOTES.

Numerous \$1 note holders in Poland were panic-stricken a few days ago when a newspaper announced that the United States had issued new notes and that the old ones would be withdrawn on short notice, says a press dispatch from Warsaw. Banks and exchange bureaus were besieged by those who wanted to get rid of their dollars, and many sold them to speculators at a heavy discount. An official statement issued by the American Legation that exchange of the currency would take a long time finally allayed the excitement.

VIRGINIA SOIL YIELDS MANY GOLD COINS.

Witt Pforr, who lives a few miles from Waynesboro, Va., in the Blue Ridge Mountains, engaged in digging pine stumps, struck something and on investigating brought to light an earthenware pot, which contained gold coins of several denominations, amounting to about \$2,200, says a press dispatch. The jar apparently had been buried some time before the Civil War, as the latest date on any of the coins was 1849. The coins ranged from 1795 to 1849.



Another Important Announcement By MEHL

With warranted pride I announce that the heirs of the late Capt. John F. Anderson, San Diego, Calif., have placed with me for sale at auction, without reserve, the extensive and valuable collection formed by Capt. Anderson.

This Collection was formed over a period of some forty years. It covers every field of numismatics and practically every country and every period. It contains coins of every description, in all metals, many very rare, such as the Baldwin & Co. \$10 gold, \$50 gold pieces, rare and curious coins of Siam, Annam and other out-of-the-way places. Some fine and rare English coins in complete sets, etc.

Usual fine Mehl Catalogs will be sent free to all who are on my "Mehling List." The Sale will be held some time next Fall. But it is not too early now to write for a catalog.



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Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

For Some "Reason" or other--

**The Majority of All Fine Collections
Offered in This Country Come My Way**

Besides the numerous valuable collections handled by me in just the recent years, aggregating in cash value over a half million dollars, I **now announce** my purchase of the most famous and best known of all specialized American Collections,

**The Dr. George P. French Collection of
Large United States Cents.**

ALSO, the purchase of the general collection of American and foreign coins of Mr. W. T. Healy, California

AND

**The sale at Auction of
The Capt. John F. Anderson Collection.**

(The total value of the above will aggregate very close to the six-figure mark.)

SO,—when you think of parting with your collection, I believe you will readily admit that you owe it to yourself to at least let me tell you, or, rather, **SHOW** you a few of the many, many "reasons" why the majority of owners of valuable collections place or sell their collections through me. Certainly not because I'm so good-looking. Think it over.—Then write me.

B. MAX MEHL
Mehl Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

Liberal amounts of cash advanced on auction consignments—
No interest charged.

Words of Appreciation

I want to take this opportunity of thanking the many friends who so promptly wrote me words of congratulations on the announcement of my purchase of the Dr. French Collection of Cents, as announced in the May issue of *The Numismatist*.

I appreciate the thoughtfulness and kindness of my clients, whom I always endeavor to convert into friends. For, after all, the friends we make in life is what's worth while and what I always value most.

B. MAX MEHL.

Just Received—New Issue

Waldeck and Prussia—Three-Mark Silver Coin, Dated "April 1, 1929," commemorating the uniting of these two States.

Uncirculated Mint Condition, price \$1.50 each. Only have a few—So, cash with order.

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Numismatist,

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OF

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Still am booking consignments for the Fall sales.

Terms on application.

If you are not on my mailing list, will be pleased to send you a catalogue of this very important Sale.

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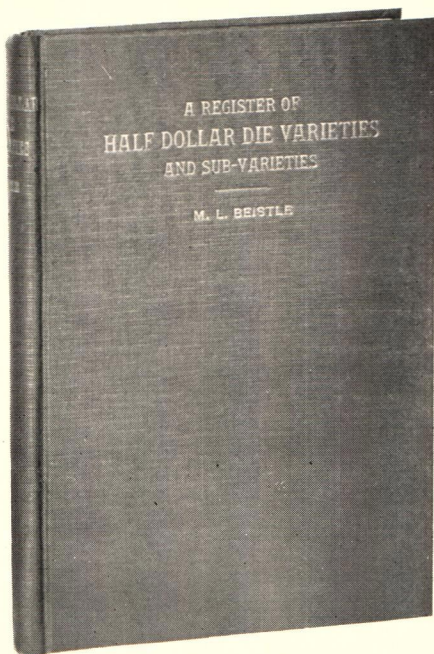
1856	Flying Eagle.	Pure Copper Proof.	Not over 8 struck	\$32.50
1856	Flying Eagle.	Copper Nickel Proof		13.75
1857	Flying Eagle.	Unc. 30c. V. F., 18c. F., 10c. V. G.		.....	.06
1857	Flying Eagle.	America connected by heavy die break.	Unc.	.....	.50
1857	Flying Eagle.	United States double struck, date shows outlines.	Unc.	.....	.60
1858	Flying Eagle.	Small letters, United, First S in States, and date double struck.	Ex. F.	.....	.60
1858	Flying Eagle.	Pattern, Copper Nickel.	A.-W. 246. Oak wreath and broad shield.	Rarity No. 5. Brill. Proof	4.50
1858	Copper Nickel.	Indian head.	A.-W. 264. Laurel wreath.	R. No. 5. Proof	4.50
1858	Copper Nickel.	Indian head.	A.-W. 268. Oak wreath and shield.	Light scratch through United States. Proof	3.25
1858	Copper Nickel.	Indian head.	A.-W. 270. R. No. 5. Tobacco wreath.	Proof	4.50
1859	Unc.	brill.	25c. Ex. F., 15c. V. F.		.10
1859	Pattern.	Copper Nickel.	Oak wreath, narrow shield.	A.-W. 312. Unc.	2.75
1860	Proof.	90c. Unc.	brill., mint state, 25c. Ex. F.		.10
1861	Proof.	\$1.00. Unc.	25c. Ex. F., 15c. V. F.		.10
1862-63	Proof.	85c. each.	Unc.	brill., 20c. Ex. F., 10c. V. F.	.07
1864	Copper Nickel.	Unc.	brill., mint state, 30c. Ex. F., 15c. V. F.		.10
1864	Composition.	90 Parts Copper, 10 Parts Tin.	A.-W. 461. Thin planchet.	Rarity 10. Not over 15 struck. Proof	7.50
1864	Bronze.	no L on ribbon.	Unc.	bright red, 25c. Unc.	red, .10
		20c. Unc.	olive, 15c. Ex. F.		.10
1864	Bronze.	no L.	right stand of 1 missing, 4 recut.	Unc.	red, .50
1864	Bronze.	no L.	heavy die break right of 4.	Unc.	olive, .40
1864	Bronze.	no L.	die br. from ribbon thru C of America.	Unc.	red, .50
1864	Bronze.	L on ribbon.	Unc.	red	.60
1864	Bronze.	L on ribbon.	heavy die break from ribbon end thru figure 6.	Unc.	red, .85
1865	Proof.	50c. Unc.	brill.	red, same as left dies, 25c. Unc.	red, .20
1866-67	Unc.	red, each, 30c.	Ex. F., 20c. V. F., 15c. F., 10c. V. G.		.05
1870	Proof.	65c. Unc.	red, 35c. V. G.		.10
1871	Fine.	30c. V. G.			.15
1873	Proof.	50c. Unc.	bright red, 30c. V. G.		.07
1874	Unc.	bright red.	25c. Unc.	some red	.15
1875	Unc.	bright red.	same as left the dies, 25c. Unc.	red	.20
1877	Unc.	red, \$1.20.	F., 50c. V. G.		.35
1878	Proof.	40c. Unc.	bright red		.25
1879	Proof.	25c. Unc.	red		.10
1880	Proof.	15c. Unc.	red		.15
1881-82-83-87-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99	Unc.	red.	Each		.10
1883-85-86-87-88-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-98-99	Proof.	Each			.15
1901-03-04-06-08	Unc.	red.	Each		.10
1908-09	Indian head.	S. Mint.	Unc.	red, each, 25c. Unc.	some red, .20
1909	Indian Head.	Brill. Proof.			.50
1909	Lincoln.	P. Mint.	Proof.	15c. Unc.	.08
1909	Lincoln.	V. D. B.	S. Mint.	S. between 9 and 0. Unc.	red, .20
1909	Lincoln.	V. D. B.	S. Mint.	S. under 0. Unc.	bright red, .20
1909	Lincoln.	V. D. B.	No S.	Unc.	red, .05
1909	Lincoln.	S. No V. D. B.	Unc.	olive	.10
1910-11-12-13-15	Unc.	red.	Each		.08
1916-17-18-19-20-23-24-25-26-27-28	Unc.	red.	Each		.05
1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-24-25	D. Mint.	Unc.	red.	Each	.10
1914-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-24-25	S. Mint.	Unc.	red.	Each	.10
1922	D. Mint.	Unc.	bright red, 35c. Unc.	olive, 15c. Ex. F.	.10

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1867—Similar, 10 Pieces	6.00
1868—Similar, 10 Pieces	6.00
1869—Similar, 10 Pieces	7.50
1870—Similar, 10 Pieces	6.00
1871—Similar, 10 Pieces	7.00
1872—Similar, 10 Pieces	7.00
1873—Old Type, the Silver without Arrows, lacking Trade Dollar, 10 Pieces	10.50
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1891—6 Pieces	6.00
1892—6 Pieces	5.00
1893—6 Pieces	5.00
1894—6 Pieces	5.50
1895—6 Pieces	7.50
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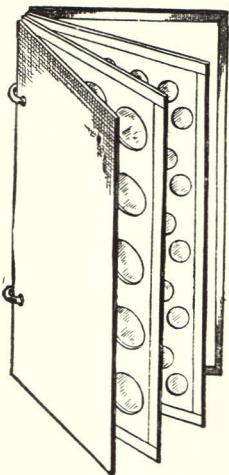
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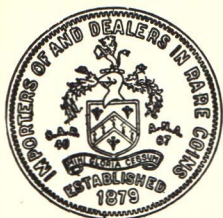
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The book was compiled by Edgar H. Adams, who has written several numismatic works. While the catalogue does not list gold coins, it describes practically every known variety and type of silver and base metal coins issued in the countries south of the United States.

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1797, 6 stars facing, Fine	8.50
1797, 7 stars facing, Ex. fine, \$15.00. Very fine	10.00
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1798, Large Eagle, Plain 9, Ex. fine, \$8.50. Very fine	6.50
1798, Large Eagle, Knobbed 9, Very fine	7.50
1799, Over '98, Ex. fine, \$12.50. Very fine	7.50
1799, 5 stars facing, Very fine, \$12.50. Fine	8.50
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1848, Proof, \$15.00. Ex. fine, \$6.50. Fine	4.50
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1850, Uncirculated	5.00
1850, O Mint, Fine	3.50
1853, Fine	3.50
1854, Uncirculated, \$15.00. Ex. fine	12.00
1855, Uncirculated	10.00
1856, Ex. fine, \$6.00. Very fine, \$4.50. Fine	3.50
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- Same, round edge. Uncirculated \$24. Extremely fine, slight dent on reverse edge \$21.50.
- \$3. gold. Common dates. Fine to extremely fine \$6. each.
- \$2½ Liberty head. Uncirculated \$3.50. Very fine, \$3.25. Indian head, Ex. fine to Uncirculated \$2.75.
- 1926 Sesqui \$2½ gold. Uncirculated \$4.
- \$1 gold, large and small size. Ex. fine \$3.50. Very fine \$3. Good \$2.50.
- 1915 Pan.-Pacific \$2½. Uncirculated \$15.
- 1915 Pan.-Pacific gold dollar. Uncirculated \$4.
- 1915 Pan.-Pacific half dollar. Uncirculated \$15.
- Isabella quarters. Uncirculated \$1.25.
- Lafayette dollars. Very good \$2. Fine \$2.25. Very fine \$2.50. Ex. fine \$3. Uncirculated \$4.
- Large stock of Commemorative \$2½ Gold and \$½ Silver at reasonable prices.
- Large copper cents, fair to good \$6. Good to very good \$7.50 per hundred.
- Half cents, good to very good 25c. each.
- Half dollars, common dates 1821 to 1838 inclusive 60c. each.
- Trade dollars very good 85c. each.
- Standard dollars, Liberty seated, common dates, 1841 to 1872, good to very good \$1.25. Fine \$1.50.
- 1883 5c. nickel without cents, very good to fine, 6c. each.
- Eagle cents, 1857-1858, poor 3c. each. Fair 5c. Very good 10c. each.
- 2c. pieces, fair 4c. Good to very good 5c. each.
- Nickel cents, 1859 to 1864, good 3c. each.
- 3c. nickels, good to very good, 6c. each.

Postage on above extra.

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No. 7

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

JULY 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 3)

The Siege of Jerusalem

"A voice from the East! a voice from the West! a voice from the four Winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the Temple! a voice against the whole people! Woe, Woe to Jerusalem!"

...the burthen of the Son of Ananus.

Four years rang this awful cry throughout the Temple Courts and Holy City's streets....

Four years' bloody strife betwixt Zealots, John of Gischala and Eleazar; burning and pillage on one hand, the deep and silent misery of the people on the other.

Now Vespasian's Legions draw near, and Jerusalem, which killed the prophets, is beset around. Balistae thunder forth great rocks, and the walls crumble. Innocent citizens, even the very worshippers at the altars, are struck down; the unceasing shower of stones and darts lays them mingled with the bodies of the fanatic soldiery.

Fire and famine are now brought to bear with dread effect; the wasted skeleton of the city, repeatedly purged of the advancing Romans by the most astonishing sallies of the Jews, falls part by part. Miserable remnants of the people, crushed now within the walls of the holy precincts of Mount Zion, starved to desperation, kill and devour their own children.

The 10th of August the sun shines for the last time upon the Temple. The blazing gates cannot stem the furious Roman soldiery; a single fiery torch—the most sumptuous building in the world is a flaming furnace. Excited at the view of untold weight of gold, the legions are deaf to every command and threat of Titus—in the midst, Ananus' son shrieks his last cry "Woe! Woe! to the city" and falls slain by a catapult stone—in a volcano of fire the eleven months' resistance of the Jews is extinguished only by death.

Coins of the Jews:

Shekels of the Revolt	\$37.00
Denarii	10.00
Bronze coinage of the Siege, from	3.00
Mites, from75
Rogers: "Jewish Coins"	1.00

SPINK & SON, Ltd.

5-7 KING ST., ST. JAMES'S,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

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No 7

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY (Continued).

Harlem River and High Bridge Railroad Company (Incorporated Oct. 20, 1853).

Hing's (Edward) Bank (Opened in 1862).

Hitchcock (D. R.) and Son's Bank (Opened in 1861).

Hodge (William) and Company's Bank, 58 Wall Street.

Hoofman and Company's Bank, 45 Wall Street.

Hudson River Bank.

(Opened Dec. 6, 1838. Capital \$100,000. Changed to North River Bank in 1840.)

Hudson River Railroad Company (Incorporated May 12, 1846).

Hudson Tow Boat Company.

358. \$1. Have no description.

359. \$2. Have no description.

Importers and Traders Bank.

(Opened Dec. 1, 1855, at 245 Broadway. Circulation \$219,441 in 1862. Changed to Importers and Traders National Bank. In 1885 had \$5,708 in State bank notes still outstanding.)

360. \$1. C., title of bank, portrait of Washington at left, State arms below. R. and L., ONE across. ONE outlined on back.

361. \$2. C., sailor looking through a telescope, sailor boy holding a sextant, State arms at left. R., 2, TWO across below. L., same as right.

362. \$5. C., female seated resting both arms on a shield; eagle and ocean. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., 5, FIVE across below.

363. \$10. C., female kneeling with bunch of grain, female with spear standing. R., 10 above, State arms below. L., X, TEN below.

364. \$20. Have no description.

365. \$50. C., large 50 on lathework, State arms below. R., female in clouds, 50 above. L., female with cornucopia seated in clouds, 50 above.

366. \$50. Similar to No. 365, excepting C., large 50 on a red die.
 367. \$100. C., white 100 on lathework, sailor seated on right, farmer seated with scythe on left, State arms below. R. and L., 100 above.
 368. \$100. Similar to No. 367, excepting C., 100 on a red die.

Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.

(Incorporated April 12, 1848.)

Irving Bank.

(Opened March 31, 1851, at 279 Greenwich Street. Circulation \$118,309 in 1862. Changed to Irving National Bank.)

369. \$1. C., portrait of Irving, 1 each side. R., front view of a steamboat, 1 above, ONE below. L., steamship, 1 above, State arms below.
 370. \$2. C., portrait of Irving, 2 each side. R., female seated holding a sheaf in her lap, TWO below. L., a ship, State arms below.
 371. \$3. C., an Indian reclining on the ground at the foot of a tree, Indian with a gun in the background, 3 at left. R., portrait of Irving, 3 above and below. L., a child seated on a dolphin, and holding State arms above him, THREE below.
 372. \$5. C., portrait of Irving, 5 at left. R., a milkmaid seated holding a pail, 5 above. L., an old man holding a gun reclining at the foot of a tree, State arms below.
 373. \$10. C., a view of the residence of Washington Irving, 10 at right. R., portrait of Irving, female holding sword, seated above. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
 374. \$20. C., two females reclining on right of a shield, eagle and distant ship on the left, 20 at left. R., portrait of Irving, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., a child seated on a dolphin holding State arms above him, TWENTY below.
 375. \$50. C., an eagle on a shield, 50 each side. L., a female in clouds, State arms below.
 376. \$100. C., title of bank. R., portrait of Irving, 100 above and below. L., a spread eagle on a shield, steamboat and two ships in distance, State arms below.

Irving Savings Institution (Incorporated July 1, 1851).

Island City Bank.

(Opened June 1, 1854. Capital \$300,000. Failed in October, 1857. Notes were redeemed at par by the Manhattan Company until April 22, 1864.)

377. \$1. C., train, men, etc. R., eagle on shield, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 and ONE above.
 378. \$2. C., building ships, shipyard. R., State arms, TWO and 2. L., locomotive, 2 above.
 379. \$3. C., ships, schooner, steamboat, etc. R., two females, one kneeling, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
 380. \$5. C., cattle, farming scene in distance, eagle below. R., State arms, 5 above. L., female drawing water from a well, 5 above.
 381. \$10. C., spread eagle, vessels in distance, TEN at left. R., State arms, 10 above. L., full-length of Liberty, shield, eagle, etc.
 382. \$20. C., steamship, ship, view of city and fort. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., State arms, XX above.
 383. \$50. C., large public building. R., State arms, 50 above. L., FIFTY across.
 384. \$100. C., Signing of the Declaration of Independence. R., portrait of Washington, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Jessup (M. K.) and Company's Bank, 44 Exchange Place.

Judson's (A. G.) Bank, 54 Wall Street.

Kelly (Eugene) and Company's Bank (Opened in 1862 at 207 Broadway).

Kennedy's (Robert L.) Bank, 63 Beaver Street.

Ketchum, Son and Company's Bank, 45 William Street.

King (James G.) and Son's Bank.

Kirtland and Company's Bank, 24 Pine Street.

Kissam and Taylor's Bank, 36 Wall Street.

Knauth, Nachid and Kuhne's Bank, 28 Broad Street.

Knickerbocker Bank of the City of New York.

(Incorporated Oct. 1, 1851. Capital \$200,000. Notes redeemed at par at the North River Bank.)

- 385. \$1. C., view of New York in 1659, Dutch frigate, etc. R., bust of Peter Stuyvesant, ONE above. L., ONE, 1 above, State arms below.
- 386. \$2. C., Stark house, pedestrians, etc. R., Santa Claus seated in a chair, 2 above. L., TWO, 2 above, State arms below.
- 387. \$3. C., High Bridge at Harlem. R., Knickerbocker smoking pipe, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
- 388. \$5. C., Dutch houses. R., Knickerbocker smoking pipe, FIVE above. L., V 5 V, State arms below.
- 389. \$10. C., City Hall. R., Postoffice, TEN above. L., State arms, X above.

Lafayette Bank.

(Incorporated April 18, 1834. Capital \$500,000. Failed and paid all its debts.)

Lawrence (L. S.) and Company's Bank, 164 Nassau Street.

Leather Manufacturers' Bank.

(Incorporated April 23, 1832. Circulation \$247,512 in 1862. Changed to Leather Manufacturers' National Bank June 1, 1865.)

- 390. \$1. C., man on horseback lassoing a wild bull, ONE at right. R., Cupid and a grindstone, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
- 391. \$2. C., title of bank, TWO at right, 2 at left. R., man on horseback lassoing a wild bull, 2 below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 392. \$3. C., cherub and grindstone, 3 each side. R., THREE, goat's head above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 393. \$5. C., similar to No. 390, 5 at right, V at left. R., Justice standing leaning her arm on shield, ship in distance, FIVE above, V below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
- 394. \$10. C., title of bank, cherub and grindstone below, X at right. R., similar to No. 391, 10 below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
- 395. \$20. C., similar to No. 390, TWENTY at right, 20 at left. R., Cupid and a grindstone, 20 below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 396. \$50. C., title of bank, cherub and a grindstone below, 50 each side. R., FIFTY across. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 397. \$100. C., similar to No. 390, 100 each side. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
- 398. \$500. C., female seated holding an eagle, distant ship. R., statue of Washington, 500 below. L., State arms, 500 above and below.
- 399. \$1000. C., cherub and grindstone, 1000 each side. R., female standing with hand on an anchor, 1000 above. L., State arms.

Leland Bank.

- 400. \$5. Have no description.

Levy's (Mark) Bank, 23 Liberty Street.

Livermore, Clews and Mason's Bank (Closed in 1862).

Lumber Association.

Lumbermen's Bank.

Maitland, Phelps and Company's Bank, 45 Exchange Place.

Manchester and McKellar, Exchange Brokers, 197 Broadway.

401. 3c. C., arms of New York City, 3 each side. L., THREE CENTS across. Green and black print. Nov. 20, 1862.



No. 401.

402. 5c. Similar to No. 401, excepting denomination.
 403. 10c. Similar to No. 401, excepting denomination.
 404. 25c. Have no description.
 405. 50c. Have no description.

Manhattan Association.

406. \$5. C., pastoral scene, train and houses in distance, 5 each side, dog, key and money chest below. R., female standing holding book, sheep, etc., 5 below. L., ornamental design. Aug. 10, 1838.

Manhattan Company.

(Incorporated April 2, 1799, for supplying New York City with water and with perpetual banking privileges. Circulation \$92,838 in 1862.)

407. \$1. C., female seated beside flowing water, the words "Public Health" below vignette, ONE at right. R., ONE DOLLAR across. L., 1 above. Jan. 1, 1822.
 408. \$1. C., female drawing a curtain from before a miniature view of New York harbor, an old man seated on right, an Indian seated on left, 1 at left. R., an Indian, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
 409. \$1.50. Have no description.
 410. \$2. C., title, Neptune seated and distant bridge at left. R., cherub seated pointing to figure 2. L., 2 TWO 2 across. Feb. 24, 1831.
 411. \$2. C., similar to No. 408, 2 at right. R., an Indian drawing an arrow from his quiver, TWO above. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
 412. \$3. C., THREE. L., 3 THREE 3 in a semi-circle, man seated pouring water from a vase, "Public Health" above. Mar. 1, 1808.
 413. \$3. Similar to No. 412, excepting L., Neptune seated on ground holding vase. July 10, 1820.
 414. \$3. C., similar to No. 408, 3 at right. R., an Indian, THREE above. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
 415. \$5. C., similar to No. 408, V at left. R., an Indian, 5 above. L., State arms, FIVE above, 5 below.
 416. \$5. Have no description.
 417. \$10. C., TEN, Neptune seated on the ground pouring water from a vase into a river, figure 10 at left. L., TEN across. June 1, 1811.
 418. \$10. C., similar to No. 408, State arms at right. R., X, TEN above, 10 below. L., an Indian, TEN above.

419. \$20. C., female reclining resting hand on a vase from which water is running; Indian in a canoe in the background, State arms at right. R., Indian drawing an arrow from his quiver. L., 20, TWENTY across above.
420. \$50. C., similar to No. 417, 50 each side. R., FIFTY across. L., State arms, FIFTY above, Indian below.
421. \$100. C., similar to No. 417, C at left. R., an Indian, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
422. \$500. C., similar to No. 417. R., 500 above and below. L., State arms, 500 above, D below.
423. \$1000. C., similar to No. 417, State arms at left. R., 1000 across above, M below. L., an Indian, 1000 above.

Manhattan Exchange Bank (Opened April 1, 1839. Capital \$300,000).

Manhattan Savings Institution (Incorporated April 10, 1850).

Manning and De Forest's Bank (Opened in 1862).

Manufacturers Exchange Company.

424. \$5. C., female seated leaning against bales, factory and windmill in background, V at right, 5 at left, V below. R., bales. L., FIVE. Sept. 15, 1814. Issued at Bristol, Conn. Payable at their Office of Deposit in the City of New York.

Manufacturing Company (Failed before 1842).

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

(Opened in 1859. Circulation \$22,165 in 1862).

425. \$1. C., female seated with mechanical instruments; buildings, etc. R., anchor, bales, etc., 1 above. L., female, man with horses and gleaning machine, State arms below.
426. \$2. C., sailor on beach, steamer, ships, etc., in distance. R., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
427. \$5. C., sailor and Indian each side of shield surmounted by an eagle, red 5 each side. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., female with sewing machine, FIVE above and below.
428. \$10. C., female seated with bale, cloth, etc., pedestrians, buildings and falls, red X each side above. R., X above, State arms below. L., sailor, quadrant, capstan, vessels, etc., 10 below.
429. \$10. C., title of bank. R., four coupons for 15 cents. L., TEN on X below. Small x in the four corners of the note. The Savings Bank Check. Patented March 7th, 1876.
430. \$50. C., shipping and dock scene, State arms below. R., two sailors and female seated. L., female seated and buildings, L above, FIFTY below.
431. \$100. C., female seated, wheels, bales, etc., buildings and steamer, female portrait and State arms below. R., female with spinning wheel, and buildings, 100 above. L., C above, 100 below.

Marble Manufacturing Company (Failed in 1825).

432. \$5. C., 5, shield containing the rising sun below. R., male portrait. L., female holding wreath above the bust of Washington, eagle in foreground, 5 below. December 2, 1825.
433. \$50. C., medallion portrait of Franklin at right, portrait of Washington at left, shield containing the rising sun below. R., Washington on horseback, 50 above. L., Roman Senator with scroll, 50 above. April 5, 18— (year not written, but note is signed).

Marcuse and Baltzer's Bank, 50 Exchange Place.

Marie and Kanz's Bank, 27 William Street.

Marine Bank.

(Opened Jan. 1, 1853, at 90 Wall Street. Circulation \$213,351 in 1862. Changed to Marine National Bank June 3, 1865. Failed in 1884.)

- 434. \$1. C., State arms. R., a steamship under way, 1 above and below. L., male portrait, ONE above.
- 435. \$2. C., State arms. R., a clipper ship under sail, 2 above. L., an Indian on his hands and knees holding a gun, TWO above, 2 below.
- 436. \$3. C., State arms. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., five men on a beach about to send a rope over a shipwrecked vessel, 3 below.
- 437. \$5. C., portrait of Webster, State arms at left. R., 5, V below. L., a mechanic holding a hammer and seated on a bale and a sailor erect holding a flag, FIVE above.
- 438. \$10. C., State arms. R., male portrait, TEN above. L., a sailor seated holding a quadrant; box, bale, barrel and distant ship and steamship, X below.
- 439. \$20. C., a female seated resting one arm on a bale; box, barrel, boat and steamship. R., State arms, XX above, 20 below. L., male portrait, 20 above.
- 440. \$50. C., State arms. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., a clipper ship under sail, L below.
- 441. \$100. C., State arms. R., male portrait, C above. L., five men on a beach about to send a rope over a shipwrecked vessel, 100 above.

Mariners Savings Institution (Incorporated April 16, 1852.)

Market Bank.

(Incorporated Aug. 30, 1852. Circulation \$233,543 in 1862. Changed to Market National Bank March 24, 1865.)

- 442. \$1. C., cattle and swine, two men on horses, covered bridge and distant cars and village. R., State arms, 1 above. L., half-length figure of a female holding basket of flowers, 1 above.
- 443. \$2. C., a steamship and distant ships. R., State arms, 2 above. L., a mechanic and a female seated, TWO above, 2 below.
- 444. \$3. C., a milkmaid seated resting one hand on a pail, two cows and a house in background. R., State arms, 3 above. L., three females on a cliff, THREE below.
- 445. \$5. C., female seated on a barrel resting arms on a bale, vessels in distance. R., female seated holding an oval containing a figure 5; bale and barrels; State arms below. L., female portrait, 5 above.
- 446. \$10. C., a train, train crossing a river on a bridge, cars and mountains in distance. R., State arms, 10 above. L., female portrait, 10 above.
- 447. \$20. C., a spread eagle and shield. R., State arms, 20 above. L., full-length portrait of Henry Clay seated on a bank, 20 below.
- 448. \$50. C., female portrait. R., State arms, 50 above. L., two cows standing in a stream, one standing and one lying down on the shore, 50 below.
- 449. \$100. C., three females floating in the clouds. R., State arms, 100 above. L., a sailor holding a flag; a bale, anchor and barrel, 100 above.

Maxwell and Company's Bank, 69 Wall Street.

McLaren and Brown's Bank, 50 Cortland Street.

Mechanics' Bank.

(Incorporated March 23, 1810. Circulation \$266,414 in 1862. Changed to Mechanics National Bank June 9, 1865, and to Mechanics and Metals National Bank in 1910).

- 450. 5c. Have no description.

451. 25c. Have no description.
452. 50c. Have no description.
453. \$1. C., man seated holding cogwheel, female standing, wand, screw, anvil and distant ship, bridge and train, 1 each side. R., State arms, portrait of female above, half-length of female below. L., mechanic's arm and hammer in an oval, ONE below.
454. \$1. Have no description.
455. \$1. Have no description.
456. \$1.50. C., title of bank, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at right, and left; ONE DOL & HALF in oval below. R., 150 CENTS across. L., 1 DOL 50 Cents across.
457. \$2. C., man trimming a log with a broadax, ship and house in distance, 2 each side, arm and hammer below. R., 2 TWO 2 across. L., TWO 2 TWO across. Feb. 22, 1819.
458. \$2. C., man seated holding cogwheel, female resting arm on a bale, anvil, and distant ship and cars, 2 each side. R., State arms, head of Washington in a circle above, profile head in a circle below. L., a cooper at work, TWO above and below.
459. \$3. C., female seated at desk writing with a quill pen, 3 each side, arm and hammer below. R., THREE 3 THREE across. L., 3 THREE 3 across. Feb. 22, 1819.
460. \$3. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 3 at left, arm and hammer below. R., 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
461. \$5. C., spread eagle with arrows and olive branch, and shield containing figure 5, cornucopia each side, V at right, 5 at left; two females reclining on band containing the words "PUBLIC SECURITY CONTEMPLATED" above. FIVE below. R., MECHANICS' BANK. FIFTY DOLLARS., 5 above, V below. L., NEW YORK across. March 1, 1824.
462. \$5. Similar to No. 461, excepting red and black print. Feb. 10th, 1824.
463. \$5. C., female seated leaning against pedestal containing FIVE, vessel on the stocks at left, V at right, 5 at left, FIVE below. R., FIVE DOLLARS across. L., FIVE across.
464. \$5. C., similar to No. 460. R., white 5 on a strip across, V above. L., State arms, 5 above and below, white V on strip across.
465. \$10. C., female standing leaning on an anchor, house being built at right, vessel on the stocks at left, 10 each side, hammer and arm below. R., X TEN X across. L., TEN 10 TEN across.
466. \$10. C., title of bank, arm and hammer below. R., State arms, 10 on a medallion head above. L., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 10 above. Jan. 25, 1845.
467. \$10. C., eagle on a rock, 10 each side. R., State arms, 10 above. L., blacksmith, TEN below.
468. \$10. C., half-length of a blacksmith with a hammer resting on an anvil, 10 each side. R., 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above.
469. \$10. Similar to No. 468, excepting C., 10 in red each side.
470. \$20. C., State arms, 20 each side, TWENTY DOLLARS on XX below. R., blacksmith, 20 below. L., Justice, 20 below.
471. \$20. C., similar to No. 460, 20 at left. R., 20 above. L., TWENTY on a medallion head, State arms below.
472. \$50. C., a large arm holding a hammer, 50 each side, 50 below. R., FIFTY across. L., POST NOTE across.
473. \$50. C., a large arm holding a hammer. R., State arms, 50 below. L., 50 above and below.
474. \$100. C., similar to No. 473. R., 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above.
475. \$500. C., female reclining, 500 on the left. R., arm and hammer. L., 500 across.
476. \$1000. C., similar to No. 460, 1000 on the left. R., arm and hammer. L., 1000 across.

Mechanics Banking Association.

(Opened Aug. 1, 1838. Circulation \$83,736 in 1862.)

477. \$1. C., blacksmith standing, right hand resting on a sledge hammer,

- ship carpenter seated with an ax on his shoulder, locomotive and vessels in distance, ONE each side. R., portrait of Washington on a large 1 across. L., State arms on a large 1 across.
478. \$2. C., a large 2 and portrait of Washington. R., stonecutter seated on a block of stone, 2 below. L., carpenter seated on a sawhorse and leaning on a workbench, State arms above, TWO over it.
479. \$3. C., half-length of an Indian princess, flags, drum, etc., 3 each side. L., a female each side of a figure 3, inscription above and below.
480. \$5. C., a female seated in a figure 5, a female seated on each side, cars, ships, etc., in distance. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., 5 above, FIVE below.
481. \$10. C., female seated each side of a shield surmounted by scales, factories, train and vessels in distance. R., female seated on each side of a shield with eagle, cap, etc., 10 above, TEN below. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., 10 above, TEN below.
482. \$10. Have no description.
483. \$10. Have no description.
484. \$20. C., female seated by a table pointing to a steamship in distance, XX each side. R., XX, 20 above. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., TWENTY above and below.
485. \$20. Have no description.
486. \$50. C., two Indians and a sailor, medallion head each side. R., female seated, FIFTY above, 50 below. L., female seated, steamboat in distance, FIFTY above, 50 below.
487. \$100. C., State arms, 100 on a medallion head each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., Justice, HUNDRED above, 100 below.
488. \$500. C., train, steamboat and vessels in distance, 500 each side. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., 500 above and below.
489. \$1000. C., view of city, steamship, rowboat and vessels, 1000 on the left. R., ONE THOUSAND across. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., 1000 above and below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SHOULD STARS ON OUR COINS HAVE FIVE OR SIX STARS?

Some interesting facts regarding heraldry on United States coins were brought out recently in a discussion in the New York Sun as to why gold coins of the United States have six-pointed stars while the silver coins have five-pointed stars. The discussion brought a letter from Freas Styer, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, which says:

"I beg to say that the earliest examples of colonial coins all contain the six-pointed star, which is correct according to English heraldry, as, according to English heraldry, six or more points denote a star. I therefore presume that when the time came to establish a coinage for the United States English heraldry was consulted, and the colonial coins were followed in matters of detail like the star. In English heraldry when a star is mentioned six points are always understood, and if more or less points are desired it must be so stated.

"The flag of the United States is made up very largely from the coat of arms of Washington, where you will find both stripes and the stars, and these stars have but five points. Doubtless Washington had these stars in mind when the design for the flag was under consideration, and as he was one of the committee no doubt his opinion would control the other members.

"There is a story that Mrs. Ross (the famous Mrs. Betsy Ross who stitched the first Stars and Stripes banner) did not approve of six points upon the stars and suggested five, and her opinion was accepted. She had authority for her opinion, as, according to French heraldry, five points denote a star, although you can find many examples where the Frenchman uses six-pointed stars.

"On the five-franc piece of the French Republic you will find a six-pointed star. You will find that we have other cases besides the flag and the coins where the stars that are used differ, namely, the stars on the Great Seal, which have but five points, and also on the seal of the President of the United States, where the stars are five-pointed. On the other hand, the seal of the House of Representatives is six-pointed.

"Evidently, heraldry has not taken a very strong hold in these matters in the United States, and I am of the opinion that it is beyond the power of anyone to say without a doubt why there is such a difference in the stars on the flag and the coins.

"Until 1892 the six-pointed form of star was employed on coins, but on the reverse of the half-dollar and quarter of that year the five-pointed character was introduced, while the traditional six-pointed star was retained on the obverse side. This change was probably due to the presence of a five-pointed star on the Great Seal, an adaptation of which forms the reverse type of these coins.

"On the old design of the half-eagle the six-pointed stars are employed on the obverse side, while on the new design of this coin, which was modeled by Bela L. Pratt, the coinage of which commenced in 1908, five-pointed stars are employed."

Mr. Styer's letter brought a reply from a reader of the Sun, in which he says:

"In English heraldry the star, or *etoile* (Fr.), is represented by six or more wavy points. The *mullet*, or *mo'lette* (Fr.), is a figure resembling a spur-rowel of five straight points and is usually pierced, but, when unpierced is actually the same as our so-called star.

"Mr. Styer then goes on to say: 'The flag of the United States is made up very largely from the coat of arms of Washington, where you will find both stars and stripes.' Heraldically speaking, there is neither stars nor stripes in the arms of Washington, which are emblazoned as follows: 'Arg 2 bars gu. In a chief 3 mullets unpierced gu.'

"According to English heraldry, the national arms of the United States would be emblazoned, thus: 'An eagle with wings displayed, holding in its dexter claw an olive branch, and in its sinister a sheaf of thirteen arrows, all proper; on its breast a shield argent, charged with six pallets gules; on a chief azure, thirteen mullets unpierced of the first.'

"But why the thirteen stars, the thirteen stripes and the thirteen arrows? The correct arms of the United States should contain forty-eight stars instead of thirteen and should be emblazoned as follows: 'An eagle with wings displayed, holding in its dexter claw a sheaf of arrows, and in its sinister a thunderbolt, all proper; on the breast a shield argent, charged with six pallets gules; on a chief azure, forty-eight mullets unpierced of the first. Motto: E Pluribus Unum.'

"From June 14, 1777, to July 4, 1818, the arms contained the so-called eight-pointed stars. If Mrs. Betsy Ross did not approve of the so-called six-point and suggested a five-point for the flag, how is it that eight-point were used in the national arms?

"In French heraldry the *etoile* (star) is represented by six or more straight points, while the *molette* (mullet) is an *etoile* of five or more points pierced, i. e., with a hole in the center. Therefore, we find it necessary to refer to English heraldry for our so-called stars used in the national arms and flag, and to French heraldry for the answer to our gold coin question.

"Previous to the Civil War a curious difference was observed in blazoning the national flag. In the Northern States it was argent; six barrulets gules; on a canton azure, thirty-four mullets unpierced of the first. In the Southern States it was: Gules; six barrulets argent; on a canton azure, thirty-four mullets unpierced argent. In the first place the canton, or field, rested on a white stripe, and in the latter the canton, or field, rested on a red stripe. I do not know whether this had ever been officially noticed or recognized, but I do know that the flag is now emblazoned as per the Northern method, as we find the blue field extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

"The star in this case is strictly of American origin and is nothing more than the mullet, unpierced."

Copper Coins of Portugal.

By O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

AFRICA.

GOA.

Joseph I, 1750-1777.

- 209. II bazarucos, without date. Obv., shield of arms divides G — A (GOA). Rev., II in wreath. Lead. Very rare.
- 210. IV bazarucos, 1769. Similar, the date below the value. Lead. Very rare.
- 211. VI bazarucos, 1769. Similar. Lead. Rare.
- 212. 10 bazarucos, 1760-69. Similar. Lead. Rare.
- 213. XII bazarucos, 1769. Similar. Lead. Rare.



No. 214.

- 214. 15 bazarucos, 1760-69. Similar. Lead. Rare.
- 215. 5 bazarucos, 1775. Obv., similar to preceding. Rev., cross of Jerusalem, date in angles. Lead. Rare.
- 216. 5 reis, 1774. Obv., ornate shield of arms. Rev., 5 R | * G * | 1774 within wreath. Rare.
- 217. 6 reis, 1762-68. Similar.
- 218. 10 reis, 1774. Similar.
- 219. 12 reis, 1762-69. Similar.
- 220. 20 reis, 1774. Similar.



No. 221.

- 221. 30 reis, 1762-74. Similar.
- 222. 30 reis, without date. Obv., similar. Rev., 30 | Reis within wreath.
- 223. 60 reis, without date. Similar. Very heavy.

Maria I and Peter III, 1777-1786.

- 224. Twenty reis, 1787. Obv., ornate shield of arms, crowned. Rev., * | vinte | reis | 1787. within wreath.

225. Half tanga, 1787. Similar, meia | tanga
 226. Tanga, 1787. Similar, Tanga.
 227. Two reis, without date. Similar, doze | res and the date omitted.
 228. Twenty reis, without date. Similar, vinte | res



No. 229.

229. Half tanga, without date. Similar, meia | tanga
 230. Tanga, without date. Similar, Tanga.

Maria I, 1787-1807.

231. 3 reis, without date. Obv., broad, ornate shield of arms, crowned.
 Rev., 3 | Reis
 232. 4½ reis, without date. Similar, 4½ | Reis
 233. 6 reis, without date. Similar, 6 | Reis
 234. 12 reis, without date. Similar, 12 | Reis
 235. 20 reis, without date. Similar, 20 | Reis



No. 236.

236. 30 reis, without date. Similar, 30 | Reis
 237. 60 reis, without date. Similar, 60 | Reis

All very rudely struck and rare.

John, Prince Regent, 1807-1818.

238. 3 reis, without date. Obv., ornate oval shield of arms, crowned. Rev.,
 same as in preceding reign.
 239. 4½ reis, without date. Similar.
 240. 6 reis, without date. Similar.



No. 244.

241. 7¾ reis, without date. Similar.
 242. 10 reis, without date. Similar.
 243. 12 reis, without date. Similar.
 244. 15 reis, without date. Similar.

245. 30 reis, without date. Similar.

246. 60 reis, without date. Similar.

All rare and badly struck.

John VI, 1818-1826.

247. 3 reis, without date. Obv., shield of arms on globe (imitating the arms on coins of the mother country during this reign). Rev., similar to the coins of the two preceding reigns.

248. $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, without date. Similar but 4 = instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$.

249. 6 reis, without date. Similar.

250. $7\frac{1}{2}$ reis, without date. Similar, 7 =

251. 9 reis, without date. Similar.



No. 256.

252. Nine reis, without date. Similar but Nove instead of 9.

253. 10 reis, without date. Similar.

254. 12 reis, without date. Similar.

255. 15 reis, without date. Similar.

256. 30 reis, without date. Similar.

257. 60 reis, without date. Similar.

Michael I, 1828-1834.

258. $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga, without date. Obv., plain shield of arms, crowned. Rev., AP (monogram) | $\frac{1}{2}$ (very small) | T within a rude wreath.



No. 258.

259. Tanga, without date. Similar, without the fraction on reverse. Very heavy.

260. $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga, without date. PR (script) | 809 (PORTARIA REGISTA number 809) in round depression, countermarked on half tanga.

261. Tanga, without date. Similar countermark on tanga.

Because of the great number of counterfeit coins in circulation the coins were recalled, countermarked as above and reissued in 1831-1832.

Maria II, 1828-1853.

(Proclaimed in Goa in 1834.)

262. 3 reis, 1834. Obv., crowned shield of arms between crossed branches, date beneath. Rev., 3 | R within wreath.

263. 5 reis, 1834. Similar.

264. 10 reis, 1834. Similar.

265. 15 reis, 1834. Similar.
 266. 30 reis, 1834. Similar.
 267. 60 reis, 1834. Similar.

The preceding were struck as patterns and not for circulation. All are exceedingly rare.



No. 268.

268. 3 reis, without date. Obv., plain shield of arms, crowned. Rev., 3 | R.
 269. 4 ½ reis, without date. Similar. Extremely rare.
 270. 6 reis, without date. Similar.
 271. 7 ½ reis, without date. Similar.
 272. 12 reis, without date. Similar.



No. 273.

273. 15 reis, without date. Similar, but the value within a wreath.
 274. 30 reis (½ tanga), without date. Similar, 30 | ½ | T
 275. 60 reis (tanga), without date. Similar, 60 | T.
 276. 3 reis, 1845-48. Type of preceding, with date beneath the shield.
 277. 4 ½ reis, 1845-48. Similar.
 278. 6 reis, 1845-48. Similar.
 279. 7 ½ reis, 1845-48. Similar.



No. 280.

280. 10 reis, 1845-48. Similar.
 281. 15 reis, without date. 15 in round depression countermarked on worn 15-reis coins of this and previous reigns. Rare.



No. 283.

282. 30 reis (½ tanga). 30 countermarked as last on half tangas. Rare.
 283. 60 reis (tanga). 60 countermarked on tangas. Rare.

The preceding three were countermarked in 1846 and reissued as a make-shift coinage.

Louis I, 1861-1889.

284. 3 reis, 1871. Obv., INDIA PORTUG : Ornate shield of arms, crowned, date below. Rev., value within wreath.
 285. 5 reis, 1871. Similar.
 286. 10 reis, 1871. Similar.
 287. $\frac{1}{4}$ tanga (15 reis), 1871. Similar.
 288. $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga (30 reis), 1871. Similar.



No. 289.

289. Tanga (60 reis), 1871. Similar.

These beautiful coins were struck at Bombay

290. $\frac{1}{8}$ tanga, 1881-86. Obv., LUDOVICUS . I . PORTUG : ET . ALGARB : REX. Head to left, date beneath. Rev., INDIA PORTUGUEZA. Crown in center, value, OITAVO DE TANGA, below.
 291. $\frac{1}{4}$ tanga, 1881-88. Similar, QUARTO DE TANGA.

The preceding two were struck at Calcutta.

Charles I, 1889-1908.

292. $\frac{1}{12}$ tanga, 1901-03. Obv., CARLOS I REI DE PORTUGAL. Head to right, date in Roman numerals below. Rev., INDIA PORTUGUEZA. Crowned shield of arms, value below.
 293. $\frac{1}{8}$ tanga, 1901-03. Similar.
 294. $\frac{1}{4}$ tanga, 1901-03. Similar.



No. 295.

295. $\frac{1}{2}$ tanga, 1901-03. Similar.

(A list of copper coins issued in Brazil under Portuguese rule was published in THE NUMISMATIST, Volume XL, 1927.)

(CONCLUDED.)

The Sutler and His Checks.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(With apologies to Colonel Hinman)

(The sutlers' checks in various metals, as well as issues in cardboard and paper, in use in the army camps during the Civil War (1861-1865) form an interesting division of collecting. Anything like a complete list of them would comprise several hundred varieties. Mr. Moore has introduced the subject in the following story and uses several varieties of the sutlers' money of Ohio regiments for illustration.—Editor's Note.)

"Say, Shorty, have ye heerd the news?" said Corporal Si Klegg one morning as he came back from the spring with a couple of canteens of water for breakfast.

"Wat's up now?" asked Shorty, his partner.

"Goin ter git paid off to-day. Bill Jenkins told me down ter the spring that he heered the captain say so ter the ord'ly."

Si sat down on a log to recover his wind and to think about what he would do with all the money he was going to get. "I'd git something purty and send to Annabel if I could, but the sutler hain't got nothing of that kind, and if he had he'd charge me fifteen times too much. So I'll jest send her an X."

Shorty laughed as he read Si's thoughts "Better wait," he said, "and see how much ye git."



For some time Si and Shorty had been financially insolvent. Their liabilities—all to the sutler—were an unknown quantity, and their assets could have been expressed by a single cipher. They had shown the same reckless disregard of expense that characterized all the new troops, and what money they brought from home had rapidly found its way into the cash-box of the "skinner."

Si's empty pocketbook was a source of serious alarm to him until Shorty told him that he could get "checks" of the sutler "on tick," to be paid for the first pay day. Si thought the sutler was very kind to "trust" the boys. Every day or two he bought "another dollar's worth o' checks, please," and they were duly charged up to him. In this way his purchases did not seem to cost anything, and he was lavish in his investments, without a thought of the day of reckoning.

But it was a happy time for them when the paymaster came. It did not occur to Si to figure up how much he would get, nor had he any idea what amount he owed the sutler.

"I don't need ter pay him this time fer all them checks," he said. "He kin jest as well wait till next time fer part on it."

"Ye kin bet the skinner don't git left," replied Shorty. "The paymaster stands in with him and snatches ye baldheaded; he takes right out o' yer pay as much's the skinner says, and that settles it. Ye can't help yerself."

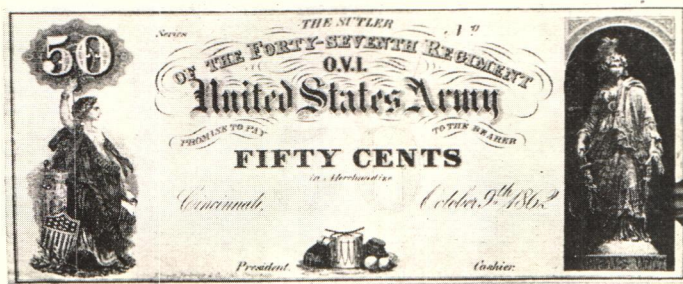
Si and Shorty had pooled their resources while they lasted, for their mutual advantage, but the last five-cent scrip had disappeared.

"I've fergot how money looks," said Shorty. "Ef this here hull camp was selling fer a dime shimplaster I couldn't buy a tent pin. I reckon we ain't going ter git enough to hurt us any. A feller don't git rich very fast on \$13 a month. Then, ye know, the sutler will git the fust grab at it, to pay fer all them checks we've been having of him."

Si hadn't thought of this. When he brought his mind to bear upon the cold facts he realized their truth, and it reduced several degrees the temperature of his enthusiasm.

"Guess you're right, Shorty," he said, and then added, "but it'll be jest as good's a mint's long as it lasts. When it's gone we kin go to buyin' checks agin."

The money purveyor came around once in two months, and the muster rolls for payment were made out covering that period. But the paymaster, although he always wore a gorgeous uniform and put on more style than the general commanding, was not a fighter. When there was danger of hearing bullets whistle he kept well to the rear. The exigencies of active service not infrequently delayed getting "paid off" for four or six months at a time.



The possession of cash among the boys became a matter of tradition. At length, when all was quiet at the front, the paymaster would slip up, unlock his box, and for a few days everybody rolled in wealth.

On such occasions the regiment went through the ceremony of being mustered for pay. The paymaster, with shoulder straps and brass buttons that shone as if they were direct from the foundry, occupied a tent, surrounded by a cordon of guards with bristling bayonets.

The paymaster was the biggest man in camp that day, and the next in size was his fussy clerk. The sutler, who was the chief beneficiary of the paymaster's visit, was on hand with his accounts against the men for the checks they had received since their funds ran out. If two or three dollars apiece were charged up all around for checks they never had, few of them were any the wiser, and it was so much more clear profit for the sutler.

The clerk called the expectant patriots one by one from the rolls, showed each man where to sign his name. Then the clerk figured out the amount due him, after deducting the claim of the sutler, and the paymaster counted it out in crisp, crackling bills and scrip.

The captain and the lieutenants were first attended to. On the roll after these officers came the orderly. It did not take long to go through the sergeants and then the clerk struck the corporals. Although Si's name was at the end of the list, as he was only eighth corporal, his heart throbbed and he knew that his impoverished condition would soon be relieved.

"Corporal Josiah Klegg!" at last called out the clerk.

Si took off his hat, walked shyly up to the table on which the financial business was being transacted. There sat the paymaster with his tin box full of money. Next to him the clerk, and at one end of the table that man of gall and iron-plated cheek, the sutler.

"Take this pen and sign your name there," said the clerk with a flavor of mustard and pepper in his voice.

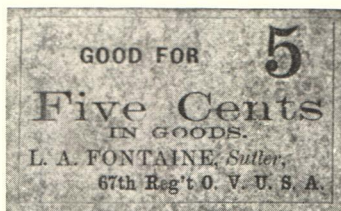
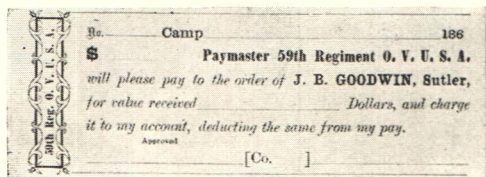
After much labor, Si finished the first half of his name.

Si's services were figured at \$19.93 $\frac{1}{2}$. Says the clerk, "We will have to dock the third of a cent, because the Government can't afford to give ye the other two-thirds. How much does this man owe ye, Mr. Sutler?"

"Eight dollars fifty," was the prompt answer.

"All right; subtract eight fifty, leaves eleven forty-three. That's right, major!"

Realizing that debate would be useless, Si finished his autograph. Then almost before he could think, the paymaster whisked upon the table two \$5 bills, a \$1, four 10-cent scrips and three pennies.



The Government started out to pay the soldiers in gold and silver. But the specie ran out in less than a year and money that "chinked" was not again seen during the war, except by those who bought United States bonds, and clipped off their coupons at stated intervals. Greenbacks, at a discount of from 20 to 60 per cent., were considered good enough for the boys. Patriotism was expected to supply the deficiency. Fractional parts of a dollar were issued in the form of scrip—"shinplasters" the soldiers called them.

"Next!" said the clerk, as he began to call up the privates.

Si picked up the money and walked slowly away. He felt as though something had struck him—he hardly knew what. A misty idea floated through his brain that in some way he had "got left." It is true that as compared with his previous indigent condition he felt now as if he owned a bank, but still the thought that he had not been fairly treated by the Government he had tried to serve so faithfully caused a temporary depression of spirits. He went off by himself, sat down behind a tree, and went into executive session.

"'Leven dollars and forty-three cents," he exclaimed, as he counted it over, "fer nigh 'bout two months of a mighty sight harder work than I ever done on the old farm. It's purty small pay fer all this drillin' and marchin' and stan'in' picket in the rain and lyin' around in the mud. 'Leven dollars

and forty-three cents! And that pesky old sutler; he looked jest as if he was sorry he couldn't grab the rest on it. I'll never buy another thing of the skinner as long's I'm in the service!"

This was a rash thing to say, but it is what the boys always said. And two hours later they would swarm around the sutler's "shebang" like flies around a molasses barrel.

The sutler's figures had fairly staggered Si. He knew he had bought a few checks now and then, but he could not remember half that amount. He had not kept any account, but somehow it seemed to him that the sutler and the paymaster, who had even clipped off that third of a cent, were like the two jaws of a vise, and between them they had squeezed him pretty hard.

It was a deep humiliation to Si to find that he got no more pay than a private. He really felt that the extra mental and physical wear and tear caused by the arduous duties and responsibilities of a corporal ought to be recompensed by several dollars a month additional. He did not know, until he found out by experience, that the glory of a soldier's first promotion was considered to be an ample equivalent for all official requirements. But before Si had succeeded in adjusting his feelings to this view of the case he was more than half inclined to try and organize among the corporals a strike for higher wages, in the hope of securing justice.

Si was soon joined by Shorty, who, after getting his money, hunted up his comrade. It was a sort of holiday in camp, in view of the extraordinary nature of the occasion.

"How much did ye git, Shorty?" asked Si, as his "pard" sat down beside him.

"About the same's you did."

"'Taint very hefty, is it?"

"I should ruther say not," replied Shorty; "but it's as much 's I thought there'd be after the sutler'd had his grab."

"Wall, it's all right," said Si, whose elastic spirits soon rebounded to their natural level; "we ain't doing all this eatin' hardtack and trampin' around fer fun nor fer money. I 'spose it's what the spouters call patriotism."

Notwithstanding Si's resolution that he would break off all commercial relations with the sutler, his appetite got the better of him. It was nearly supper time, and he thought some of those things the sutler had would taste good. He concluded, upon reflection, that he could not spend his money better than for something to eat. By a unanimous vote he and Shorty at once passed an appropriation bill, and started for the sutler's.

There was a great crowd around the big tent. Everybody seemed anxious to spend his money as fast as possible. The sutler had spread out in tempting array a stock of new goods, and marked up the prices to keep pace with the active demand. His clerks were all on the jump and the money poured in.

Si and Shorty made a few investments that they considered to be judicious. A recount of their funds after the purchases, however, warned them that at that rate of outlay they would very soon be again shivering in the chilling air of penury.

One of the uses of a chaplain was to take home, after a pay-day, the money that the members of the regiment wanted to send, but usually the boys did not load him down very heavily. The sutler went, too, and he carried a good deal more money than the chaplain did. He was going to "salt down" part of it, and with the rest lay in a supply of goods for the next pay-day.

It became painfully evident to Si that his cherished plan of making liberal remittances to various members of his family must be abandoned.

"I guess the home folks will have ter wait till next time," he said to himself, "but—" and an hour later Si placed in the chaplain's hand a letter. It said in part:

Ky., Nov. 1800 and 62.

Deer Annabel: We was pade off to-day. I didnt git vary much only a little more'n leven dollars. They give me jest the saim what a privt gits and Ime a Corporil. * * * And the sutler the boys calls him Skinner cause he takes the hide rite off he got purty ni haff my money. He sed I ode it to him fer checks. Checks is what the boys gits from the sutler wen they aint got enny money to bye pikles an sardeens an things. I gess the sutler puts down to dollers on his book evry time a man byes one dollers worth of checks. Then it dont take more'n 5 minits to spend

the checks. You have to pay 10 sents fer a peece of chees that aint enny biggern a postidge stamp. Thats the kind of a harepin the sutler is. * * * Now Annie this is the furst money I ever urned fer myself and I jest wanted to cend part of it fer yew to git sumthing thattle all-ways make ye think of Si. Yew may as well have it cause if ye doant lme afeered the sutler will git it. Take this \$5 and bye a wring to ware on yer finger. * * * We has sum awfle hard times but lme going to stick by the star strangled banger as longs thares a rag of her left.
Always yourn
SI KLEGG.

Medals of Lord Nelson.

By MALCOLM STORER, M. D.

110. Obv.
Rev.
By Duncan.
111. 1844. *Obv., On garter, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY Bust to left. E. AVERN F
Rev., TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE NELSON TESTIMONIAL TRAFALGAR SQUARE. View of column. Ex., 21 OCTOBER 1844
Signed E. AVERN F
60mm. Mil. H. 531. Very rare.
112. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. Bust.
Rev., View of Trafalgar Square.
Weight 1917, XXVIII. Worn by Naval Guard of Honor at inauguration.
Possibly the last described medal.
113. 1852. Obv., NELSON BORN SEP 29 1758. DIED OCT 21 1805 Bust to left.
Rev., WELLINGTON BORN MAY 1 1769. DIED SEP 14 1852 Bust to left on two flags marked ASSAYE and WATERLOO
38mm. Schulman Cat. 1904 Sep. 338.
114. 1897. Obv., HORATIO NELSON. | BORN 28th SEPTEMBER 1758. —DIED 21st OCTOBER 1805 Bust facing.
Rev., "FOUDROYANT" LORD NELSON'S FLAGSHIP | COMMENCED BUILDING, 1789—LAUNCHED AT PLYMOUTH. APRIL 1798.—WRECKED AT BLACKPOOL. JUNE 16th 1897. MEDAL MADE FROM COPPER OF VESSEL AFTER BREAKING UP. Ship of the line.
38mm. Mil. H. 557.
115. Obv., Bust of Nelson in cocked hat facing.
Rev., THE FOUDROYANT FLAGSHIP AT THE NILE 1798
38mm.
116. Obv., The Foudroyant.
Rev.
Iron. By Metallic Compression Co.
117. 1904. Portrait plaque by L. F. Roselieb.
Forrer V-213.
118. 1905. Obv., HORATIO NELSON ESQUIRE
Rev., COMMODORE
119. Obv., HORATIO NELSON ESQUIRE
Rev., REAR ADMIRAL
120. Obv., HORATIO NELSON ESQUIRE
Rev., VICE ADMIRAL
121. *Obv., HORATIO. NELSON. K. B. DUKE OF BRONTE. & Bust to left.

Rev., On label, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY
Action. In field above, CENTENARY | OF THE | BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
| 1905 Ex., TRAFALGAR | OCT. 21. 1805
33mm. Gold. Silver. Bronze. Tin. Mil. H. 538a.

122. Obv., PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH & FOREIGN SAILORS SOCIETY Full length of Nelson to left. Below, CONTAINING A VICTORY COPPER FROM THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY Ex., DEATH OF NELSON OCT 21 1805 CENTENARY MEMENTO OCT 21 1905 Below, E. R. VII.

Rev., "ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY"
| "THANK GOD I HAVE DONE MY DUTY" The Victory under sail to right.
Below, VICTORY. TRAFALGAR | OCT. 21. 1805
Mil. H. 538.

123. No date. Oval plaque. Half length in high relief.
96x78mm. Brass. Weight 1909, Aug. 632.

124. Obv., Naval bust to left.
Rev., Blank.
114x74mm. Wedgewood paste. By Flaxman.

125. Obv., PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT Bust to left.
Rev., GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL In field, TO | — | REWARD
24mm. Mil. H. 528. There are three varieties depending on the size of NILE on the medal that Nelson wears.

126. 1838. Obv., SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN & MARINERS ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY | ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838 BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT Bust of Nelson and wreck.

Rev., PRESENTED | FOR | HEROIC EXERTIONS | IN SAVING LIFE | FROM DROWNING | — | JOB XXIX. 13 In field, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY
Mil. H. 863.

127. 1842. Obv., On garter, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Bust of Nelson to left. J. DAVIS. BIRM

Rev., SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN & MARINERS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY 1839 In field, CASES RELIEVED | FROM 8TH MAY 1839 | TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1843 | WIDOWS 424
Tin. Mil. H. 864.

128. 1847. *Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Bust to left.

Rev., SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN & MARINERS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY 1832 In field, 1847 on label | — | ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION 2s 6d on label.

44mm. Tin. Undescribed.

129. 1855. Obv., On garter, ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN WILL DO HIS DUTY Bust to left.

Rev., SHIPWRECKED MARINERS SOCIETY 1855
Mil. H. 865.

130. 1862. *Obv., As last but in field 1 NO Signed DAVIS BIRM
Rev., As last but 1862

Wreck. Undescribed.

131. 1875. Obv., As last.

Rev., As last, but | 1875.
32mm. Tin. Undescribed.

NELSON TOKENS.

Birmingham.

132. Obv., WM CHAPLAIN | NELSON INN | — | BREARLEY ST | WEST | cross | BIRMINGHAM

Rev., E COTTRILL—.52 ST PAUL'S BIRM In field, 1D ½
Neumann 26758.

133. Obv., As last.
Rev., As last, but 2 ½
Neumann 27759.

134. Obv., MILNER'S | NELSON | ALE & PORTER | STORES | 2 EGG
BASTON ST BIRM
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 26972.

135. Obv., LORD NELSON INN JAS OSMAN BIRMINGHAM
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 26986

136. Obv., NELSON TAVERN NELSON ST | ∴ SOUTH | — | FINE
ALES | & PORTER
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 26972.

137. Obv., JAS OSMAN | LORD NELSON | INN | TANTER ST. | BIRM-
INGHAM
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 26987.

Cardiff.

138. Obv., LORD NELSON CARDIFF In field, R PARR
Rev., BOWLING SALOON In field, 3d. Ex., BUTE STRt
25mm. Neumann 27300.

Carnavon.

139. Obv., NELSON EMPORIUM NOTED FOR THE BEST GOODS Statue
of Nelson.
Rev., EIDDO DA AC— RICHARD OWEN PONT BRIDD CARNAVON
Below, COLEY & CO BIRM
Batty II/3160.

Halifax.

140. Obv., ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY
Rev.

Moseley.

141. Obv., J CHADWICK. MOSELEY In field, 3d Above, TRAFALGAR
INN
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 27688.

West Bromwich.

142. Obv., JAMES PRICE * WEST BROMWICH * In field, NELSON
INN | NEW ST
Rev., Blank.
Neumann 27943.

143. Obv., SUCCESS TO ADMIRAL NELSON AND ALL HIS NOBLE
CREW Ship to left.
Rev., WH | EB
Engraved coin. Mil. H. Engraved coins No. 1.

IMITATIONS OF ROYAL COINAGE.

144. *Obv., GLORIOUS NEL (in monogram) SON Bust of George III
to left.
Rev., BRITISH TARS Britannia seated. Ex., 1767
Copper. Atkins 391/288. Mil. H. 758. Very rare.

145. Obv., GEORGIUS NEL (mint mark) SON
Rev., BRITISH (ta)RS Britannia seated. Ex., 1767
Very rare.

(CONCLUDED.)

THE NEW CURRENCY IN REVIEW.

This July collectors will be looking over the new small-size paper currency with interest and wonder. The new bills will be gathered in the same as the old. To most people it means only so many dollars, but to collectors it means the most decided innovation since the "greenbacks" of 1861. The new notes make a sharp division in the paper system, fractionals, large bills and small bills.

The \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 have been sent out as samples to all banks, so that the public may become a little more familiar with them when they arrive in quantity. Briefly, we can describe them as to (1) seals, (2) inscriptions, (3) serial numbers, (4) signatures, (5) legends, (6) plates, (7) paper, etc.

The seal is of a new type, small, round, with a series of points in place of the old familiar scalloping. On the \$1, which will be issued in silver certificate only, as has been the case for the past four years, the seal is regular blue, at the left, while the right side of the note no longer has the colored numeral. Instead, the word "One" in capitals is printed in large type. The \$2 bill is a United States Note, as are practically all twos in circulation at present. It has a red seal at the left, and at right in field, the word "Two." The \$5 U. S. note will appear shortly. The \$5 Federal Reserve note is on display and is novel in that it has a green seal, properly, now giving a seal color to each type of note issue. Green seals have not been used for some time. Likewise the \$10 Reserve note, since all of these types will have the seal at the right, as at present, to balance the seal of the bank at left. The black seal of the banks is disappointing in that it is too plain in design. The index letter is no longer used, hence New York's Bank is "2" and not "2-B" to indicate the second reserve district. This index number or, rather, district number appears in fair size in all four corners of the note, making a \$5 or \$10 bill look rather odd with large figure 2s so prominent, or 3s, or 7s as the case may be, according to the Reserve district.

The inscriptions are, as usual, standard reverse designs requiring that they be stated on the face, as on the present one. In the case of the reserve notes the conditions of redemption are much abbreviated, but are placed prominently above the bank seal.

The serial numbers are a big disappointment. In the first place, they lack the individuality of the old numbers, since the new numbers look more like a coupon number found so often on cigar stores script. Unfortunately, the new numbers will all have two letters and eight or nine figures. This will lessen the novelty of low numbers and render their detection more difficult. For example, note A222B of the 1923 series would be noticeable for the shortness of the serial number. Now the series of 1928 will correspond by having ciphers precede, as follows, A00000222A. It is probable that only letters will be used as prefixes and suffixes to the serial numbers. The many forms of symbols used in the past, such as are still found on the \$5 U. S. note and the \$10 Gold certificate will be discontinued.

The signatures, for the time being, will be those of A. W. Mellon and H. T. Tate. The name of the Registrar will no longer be used. Some time ago Secretary Mellon conceived the idea that his name would appear on all the paper money issues, instead of the Federal Reserve notes alone.

Legends are as usual. The \$1 certificate is similar to the dollar series of 1923. The two resemble the present \$50 gold certificate in that all of the legend is below the portrait. The two is an attractive bill and it is to be hoped the Treasury will issue it in fair quantities and restore it to its proper place in the currency system. The very inferior portrait of Washington is retained on the \$1. It would have been better to restore the fine portrait of Washington found on the notes of 1869, 1880, 1917, and the \$20 gold certificate. Lincoln's portrait on the \$5 has been much improved, while the alert, strong face of Hamilton on the \$10 bespeaks the character of America's leading financier of the early days.

The plates now contain twelve notes, lettered A to L, instead of A B C D through to H. Printing twelve notes to the sheet means a great deal, if, as reported, all notes in a sheet bear the same number. This would mean that the series runs through twelve times slower, and that low numbers are twelve times more difficult to obtain than before.

The paper is similar, except that the silk threads are spread all over the note, but they are less conspicuous because of their smaller size.

The quantity of new notes ready is sufficient for a time. The \$1 will im-

mediately appear numbered A000000001A to A100000000A and B000000001A to B100000000A; the \$2, A00000001A to A10000000A, while the reserve notes will have their respective district letter prefixed to numbers that will soon be in the millions, but which are counted in the thousands on all samples seen so far.

All in all, the new notes are acceptable and it is hoped that they will eliminate the "confusing" and "variable" types of the past which have seemed to bother bankers and financial men more than the public. There is nothing confusing in the present currency system to one who knows something of the financial history of his country.

"Series of 1928" still is very important to the Treasury, judging from the prominence allotted to this notation. It would be more interesting to have omitted this statement below the words "Washington, D. C." and in place of it inserted the date of the act creating the issue; for instance, March 3rd, 1863, for the United States notes, or August 4th, 1886 for the \$1 certificate, etc. This would give more historical information on the various types issued.

It is hoped that more numismatists will see the field of paper money more than in the past, a field full of beautiful engravings, color and variety, novelties and historical interest to suit the most exacting taste. The field of paper is more important than many think in view of the rapid decrease of the use of hard money in all nations. Get in on the ground floor!

Buffalo, N. Y.

ROBERT H. LLOYD.

NEW PAPER CURRENCY TO BE ISSUED JULY 10.

The new small-sized currency will be issued through the Federal Reserve banks and branches to the public on July 10, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has announced. Thus will commence the greatest turnover of a nation's money supply in a brief season in all history. In all, the Treasury will give out 857,000,000 pieces of new paper money and will take back from the public an equal quantity.

However, this volume of currency cannot be handed out and an equal volume taken in in one day. The process of issuing the new money will take many days. For a time, therefore, the nation will handle money of two different sizes because the new bills will be about ten per cent. smaller than the present ones.

"The Treasury appreciates that during the period when the two sizes of currency are in circulation this will be a matter of some inconvenience to the general public," Secretary Mellon said. "However, it is believed that the department may confidently ask for their indulgence and cooperation in view of the ultimate advantages to be gained."

The plan adopted by the Treasury for the distribution is as follows:

For the initial issue Federal Reserve banks have been authorized to make available to the commercial banking institutions of their respective districts limited amounts of new small-size currency on an equitable basis established by them.

Federal Reserve banks will communicate with all banks and trust companies in their respective districts, giving full instructions for participation in the initial distribution of the new currency. After the initial issue of new small-sized currency the procedure now in effect for supplying the paper currency requirements of the country will, in general, be followed, and in making payments of currency the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve banks and branches will pay out old-size currency fit for further circulation concurrently with new small-size currency.

Replacement of the outstanding old-sized currency with the small-sized currency, accordingly, will be a gradual process, and, except for the initial issue, will largely be governed by the redemption of old-sized currency unfit for further circulation.

The first issues of the new small-sized currency will include all kinds, except national bank notes, and all denominations from \$1 to \$20. Small-sized gold certificates and Federal Reserve notes in denominations above \$20 will be issued at a later date. Small-sized national bank notes will be printed and issued in order of charter numbers beginning about July 15, 1929.

The new size for the paper money is 6 5/16 by 2 11/16 inches. The prin-

ciple of denomination designs has been strictly followed, with the back designs wholly uniform and the face designs uniform as regards protective features, varying only slightly to indicate kind of issue.

The portraits and distinguishing marks on this money will be as follows:

- \$1—Washington; ornate back.
- \$2—Jefferson; view of Monticello.
- \$5—Lincoln; view of Lincoln Memorial.
- \$10—Hamilton; view of United States Treasury.
- \$20—Jackson; view of White House.
- \$50—Grant; view of United States Capitol.
- \$100—Franklin; view of Independence Hall.
- \$500—McKinley; ornate Five Hundred.
- \$1000—Cleveland; ornate One Thousand.
- \$5000—Madison; ornate Five Thousand.
- \$10,000—Chase; ornate Ten Thousand.

A new kind of distinctive paper also will be used for the new money. It will have a higher folding endurance than paper now in use. The use of small segments of silk fiber as a distinctive feature has been retained, but the segments are scattered throughout the sheet and not localized as now.

The reason for the change is that as a test of genuineness dependence may not be placed on an outstanding characteristic which in itself inherently affords no protection, Secretary Mellon explained.

WEIGHT MEANS SOMETHING TO TWO POTENTATES OF INDIA.

In India are two potentates whose weight is a matter of keen importance to their followers. First, there is Aga Khan, believed by his 5,000,000 followers to be a descendant of Mohammed. Aga Khan is the spiritual leader of the Ismaili sect. He spends most of his time in Paris, where he is a great horseman, owning one of the finest stables in Paris, and having great race horses named after him.

In the form of tribute from his people he gets each year his weight in gold. His last salary was based on 220 pounds. At \$20 an ounce, his pay in gold amounted to only \$52,800, or about \$22,000 less than the President of the United States gets each year. However, his people, while praying for the good health of their chief, hope that he does not take on too much weight.

On the other hand, there is an Indian potentate whose followers pray devoutly that he will get as fat as possible. This is the Maharajah of Alwar. Recently he decided to celebrate his Silver Jubilee. Perhaps he had heard about how Aga Khan got his annual pay, and decided to reverse the procedure. He would distribute to his people his own weight in silver, it being the Silver Jubilee. It was a grand gesture, but it did not cost the Maharajah a great deal of money. If he weighed as much as Aga Khan his largesse was about \$3,000. But it sounded a great deal more.

For his stipend of his own weight in gold each year, Aga Khan does very little. He keeps the water in which he bathes in barrels, and when the elders come to pay their tribute, he gives them the barrels. The water is considered holy, and a drop of it is supposed to drive away evil spirits. So that all Aga Khan has to do is to bathe a great deal, and eat fatty foods so that he will be as heavy as possible when the elders come to pay him.

However, inasmuch as he is an immensely wealthy man in his own right, he probably does not take too many pains to put on weight.

COINS FOUND IN MEADOW IN SWEDEN.

On the Tustrup estate, near Grenaa, in Osterjylland, Sweden, during the spring work on a meadow, an interesting coin was discovered. Some time ago a man servant discovered a few more coins, and after investigating the place an urn containing several thousand silver coins was found. The coins originated probably in England and may have been brought home by Vikings, who later on buried them during a disturbed period. (Free translation by J. deL.).

FRANCE'S GOLD RESERVE SEEMS REASONABLY SAFE.

The fiction of Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue, in which thrilling and mysterious doings in the maze of sewers and tunnels underneath Paris are described, has been rivaled by fact. The Bank of France, after three years of work by nearly 1,500 men, has completed construction of a subterranean hiding place for the \$1,000,000,000 gold reserve of France, which, for imagination of design and ingenuity of construction, surpasses anything conceived by these famous romancers.

Two hundred feet underground, the gold chamber containing the secret vaults covers an area of two and a half acres. It is separated from the street surface by forty feet of water and fifty feet of rock, the latter forming an arch over the water through which a secret system conveys the air supply. In the event of war or revolution, says *Popular Science Monthly*, more than 1,000 men, safe from bombs and gas attacks, could be accommodated in the spacious underground rooms to guard the nation's treasure, even though the bank overhead should be demolished.

Food is kept constantly on hand for just such an emergency. There are kitchens, stoves, beds, chairs and other articles to make a temporary sojourn reasonably comfortable for a force of men. Descending by electric elevators, one has to pass through six steel towers with revolving doors, operated by electricity, to reach the vaults. In case of serious trouble, the elevator shafts can be flooded.

The walls and doors are of steel and concrete, twenty feet thick. But if, despite all these precautions, an enemy should succeed in penetrating, there are ultimate means of defending the gold reserve which remain the secret of the French Government.

BETTER THAN SAFETY PINS.

I have long wondered why some of Uncle Sam's Indians are allowed to mar and destroy coins. I have seen dozens of Navajos and a few Pueblos using dimes, five-cent pieces and quarters for buttons on their footgear and other clothing. They attach a button-eye by means of a little solder and then they sew on clothing. They know the value of the money, because some of it is in circulation. I have a dime that is now a button, and was handed to me with my change some years ago in New Mexico. It seems to me that Indian agents would do well to try teaching the Indian a little more respect for United States money, especially since so much of it is used in their support.—Correspondence in the *Pathfinder*.

SAND MOUNTAIN GIVES UP VILLAGE IN GERMANY.

After having been buried for four centuries under a giant wandering dune, the fishing village of Lonzke, on the Baltic shore, Germany, is being given up by the sand mountains. Interesting finds, among them coins from before A. D. 1500, are being made in the first buildings which have reappeared. Summer guests from many seaside resorts are flocking to Lonzke to view the spectacle. The giant dune, the wandering of which it has been impossible to retard in spite of centuries of efforts, engulfed the village around A. D. 1540. Since then it has slowly traveled on and is now on the opposite side of the little settlement.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The July, 1904, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* contained the following articles: "Our National Union From Numismatic Testimony"; "The Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers"; "Coins of Bible Places"; "A Rare Coin Stolen"; "Making Medals by Photograph." The death is announced of Dr. Joseph Leroux, of Montreal, author of several works on Canadian coins and tokens. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of nine applicants for membership. The official call for the St. Louis convention of the A. N. A. on October 15 is also published.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

A SERIOUS SIDE TO COMMEMORATIVE COIN ISSUES.

Collectors will not grow enthusiastic over the report from Boston that the unsold Pilgrim half dollars are to be offered to the public at 50 cents each—in other words, placed in circulation. It is said there are 49,550 pieces remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Such a step is to be regretted, for some who paid the original price of \$1 will feel that they have not been treated fairly. All the more so because it has been customary for the Treasury Department to take over unsold coins of commemorative issues, melt them and recoin the metal without any loss to those for whose account they were issued. It is supposed this oppor-

tunity was open to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission or the State of Massachusetts.

It is believed that of many issues of commemorative half dollars, particularly if the issue was a large one, there has been an unsold remainder. This is an indication that the number asked for and authorized is too large. The probable sale is very often overestimated. It is natural for those directly interested in the event to be commemorated to feel that there will be no difficulty in disposing of several thousand of the coins, perhaps a few hundred thousand. But the demand does not always equal expectations. When a new issue of commemorative half dollars is placed on sale the collector does not hesitate to pay the \$1 asked. He is accustomed to paying more than face value for his coins. He has, as a rule, no sentimental interest in the issue and regards it as simply another new United States coin and wants a specimen at the market price. With non-collectors it is different. There is no great rush by them to pay \$1 for a 50-cent coin, and many who do so feel they are merely making a contribution of 50 cents to the celebration of which the issue of coins is a part.

Failure of the public to meet the expectations of the different commissions is largely responsible for the unsold coins left on their hands, and it is a condition for which there seems to be no remedy except to authorize the striking of a smaller number of coins. The maximum number to be coined is always stated in the bill authorizing the issue. But that is a matter in which Congress is little interested. The coins are furnished to the various commissions at face value, and the opportunity to realize a profit of 100 per cent. on each coin sold is too great a temptation for them to be modest in estimating probable sales.

Some way should be found to protect those who pay the 100 per cent. premium for their commemorative coins, or the sale of future issues at any price above face will be jeopardized.

With the sale of the Lewis and Clark gold dollars and the Panama-Pacific Exposition coins purchasers were guaranteed that none would ever be sold for less than the initial price charged. The result has been that these coins have steadily advanced in price.

What a small issue will do for a commemorative coin is shown in the popularity of the Captain Cook half dollar. With an issue of only 10,000, and selling for an initial price of \$2, the entire issue was sold within a few weeks and the coins are now selling for three to four times the original price and will go higher.

Can anything be done to reduce the number of authorized pieces of an issue of commemorative coins in the future?

MEDAL OF RETAIL DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

We illustrate below a replica of the gold medal awarded to Carlos B. Clark and Lew Hahn by the National Retail Dry Goods Association for dis-



tinguished service to the craft. The medals were presented February 9, 1929. The replicas are struck in bronze and measure three inches in diameter. Specimen from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.

The history of the retail dry goods trade extends back approximately

4000 years. Phoenician traders were the earliest retailers. From the time these traders slowly but surely found their way across pitiless sands of great deserts, fought bands of outlaws to protect trade routes in order that the people of their times might have not only the necessities but some of its luxuries, service has been its guiding spirit.

The obverse is symbolical of the fundamental method of the retail craft. It shows a Phoenician trader presenting his merchandise to one of his customers. The camel in the foreground represents the first method of the display of merchandise. On the reverse is a perspective of a small village, and further on a group of factories, representing the manufacturer of the merchandise. In the foreground is shown a city of the present.

The models for the medal were designed by Julio Kilenyi, New York sculptor. They were struck by Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, N. J.

THE JACKSON (MICH.) MEDAL FOR DUAL CELEBRATION.

Two events in the history of Jackson, Mich., will be celebrated on July 4 and 6, 1929, and in commemoration of the events a medal has been issued, which is illustrated below.

One event is the centennial of the founding of Jackson, which took place July 4, 1829. The other is the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party at Jackson on July 6, 1829.

The medal is of bronze and is three inches in diameter. The designer is Julio Kilenyi, sculptor, New York city. The medals were struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J.



The Jackson side of the medal shows the founding of Jackson, at the point which now is the Grand river at Trail street, at sunrise, July 4, 1829. Three figures—Lavery, Blackman and Pe-wy-tum, the latter with his faithful dog—are shown. Above, a medallion portrait of Andrew Jackson, who was inaugurated President March 4, 1829. Below, "1829 1929 Jackson Centennial Celebration, July 4th."

The Republican party birthplace side of the medal shows a medallion portrait of Lincoln between draped flags, oak leaves and "1854 1929." Below, "Jackson, Michigan. Here, Under the Oaks, July 6th, 1854, Was Born the Republican Party, Destined in the Throes of Civil Strife to Abolish Slavery, Vindicate Democracy and Perpetuate the Union." Oak branches below.

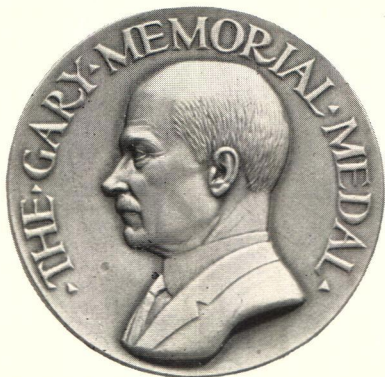
The chairman of the committee on medals is James B. Field, of Jackson, a long-time member of the A. N. A.

THE GARY MEMORIAL AWARD MEDAL.

What is said to be the largest gold medal ever struck is the newly created Gary Memorial Award Medal of the American Iron and Steel Institute, which was awarded for the first time at the annual meeting of the Institute held at the Hotel Commodore, May 24th, to James A. Farrell, president,

United States Steel Corporation "for outstanding achievement in the Iron and Steel Industry."

The medal is established to honor Elbert H. Gary, founder and first president of the Institute and to perpetuate the memory of his achievements in the iron and steel industry. It will be awarded annually. A new board of award will be appointed each year from the directorate of the American Iron and Steel Institute. The terms of award are broad, providing simply



for "outstanding instructive and patriotic achievement." There is no restriction on account of nationality or sex. This medal is in many ways similar to the Bessemer medal annually awarded by the steel industry in England. Charles M. Schwab was the recipient of the last Bessemer medal awarded.

The medal is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and was designed by Paulanship, internationally known sculptor. It was struck in coin gold by the Medallic Art Company, of New York.

MR. NEIL'S LETTERHEADS.

Will W. Neil, a member of the A. N. A., who conducts a pharmacy at Baldwin, Kan., uses a letterhead for his correspondence, which reads as follows:

WILL W. NEIL,
Numismatist by Instinct—Pharmacist from Necessity.
Baldwin, Kansas.

SETTLEMENT OF MR. ANGELL'S ESTATE.

For the information of those concerned, announcement is made that the estate of Delmont L. Angell, coin dealer, Hollywood, Cal., has been placed in charge of Frank Mabee, office of the Public Administrator, 902 Hall of Records, Los Angeles. Mr. Angell died on May 8 after a brief illness, as announced last month. His stock of coins is being catalogued by Harry J. Lelande, 257 South Spring street, Los Angeles, for the administrator. Due notice of the sale will be given.

DR. PARKER URGES COLLECTING.

Parents and children alike were advised to cultivate the hobby of collecting by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Municipal Museum and a member of the A. N. A. At a recent father-and-son dinner Dr. Parker said: "If you are a collector you can talk with celebrities, with persons distinguished along various lines, all classes of people. Collect coins, stamps, anything you like—but collect something."

NEW SERIES OF MUSSOLINI MEDALS.

A series of six medals has recently been issued by Stefano Johnson, of Milan, Italy, from models by G. Castiglione, sculptor. The obverses each bear a different portrait of Mussolini, Italy's Premier, some with headdress, others without. The reverses are different, each portraying some event or phase of administration of the government. The medals are gilded and are $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The titles of the medals, their inscriptions and translations are as follows:

1. La Marcia su Roma (The March on Rome). "Incipit Vita Nova" (The New Life Beginneth).
2. Costituzione Della M. V. S. N. "Milizia Volontaria Sicurezza Nazionale" (Organization of the Volunteer Militia for the Public Safety).
3. Le Opposizioni Vinte (The Opposition Defeated). "Non Praevalebunt" (They Shall Not Prevail).
4. La Battaglia del Grano (The Battle for Wheat). "Per il Pane Nostro" (For Our Bread).
5. "Carta del Lavoro" (Working Paper). "Rivalutazione Della Lira" (Stabilizing the Lira).



6. Pel Primato Aviatorio (For the Primacy in Aviation). "Ali Alla Patria" (Wings for the Motherland).

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

Recent issues of coins that have not heretofore been illustrated in these pages are as follows:



No. 1.

No. 1—Indo-China, 20 cents, 1927, silver. There is also a 10 cents of same type and date, also in silver.



No. 2.

No. 2—Hedjaz, piaster, 1244 (1926), nickel. There is also one-half and one-quarter piastres of same type and date, also in nickel.

(In last month's issue we illustrated a crown-size silver piece of Hedjaz. Obverse, above, "Arabic riyall of Saud I"; center, "Struck at Mecca, 1347" (1928-9); below, "1" (one). Reverse, above, "King of the Hedjaz and Nejd"; center, "Abdul Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman el Saud" (name of the ruler); below, crossed swords.

A regulation was published in the "Umm al Qura" fixing the first of Shaaban (January 22) as the date for the coming into currency of the new Arabian silver coins—riyals, half riyals, and quarter riyals. These coins are of the same fineness and value as the hitherto current Turkish majidies and their corresponding fractions, which will cease to be legal tender in all Government transactions. A slight adjustment has been introduced in the relative values of the new coins, 10 riyals (instead of 12 majidies) being equivalent to £1 sterling and each riyal being subdivided into 11 (instead of 9) piastres miri. Thus £1 sterling will be equivalent to 110 miri piastres as against 112 hitherto.



No. 3.

No. 3—Latvia, 2 lati, 1926, silver. (The bronze coins of Latvia, dated 1926, were illustrated at the time they were issued.)

DALLAS COIN CLUB'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

The first anniversary of the Dallas Coin Club was celebrated on May 28 with a banquet in a private room of the Dallas Athletic Club, given with the compliments of J. H. Cassidy, one of the members.



Left to right—Gus Brown, J. H. Cassidy, R. B. Coleman, C. W. Maar, W. A. Philpott, Jr., C. A. McGlamery, John E. Owens, O. P. Snow, G. D. Norton, W. E. Jarvis.

Following the banquet the regular monthly meeting of the club was held. Mr. Philpott, Jr., is president of the club and Mr. McGlamery is secretary.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION HOLDS FIRST BANQUET.

The first annual banquet of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held on May 13th, the second anniversary of the founding of the club. Twenty members sat down to a delicious meal, with all the good feeling and fellowship that boils over at any numismatic gathering. The members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Bingham, Bauer, Lange, Lloyd, Spaeth, Morgan, Miller, Noland, Hopkins, Klipfel, Schunke, Girmann, O'Hara, Becker, Blessing, Clark, Cecchini, Blessing, Jr., and Mr. Paul M. Rodet, visitor.

The secretary acted as toastmaster. Members were pleased to receive a word of greeting from Charles Markus, George H. Blake and Barney Blue-stone, and our esteemed Mr. A. A. Grinnell. Acknowledgement of donations was made by the secretary and members were pleased to inspect the extensive additions to our cabinet. The donations were as follows: By Mr. Hopkins, medal of Winfield Scott for battles of Niagara and Chippewa, which was of peculiar family interest to Mr. Hopkins, a most beautiful medal in golden bronze. By Mr. O'Hara, membership medal of the Buffalo Club, 1867-1917, a bronze work with a large buffalo on the face. By Mr. Girmann, Grover Cleveland badge and medal in white metal, brilliant proof. By Mr. Miller, medal of the first normal school in the United States, very interesting, and a Lincoln medal of 1909, both pieces in white metal. By Mr. Gilroy, Civil War trade cents of Buffalo, Johnson Grocery, Pan-American exhibit token and an aluminum medal, "I Was in Buffalo, 1901." By Mr. Spaeth, Civil War trade cents, Miller, of Troy, Childs, of Chicago, Federal Union token and Hard Times store cards of Richards, Attleboro, Mass. By Mr. Noland, Antwerp siege pieces of 1814, Napoleon, 5 and 10 centimes, in mint condition, very interesting as a late siege piece. By Mr. Lange, Hard Time store card of Patterson Bros., Buffalo. By Mr. Bauer, Civil War trade cards of Buffalo, six varieties, which almost completes our set, all extra fine or mint as follows: Webster & Co., Albergers, W. G. Fox, S. E. Seward, S. J. Bieler and Hochstetter and Strauss.

Mr. Bauer favored the members with stories and recollections of numismatic incidents and experiences abroad. He recalled Mr. Montgomery, of Buffalo, well-known collector of former years. In speaking of ancients, Mr. Bauer described the Greek coins as being on the early main road of numismatics, soon to be displaced by the coins of Rome, which were not superseded until long after the Dark Ages, when the series of talers were issued in central Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Recent centuries have seen England rise to a prominent place on the high road of numismatics, while for us America is representative of the times and trends on the highway of coins.

But despite these leaders on the highway of numismatics, the byways prove equally rich in interesting material, laden with all the lore of the ages. This is necessarily so since all coins and tokens are historical to some extent, all having some message or story to relate. As an example, the tokens of Buffalo bear witness of the market and commercial center that has grown up here. Coins are the metallic tablets of history, said Mr. Bauer, and due to their preservation and abundance they carry more messages than monuments of stone, which are too often attractive quarries for building materials. Coins of all the ages act as confirmations to tablets and manuscripts. Mr. Bauer cited illustrations where coins had confirmed certain historical suppositions and local beliefs as to old settlements and colonies.

Mr. Bauer's exhibit consisted of many beautiful Greek coins, illustrative of the progress of art through the archaic period to the highly developed art of the Fine Art period of 400 B. C. Special in interest was Mr. Bauer's information of the mystery of ancient dies, few of which have survived. All of the dies were originals, and no dies for the same coin were exact duplicates. The disappearance of dies indicates that they were of destructible material or else valuable as metal for other purposes.

Mr. Lange gave a few words of greeting, gesturing with the familiar gigantic pencil. He emphasized the importance of the general collector as the chief supporter of numismatics, men whose interest was less likely to wane than that of the specialist.

Mr. Bingham, curator of the Buffalo Historical Society, was speaker of the evening. Mr. Bingham proceeded with numerous interesting facts relating to historical matters and commented on the scarcity of funds for historical museums in contrast to the more plentiful endowments for scien-

tific museums. Most historical museums are possessed by historical societies, and Buffalo is no exception, the Buffalo Society being of long standing, with men as prominent as Millard Fillmore as presidents of the society. Mr. Bingham described the modern museum and the methods used to transform collections of odds and ends to teaching exhibits. The old idea of case after case of accumulations has come to an end and is being replaced by exhibits of less superfluous articles, more important objects being placed in proper setting with attempt to create a proper atmosphere and setting. The scientific method of the museum tests are by selection, recording, analyzing and exhibiting. Mr. Bingham described with most interesting detail the various exhibit rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society. The Iroquois Indian exhibit provides one of the best representations in the United States.

Of principal interest to the Club is the society's numismatic properties. An exhibit of the medals of Lincoln and Washington is to be conducted shortly. Thereafter Hard Times tokens may be displayed. Much of the numismatic material in the society's collection is the James collection of mint Americana. Although but a small part of the collection is on exhibit, it is extensive and must compare very favorably with the very best collections in the United States. The practically complete collection of Civil War cents and cards is entirely mint and is unquestionably the best known. Mr. Bingham concluded by urging all members to familiarize themselves with the museum and popularizing it to all others, in order to build the name of the Buffalo Historical Society and its collections.

Mr. Gilroy spoke briefly, urging support of the Historical Society and commenting on the good fortune of the club to have so fine a collection here to display now and then for public instruction.

The banquet was adjourned and immediately followed by a short meeting, the minutes of which will be found in their proper place. All members were pleased with the success of the affair and the fine talks given by Mr. Bingham and Mr. Bauer.

PHILIPPINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ISSUES MEDAL.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, P. I., a member of the A. N. A., sailed early in May for a visit to the United States and hopes to attend the A. N. A. convention in Chicago in August. Mr. Perez was largely instrumental in organizing the new Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, which tendered him a farewell banquet before his departure, with an attendance of 25 members. The headquarters of the society is at 270-272, G. Tuason, Sampaloc, Manila, and meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month.

The society has issued its first medal in honor of Jose Rizal, a Filipino patriot. The obverse shows the monument erected to his memory, with the inscription above, "Jose Rizal Monument Manila June 19, 1911."

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 589,000.
 Silver—Quarter Dollars, 468,000; Dimes, 4,490,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 5,288,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 30,068,000.
 Coinage other than United States:
 Venezuela—Nickel, 1,590,000.
 Ecuador—Bronze, 966,000.

IT IS A GOOD MAGAZINE.

One of our subscribers in Iowa writes as follows: "My subscription does not expire until July, but I want to get my renewal in on time so there will be no danger of missing a copy. The many excellent articles and illustrations in your good magazine certainly appeal to me."



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1929.

- 3531 Edward N. Bliss, R. F. D. 2, Newport, R. I.
 3532 Marland Vinicky, 1647 South Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 3533 David M. Bullowa, 981 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 3534 Hugo Grunthal, Wilhelmstrasse 44, Berlin, W8, Germany.
 3535 Perry B. Fiscus, Lynan and Akron Roads, Wadsworth, Ohio.
 3536 W. A. Schneider, P. O. Box 524, Kankakee, Ill.
 3537 Robert T. Creamer, 1112 Somerset Street, Baltimore, Md.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1929 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Henry Drenkow (Antique Coins), 2156 North Clairmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Adolph Flonder Harry T. Wilson
E. L. Vasey (United States and Colonial), Champion Heights, Warren, Ohio.	Herbert W. Walker Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Miss Margaretta Kraus (Barbarian Coins), P. O. Box 60, Forest Hills, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Jose Panganiban (Filipino and Espana), Cabiedo 207, P. O. Box 1739, Manila, P. I.	Gilbert S. Perez Harry T. Wilson
Dr. G. E. Leontine (General), U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Castle Point On-the-Hudson, N. Y. ...	Harry T. Wilson J. H. Ripstra
Victor S. Ginsburg (Paper Money), Verberie, Ooise, France	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
William P. Daquila (Commemorative Coins), 303 Angeles Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.	E. E. Cruthers Chas. S. Manning
Albert Frolich (General), 303 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Chas. S. Manning Geo. Zimmerman
Miles Vescelius (General), Britt, Iowa	C. E. Briggs Harry T. Wilson
Merrill V. Sheldon (United States and Roman), 421 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
Albert P. Bissell (United States Coins), 1162 Murray Hill Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Joseph A. Sloan Harry T. Wilson
Edward J. Henke (General), 820 Twelfth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
A. P. Brugge (U. S. Silver and Gold Coins), 412 West 5th Street, Davenport, Iowa	Charles Markus Harry T. Wilson
B. J. Moss, D. D. S. (American Coins), East Tawas, Mich.	Albert A. Grinnell Harry W. Rapp
John F. O'Neal (General), Henderson, Tenn.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
C. H. Crabtree (American Coins), P. O. Box 831, Sanford, N. C.	R. B. Gross Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

J. H. Hardwick, from N. O. & N. E. R. R., Hattiesburg, Miss., to 422 Sinclair Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Walter MacDonald, from 15 Charter Oak Place, Hartford, Conn., to Buckland, Conn.

George D. Johnson, from Orange Belt Motor Line, Orlando, Fla., to 110 West Front Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lynn R. Noyes, from 9819 Chenlet Avenue, Detroit, Mich., to 5558 Whitfield Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Percy E. Wickes, from 53 Heath Street, Hartford, Conn., to 14 York Street, Hartford, Conn.

George Dengler, from P. O. Box 180-A, Royal Oak, Mich., to P. O. Box 271, R. F. D. 6, Royal Oak, Mich.

Archer M. Huntington, from 1083 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 1 East 89th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. J. G. M. Luttenberger, from 404 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., to 1006 189 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

F. C. Butterworth, from S. Central Avenue, Cheltenham, Pa., to 565 Beacon Street, Paulsboro, N. J.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT MARKUS.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

Such a thing is possible, so let us attend the Chicago Convention in such numbers as to eclipse all records.

We have now more than 1200 members, but there have never been 10 per cent. of members in attendance to transact convention business. Let us make the attendance 300 at least at Chicago.

Proxies are soon to be sent out and it is our ardent desire that each member send in his. If you are not familiar with the names of proposed candidates, sign your proxy with your name and A. N. A. number, send it in to the General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, and he "will do the rest."

The list of names of members who have "passed on" in the last two years has been very great, and in time will hinder the transaction of business. An invitation is hereby extended to 300 young members who will attend the conventions to do so and uphold the honor and glory of our great Association for future years. We have attended all conventions without a break since we attended our first one, and hereby issue a challenge to 200 young members to eclipse that record and place it in oblivion.

Many interesting subjects will come up for discussion at Chicago, and a large attendance is very much to be desired.

The Chicago Coin Club will be our entertainers, and they surely know how to make the 1929 convention a success.

Sincerely and fraternally,

CHARLES MARKUS,

President American Numismatic Association.

Davenport, Iowa, June 18, 1929.

RECENT ADDITION TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Numismatic Review of Czecho-Slovakia, Volume V., Nos. 1-4, 1929. Published and donated by Czecho-Slovak Numismatic Society. Contents: C. O. Castelin, "Tessera or Die"; A. Salac, "Three Ancient Coins"; J. Dobias, "Contributions to the Numismatics of the Roman Empire"; G. Skalsky, "The Deniers of Adalbert Slavnikovec, Bishop of Prague"; J. Schranil, "Czech Deniers of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries in Hoards of Scandinavian Countries"; J. Jecny, "Hoard Found at Kourim of Deniers of the First Half of the Twelfth Century"; G. Skalsky, "Studies of the Bracteates of Bohemia and Moravia"; E. Nohejlova, "Beginnings of the Mint at Prague Under Ferdinand I"; V. Katz, "The First Hundred Years of Czech Portrait Medals"; V. Katz, "Die-cutters and Medallists of Kremnitz: Christopher Fussl, Lucas Richter and Abraham Eysker"; J. Sejnost, "Review of Recent Czech Medals." The volume also contains a number of reviews of books and magazines, including a review of the 1928 volume of THE NUMISMATIST; a membership list, and ten plates, as well as illustrations in the text.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ISSUES LEAFLET.

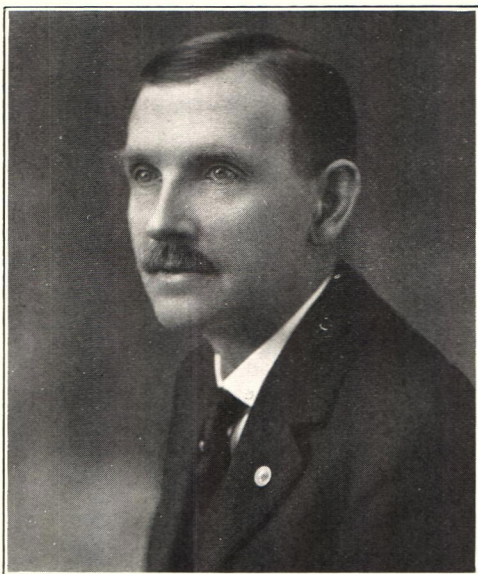
The Buffalo Numismatic Association, one of the newest of the local organizations of numismatists, has just issued a leaflet giving the names of the officers for 1929 and a roster of the membership. The association has 37 members, including non-residents.

Deaths.

JOHN MAGNUS WINNBERG.

Following an illness of about a week, John M. Winnberg, of Jamestown, N. Y., died on June 5, 1929, at the W. C. A. Hospital in Jamestown, where he had been removed from his home, 345 Prather avenue, a few hours previously. Although he was regarded as seriously ill, his death was unexpected. Mr. Winnberg had been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years. He was also a member of the New York Numismatic Club and the Swedish Numismatic Society.

Born in Leksand, Dalarna, Sweden, June 23, 1861, he came to the United States in 1887 after receiving his education in his native land as well as a course in pharmacy. After being graduated in pharmacy in New York City he went to Jamestown in 1889, and in 1898 he formed a partnership with L. B. Batcheller and purchased the City Drug Store, at 113 North Main street, where he remained in business until his death.



JOHN M. WINNBERG.

Mr. Winnberg served his city in various offices in which a knowledge of pharmacy was essential. He was also one of the organizers of the American National Bank in 1910 and had been a member of its board of directors since then. He was also active in Masonic circles, being a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M., the Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine. He was an active member of the First Swedish Lutheran Church.

The funeral took place on June 10, at which the Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, of Chicago, a former pastor of Mr. Winnberg at Jamestown, officiated, and which was attended by Mr. Robert Robertson, of the American Numismatic Society, New York, a long-time numismatic friend.

Mr. Winnberg's collection of coins consisted of United States gold, commemorative and other half dollars, cents, etc.; Scandinavian coins, of which his Swedish collection was unusually large, rich in rarities and gold, also coins of Finland and Poland. He also collected medals relating to Scandinavian history.

Of his collecting activities, the Rev. Dr. Lincoln said at the funeral services:

"Systematizing and ordering his wonderful collection of coins, stamps and

curios gave him a special delight and the exhibits contained in this home would be a credit to many a large museum. He had an eye for the unique and for rare values. His leisure moments were spent under this roof among mementos which told their own story of taste and progress in many lands."

Mr. Winnberg never married. He is survived by a sister, Miss Hulda Winnberg, who made her home with him. Another sister, Miss Jennie Winnberg, died several years ago.

JOHN B. GREEN.

John B. Green, of Detroit, Mich., a member of the A. N. A. and the Detroit Coin Club, died on May 11, 1929, aged 55 years. He is survived by his widow and one son. He had been in the employ of the City of Detroit for more than 20 years, being connected with the Juvenile Detention Home. Burial was in Oxford, Mich. He had accumulated a fine collection of United States currency, which will be preserved by Mrs. Green.

The Chicago Convention of the A. N. A.,

AUGUST 24 TO 29, 1929.

Having decided to be one of those who will attend the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago, August 24 to 29, you should become familiar with the more important details of the gathering. First of all, reservations should be made now. Write to the manager of the Congress Hotel, which will be official headquarters, stating the kind of accommodations you want and the time you will arrive. The rates were published in our issue of last month.

It will be to your advantage to reach Chicago Saturday morning, the 24th. This will be the first day of the convention, although the business sessions will not begin until Monday. Saturday is the day when old acquaintances are renewed and new ones made, and also the time when General Secretary Harry T. Wilson will expect you to sign his registration book. This is important, as the register is the official record of the attendance. On Saturday you will have an opportunity to install your exhibit, if you bring one. If you don't bring one you can watch others install theirs and be sorry you are not one of the exhibitors.

The exhibits have always been a feature of A. N. A. conventions. They offer each one an opportunity to display selections from his collection, or entire series, for that matter. Space will be available in the twenty large cases owned by the Association for the use of exhibitors. After your exhibit is installed you can lock the case and put the key in your pocket. Day and night the exhibit room will be under the protection of members of the police department detailed for that purpose.

For Saturday evening the local entertainment committee has arranged a get-together affair. Just what this will be like has not been made public, but we venture to say it will be well worth attending.

Sunday morning everyone will have an opportunity to attend church. The committee states that within walking distance of the hotel headquarters there are churches of practically every denomination.

Sunday afternoon the members will be taken for a ride along the North Shore and suburbs of Chicago.

In the evening a new feature for an A. N. A. convention will be introduced. This will be a musicale by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., wife of Nelson T. Thorson, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Nebraska and Kansas. Mrs. Thorson is a pianist of exceptional ability and a teacher of music. Her musical education was completed abroad and her services are in great demand in her home city.

During the business session Monday morning the ladies of the party will make a tour of Marshall Field's store, where luncheon will be served. No entertainment feature is scheduled for Monday afternoon and members will be free to enjoy themselves in any way they feel disposed.

In the evening the party will have dinner at Terrace Garden. Considerable water has passed under the bridge since we had dinner at Terrace

Garden at the Chicago convention of 1920, but recollections of it still linger. Assuming that Chicago has not stood still in the entertainment line in the last nine years, it is safe to say the dinner at Terrace Gardens this year will be worth whatever it costs. A broadcast talk on "Coins" during the evening is on the program.

During the business session on Tuesday the ladies will be the guests of Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer at a luncheon at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. This practice of the ladies of the convention going off by themselves and having nice luncheons at nice places while the men are busy discussing more or less weighty A. N. A. affairs has become historic.

In the afternoon the party will go on an auto ride through the city parks and will visit the University of Chicago and Lorado Taft's studio. (Mention of some of the features of Chicago's parks will be found in the accompanying article on "Chicago—The A. N. A. Convention City.")

While the men are bidding against each other for coins at the auction sale on Tuesday evening the ladies will enjoy a theater party.

On Wednesday afternoon the party will pay a visit to the Chicago Historical Society, and in the evening the annual banquet and final entertainment feature will take place.

All in all, it promises to be a very enjoyable convention. The Chicago Coin Club has a very large membership, which will help swell the attendance. But it is particularly desired that there be a big representation by out-of-town members. The larger the crowd the better the time. With a membership of over 1100 there should be at least 200 present at Chicago.

Don't forget to register with the General Secretary.

Don't forget to bring an exhibit.

Chicago—The A. N. A. Convention City.

Many A. N. A. members attend the annual conventions as part of their vacation. The opportunities for sightseeing and enjoyment a city offers has more or less effect on the attendance, and this influence is considered in selecting the convention city. Whatever one may be looking for in the way of entertainment and amusement, he will be able to find it in Chicago—so it is said. If he is looking for more serious diversion, he will also be able to find it in Chicago.

The convention program was published last month. Below we publish a few of the many things that visitors to the A. N. A. convention, August 24 to 29, will be able to see:

A trading post a little over a century ago, Chicago today is the great central market of the United States, leading the world in many activities such as the production of meat and packing house products, the manufacture and distribution of furniture and allied lines, in the distribution of dry goods and general merchandise, in the diversity and importance of educational institutions, as an industrial center, as a produce market, in the manufacture of products for export, in mileage of boulevards, etc., all of which serve to illustrate the world-wide important position that Chicago now occupies.

A trip along Chicago's thirty-five mile waterfront serves as an illustration of what an alert community can do with its resources. Almost the entire shore line has been turned into bathing beaches, parks, golf courses, yacht harbors—a great recreation center for the city. Chicago has the greatest park and boulevard system in the world. Miles of boulevards connect the city's larger parks and parallel the waterfront. Lincoln Park, one of the largest in the city, is famous for its natural beauty, statues of great men, and its recreational facilities. It has a zoo in which there are over 4,000 animals.

Five million dollars went into the making of the delightful pleasure ground known as Jackson Park. During the World's Columbian Exposition in 1892, millions of people marveled at the beauty of the trees, the gardens and shrub-fringed harbors and lagoons. Millions have come since to see the Fine Arts Building now being rebuilt and which in a short time will house one of the greatest industrial museums in the world, to be known as the Julius Rosenwald Industrial Museum. Here one will be able to see clearly

what advancement has been taken in the world of science and industry—how man has utilized power and made it perform the tasks that once were man's labor. The Japanese and Fine Arts Buildings still recall the days of the World's Fair. Dating from the same time, you may still see a full size replica of Columbus' flagship, the Santa Maria, anchored in the outer harbor.

Chicago's libraries play an important part in the city's educational and recreational life. The Chicago Public Library, on Michigan Avenue between Randolph and Washington, contains over 1,000,000 volumes. The building and furnishings alone cost \$2,000,000. In the building is located the Grand Army Memorial Hall, which has an interesting collection of Grand Army portraits, relics and curios. The John Crerar Library, at 86 East Randolph street, is a scientific reference library containing 500,000 volumes. It is used extensively by university students. The Newberry Library, at Clark street and Walton Place, houses special collections in American and English history, English literature, authentic literature pertaining to the North American Indian, genealogy and history of printing. Many rare books, illuminated manuscripts or old prints are usually on exhibit. The building contains thirty-four oil portraits by G. P. A. Healy, the American painter.

Anyone interested in art will take a great pleasure in visiting the Art Institute, which ranks among the best art galleries in the world and contains vast stores of masterpieces of painting, sculpture, furniture, tapestry, architecture and beautiful old-world and American antiques. Current exhibits and additions to permanent exhibits gives the Art Institute a position of prime importance in the World of Art. The Institute School of Art is one of the largest in the world.

The Chicago Historical Society, on North Dearborn Street, at Ontario, contains a fine record of the history and growth of Chicago and this territory. The library here contains 50,000 volumes, many original manuscripts, maps, early newspapers, also portraits, models, personalia and mementos of historical interest.

The Field Museum, facing Grant Park, is a magnificent new marble structure costing approximately \$7,500,000. Its wonderful collection of botanical, zoological, geological and anthropological exhibits, the result of many years of world-wide expeditions and search, is known the world over. The trophies of the Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt expedition into the Asiatic wilderness, made especially for the Field Museum, are on display here. Here also is the finest jewelry collection in the world and many excellent taxidermy specimens.

A famous fountain of which Chicago boasts is found at the west end of the Midway. It is the Fountain of Time, by Lorado Taft, financed out of a million-dollar fund bequeathed the city by Benjamin F. Ferguson. Mr. Taft's inspiration was a vagrant line or two of Austin Dobson's:

"Time goes, you say? Ah, no, alas! Time stays, we go"—which greatly impressed Mr. Taft. The figures of the fountain visualize the periods of life and history passing before the giant figure of time.

Along Randolph Street is what might be termed the theater district. At night it is a blaze of lights. Show signs featuring stage characters of national and international reputation, movie idols, restaurants, dance places, recreation centers, all strive to gain one's attention. Every type of amusement can be found here within a few blocks.

On State Street and adjoining streets are the largest and best known department stores in the world. Miles upon miles of merchandise are displayed on counters and in windows in the many stores. Fashion shows, special exhibits, displaying of the season's newest in all lines, are regular everyday events. It is the greatest retail dry goods section in the world. A day spent in the stores will demonstrate what a great retail buying center Chicago really is.

Chicago has two great amusement parks, one on the south side of the city, the other on the north side. Riverview, at Belmont and Western Avenues, and White City, at 63rd and South Park Avenue, present such attractions as "speed rides," merry-go-rounds, scenic railways, shows of all kinds, dancing, skating, boxing, fun houses, in fact, everything that might be considered amusing to the public. They are visited each season by countless thousands, the crowds, the bright lights, the music, the noise, by excited participants of the varied attractions, create a scene that is most unusual.

The "ghetto," on Maxwell Street, between Halsted and Jefferson Streets, is one of the most unusual scenes in the city. Merchants display wares of

every known kind, on counters, on wagons, on stands, etc., out on the street. The district is typical of Russian Jewish customs, and is closed on Saturday, which is their Sabbath day.

Many other nationalities and races have segregated themselves and live in districts in which the entire section is almost entirely devoted to people of that race—such as, Chinatown, Negro district, "Little Italy," etc., all of which are interesting.

Hull House, the noted social settlement founded by Jane Addams, is located at Halsted and Polk Streets. It is interesting to note the manner in which this establishment serves the poorer districts and especially the aid it gives to children.

CONVENTION PAPERS.

To All Good A. N. A. Members:

All members of the Association who are able and willing to write papers, to be read at this year's Chicago Convention, are urged by the chairman of the committee to volunteer their good efforts.

While the chairman has sent out a number of personal appeals for convention papers, he confesses his utter incompetency to be a good chairman, because the membership of the Association is so large that he cannot possibly be acquainted with all the hidden literary talent of our many members.

All A. N. A. members are earnestly requested to contribute convention papers on any numismatic subjects of their own choice, and are assured in advance that the chairman would greatly appreciate any contributions to the success of the literary and educational part of our program.

He also wants to assure all numismatic authors of the A. N. A. that no personal slight was intended if they failed to receive a personal invitation to write convention papers.

All numismatic writers are herewith cordially invited to submit convention papers to the undersigned as soon as possible.

Yours for the A. N. A.,

MORITZ WORMSER.

Chairman Committee on Convention Papers.

A CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN MEDALS.

"L'Ordre De Bon Temps" (The Order of Good Cheers), of Montreal, Canada, has been engaged for some time in compiling a catalogue of Canadian medals and medals issued in connection with Canada. The catalogue will include the following pieces: First, commemorative medals; second, Indian peace medals; third, military medals and decorations; fourth, medals of award.

"The Order of Good Cheers" makes an appeal to all parties who may possess medals deserving a place in the catalogue. Anyone having medals as stated above is kindly requested to correspond with Mr. L. A. Lapointe, 6255 Christopher Columbus street, Montreal, Canada, secretary of the "Order of Good Cheers," and the official in charge of the work. He is desirous of obtaining photographs of the medals, with description giving the metal, diameter and weight.

NEW PRICE LIST OF PAPER MONEY.

A "Price List of Paper Money Issued in the United States" has just been issued by D. C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa. The pamphlet lists about 1600 different notes—obsolete, Colonial, Continental and Confederate. The book is nicely printed and bound and has a "Foreword" by C. E. Wismer, giving a brief history of the various kinds of paper money in use before the Civil War.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, AUGUST 24-29, 1929.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Ca.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 18th. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., President, in the chair.

Mr. J. H. F. Checkley was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. H. Nelson Wright exhibited a square gold tanka of Kutb al-Din Mu-barak of Deogir, 720 A. H.

Sir Charles Oman showed a double siliqua of Julian as Caesar, rev. VIR-TVS EXERCITVS, mint TES, apparently unpublished.

The Rev. E. A. Sydenham showed a very fine cistophoric tetradrachm of Asia Minor.

Mr. H. Mattingly read a paper on "Roman Coinage in the days of Cicero and Caesar." Just as Roman republican history reached its climax in that age, so did Roman republican coinage then attain its full development. The types are no longer stereotyped, but free and full of allusion, but, unfortunately for us, the history of the Roman noble families, which supplied the mint-masters, takes up a disproportionate amount of the space. References to contemporary history are not, it seems at first, very numerous, though study may reveal some that are not obvious.

The reader then showed slides illustrating a number of the more important coins of the period, including the denarius with the surrender of Jugurtha on the reverse, the aureus of Pompey the Great, and an issue of Julius Caesar. New historical explanations were suggested for the type of C. Egnatius Maxumus, L. Farsuleius Mensor, T. Vettius Sabinus, M. Aquillius and others, and the attempt was made to associate particular issues with the war of Pompey against the parates, the Catilinarian conspiracy and the conference of Luca.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 16. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., D.C.L., etc., etc., president, in the chair.

Messrs. F. M. Herrick and C. R. Milbank were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Thorburn showed two dirhems of the Seljuk Kai-Kaus I of Koniya and Siwas.

The president exhibited the five types of the solidus of Theodosius II and his rare siliqua. The bad style of Ravenna was remarkable in comparison with the other mints.

Mr. C. E. Blunt showed a cast of a piedpont of a Calais halfpenny of Henry VI of the trefoil coinage, weight 59.9 grains. The original in the Fitzwilliam Museum is later than any known halfpenny of Calais.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., exhibited a silver siliqua of Procopius, the usurper, 365 A. D., and a Berwick penny of the Edwards with bear's head in first quarter and two Berwick halfpennies with bear's head in two quarters of the reverse.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., and Mr. C. E. Blunt showed coins of the Berwick mint in illustration of the paper.

Mr. William Gilbert showed four heart-shaped tokens of Essex, all seventeenth century: 1. Henry Cordall of Chelmsford, Williamson 55. This token is unique and is the one from which the description in Williamson's work was taken. 2. George Doy of Epping, Williamson 168. This is the finest of the only two specimens known. 3. William Greenwood of Stratford. A token hitherto quite unpublished and apparently unique. 4. Thomas Tylar of Waltham Abbey, Williamson 332. Of this token eight specimens are known. There are no other heart-shaped tokens of Essex.

Mr. Christopher Blunt read a paper on the "Coins of Berwick under the English Kings." Berwick was captured by Edward I in 1296 and held by the English till 1318. During this period coins were struck more or less continuously, the types being linked up by a series of mules. In 1297-98, while the castle was held by the English, the Scots took the town and certain extremely crude coins were ascribed to this period of semi-siege. To 1310 is given the one type which Berwick struck which corresponded to the English coins (Fox type XI). In 1333, on Edward III's capture of the town, the accounts show that the mint was again active, though the quantities struck were very small. This issue is represented by the pence and halfpence with single bear's head on the reverse and is followed immediately, in 1335 at the latest, by the issue with two bears' heads on the reverse. This latter issue consisted of halfpence and farthings only. It was discussed at some length whether coins bearing the name of Edward could have been struck when the town was held by the Scots and it was concluded that this was not the case.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, April 24th, 1929, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., president, in the chair.

The evening was devoted to a special exhibition of coins, medals, and objects of numismatic interest.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon: A medal commemorating the first meeting of the British Archaeological Association at Canterbury, 1844.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: A collection of 165 Scottish eighteenth-century farthing tokens, including some very rare varieties.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Twenty-six boxes of coins or counters used as whist-markers. Each box should contain four counters. Also four Nelson medalets, which are interesting as being whist-markers.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: Anglo-Hanoverian Memorial Thaler of George I. This piece is not recorded in Atkins. Anglo-Hanoverian "Rainbow" thaler, struck from metal obtained from the "Rainbow" silver mine in the Harz Mountains.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: The series of thalers described below: "In some of the years between 1744 and 1774 a series of thalers were issued from the Zellerfeld mint with particular reference to various mines in the Harz Mountains. On a previous occasion I exhibited and described a series of thalers and smaller denominations struck in silver from the St. Andrew mine, bearing a representation of the Saint with his cross on the reverse. Those were issued for circulation while this series is more of a medal type, for though the obverse is of the current coin type of a shield

of arms with usual royal legend, the reverse depicts some peculiar feature of the mine."

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: Four coins of the heavy coinage of English types for Ireland in 1470-3, viz.: Groat, mint-marks, obverse plain cross and on reverse rose. Weight 37 grs. Groat, mint-marks, on obverse plain cross and on reverse pierced cross. Weight $41\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Groat, mint-mark plain cross on both sides. Weight 41 grs. Half-groat, mint-mark plain cross on both sides. Weight $21\frac{1}{2}$ grs. The weight of this coinage was, in 1473, reduced from $43\frac{1}{2}$ grs. to 34 grs. to the groat, and, consequently, the heavy coins are now rare. The third groat is exceptionally fine, and of the half-groat only two are believed to be known, of which the specimen exhibited is the finer.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 247th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, June 14th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Hess, Marx, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe and Miss Kraus.

The topic for the evening was "Children's Portraits on Coins, Medals and Paper Money." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Farran Zerbe: Various coins and paper specimens with baby and youth portraits.

Mr. Julius Gutttag: \$1000 note, Globe Bank, New York, 1840.

Mr. Elliott Smith: Gold coins of Spain, Alfonso XII, 10 pesetas, dated 1878; Albonso XIII, 20 pesetas, dated 1890; Alfonso XIII, 100 pesetas, dated 1897; Alfonso XIII, 20 pesetas, dated 1899; 1852 Wass Molitor, \$.50; bundle of three small iron spits from the region of the French and Belgian Congo.

Mr. Howland Wood: Etruria, two coins of Maria Louise and her son; England, Edward VI; Spain, three different portraits of Alfonso XIII; Portugal, Peter V, two portraits; Portugal, Manuel; Netherlands, two portraits of Wilhelmina; France, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Napoleon II, Henry V; Persia, Ahmad Shah.

Mr. Joseph Barnet: Bridge and fork money of China.

Mr. Robert Robertson: Two boy-kings of Sweden, Carl XI at the age of 8, 8 mark, 1664, and Gustaf IV Adolf at the age of 14, riksdaler, 1792.

Mr. Jacob Marx: Ferdinand II, Breslauer 5 dukaten, 1628; Carl VI, 6 dukaten fur Steiermark, 1714.

Mr. George H. Blake: Specimen set of four notes of the new small-size United States paper, which is to be released to the public on July 10, 1929.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: A Cambodia franc struck in gold, striking from rusted dies the year 1899 and used as a funeral presentation piece.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Augsburg, Children's Thanksgiving Festival, boy blowing soap bubbles upon skull, "Vanity of Life," upon death of Christine of Saxony; Phillip Maurice of Honan, under regency of mother; birth of twins of Amalia Fredericka of Baden; Holy Virgin, carrying Christ Child, Kamburg and Teutonia Order; St. Christopher carrying Christ Child, struck for Silesia and for Rosenberg; Saxony, birth of Prince John George in cradle; Princes Ernest and Albert of Lake Coburg-Gotha, confirmed (Consort of Queen Victoria); grandson born to Charles Phillip Augustus of Palatinate; Russia, Princes Ivan Alexievitch and Peter, under regency of Sophia; Sweden, Charles XI; Sweden, Charles XII, seventh birthday; France, Louis XV, two different dates and mints; Charles Emanuel of Savoy and his mother, Christine; Charles Louis of Tuscany and Mary Louise; Victor Amadeus II of Saxony and Mary Johanna, his mother; coronation of baby Louis of Hungary and his father, Wadislaus; Charles of Spain and his mother, Maria Anna, for Milan; Robert I of Parma and Louisa de Bourbon; the four ages of King Alfonso XIII of Spain as a child; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland; George, Prince of Wales, and Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck; Jacobite medal for Charles Edward and Henry, Duke of York; Edward VI of England.

All of the above exhibits were accompanied by remarks.

The Executive Committee suggested as the subject for the next meeting, "Shekels, American Communion Tokens, St. George and Dragon talismans."

The secretary then read a letter from Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, of the Irving Trust Company, presenting to the New York Numismatic Club a set of the

new-size paper money, \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 denominations. The new paper money will not be released to the public until July 10th.

Also a very interesting letter from J. deLagerberg, giving copies of communications received from our member, Mr. Gilbert Perez, advising Mr. deLagerberg of the first meeting of the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society.

On motion by Mr. George H. Blake, seconded by Mr. J. M. Swanson, the following resolution was offered and unanimously carried: "The New York Numismatic Club, at a regular meeting, wishes to convey to Mr. Lewis L. Clarke, chairman of the executive committee of the Invey Trust Company, of New York City, a rising vote of thanks for his courtesy and forethought in presenting to the Club a set of the new-size paper money in denominations from \$1 to \$10." A copy of the resolution is to be sent to Mr. Clarke.

A motion was made by Mr. Wyman, and seconded by Mr. Smith, that the secretary be requested to send a letter to our member, Mr. J. deLagerberg, thanking him for transmitting the information to the club regarding the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. The motion was carried.

The secretary then informed the club of the death of our member, Mr. John Winnberg, and also advised the club that he had sent a letter of condolence to Miss Hulda Winnberg. Following our custom, all the members of the Club rose and remained silent for one minute.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to send to the General Secretary of the American Numismatic Association and the editor of THE NUMISMATIST the following nominations for officers of the A. N. A. at the coming Convention: For President, Mr. A. A. Grinnell; First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer; Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud; Secretary, Harry T. Wilson; Treasurer, George H. Blake; Board of Governors, chairman, Farran Zerbe; members of board, Moritz Wormser, Charles Markus, Edward A. Gilroy and L. G. MacAllister.

The Membership Committee reported the name of Mr. Joseph Barnet, Park Central Hotel, New York City, proposed by Mr. Farran Zerbe, seconded by F. C. C. Boyd. By vote of the Club Mr. Barnet was elected.

A general discussion then followed on the new-size Paper Money in which the following members participated: Mr. George H. Blake, Mr. Farran Zerbe, Mr. Elliott Smith, Mr. Joseph Barnet and Mr. J. Swanson.

The meeting adjourned at 9.43 P. M.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held on Monday, May 13th, directly after the banquet, in the Sun Parlor of Jack Hendry's Restaurant. Members present: Messrs. Gilroy, Bauer, Lange, Bingham, Lloyd, Spaeth, Morgan, Miller, Noland, Hopkins, Klipfel, Schunke, Girmann, O'Hara, Becker, Blessing, Clark, Cecchini, Blessing, Jr., and Mr. Paul Rodet, visitor.

Mr. Paul M. Rodet, 3049 Main street, was unanimously elected to active membership.

Mr. Blessing moved a rising vote of thanks to the donors and speakers.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. O'Hara: Cents of 1849, Andrews Nos. 6 and 9, all uncirculated; cent of 1833, A. 2, extremely fine; \$3 gold, 1889, last date, uncirculated.

Mr. Bauer: Extensive exhibit of ancient coins of Greece, both gold and silver, mostly representing the archaic and fine art periods; a beautiful exhibit, beautifully displayed.

Mr. Hopkins: Gorham Bryan dollars, the large varieties, with and without the wheel, very large, of pure coin silver, both rare; German coin, 50,000,000 mark.

Mr. Lloyd: National bank note, series of 1882, of the First National Bank of the City of New York, brown seal and brown and green reverse, signed by Bruce and Gilfillan, with very large portrait of Garfield, crisp uncirculated, a very rare condition.

The meeting adjourned at about 11 o'clock.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held on Monday, May 27th, at the Central Y. M. C. A. Members present were Messrs. Gilroy, Spaeth, Lloyd, Lange, Miller, Hopkins, Becker, Klipfel, Clark, Girmann and O'Hara. Visitor, Mr. David Dahlstrom.

Messrs. Lewis and Lloyd, after great labor and difficult calculations, an-

nounced a profit of twenty-five cents on the banquet, the total cost of which was \$23.75. It was ordered that the report of the banquet be published in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST, apart from the minutes.

The secretary reported the donation of an interesting work on South Americans, from Casa Pardo, Buenos Aires.

On motion made by Mr. O'Hara and Mr. Becker, Mr. W. H. Amberg, of Rochester, was elected to non-resident membership.

Mr. Spaeth suggested that the club sponsor or publish a list of the tradesmen's tokens of Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier. The matter was left open for consideration.

Through an error, an omission in the minutes, the following acknowledgement is made, which should have appeared in the minutes of March 25th: Mr. R. J. Heintz, formerly a member of the club, donated Spink's Circulars, foreign catalogs of Adolph Cahn, F. Schlessinger, D. Holmberg and J. Schulman, Spink & Son, on medals. This is an interesting lot of booklets, with the best of plate illustrations, for which the club is very grateful.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hopkins: Two beautiful plaques, one in golden bronze, of Dante, another in silver of Paul Kruger.

Mr. Gilroy: A barbaric copy of the beautiful Macedonian tetradrachm.

Mr. Klipfel: A complete collection of commemorative half dollars, all uncirculated, with a proof of the Columbian and the S mint variety of the Oregon Trail half, a beautiful display.

Mr. Spaeth: Numidia bronze coin, 200 B. C., with a bearded head.

Mr. Lange: Early English silver coins, penny, twopenny, half groat and groat, sixpence and shilling of Elizabeth; Lima shilling of George II, uncirculated, and silver pennies of Edward I and Henry II; halfpenny of George II, and a pattern coin of William and Mary, with head on each side.

Mr. Lloyd: United States notes, legal tenders, series of 1869, signed by Allison and Spinner, large red seal; series of 1878, signed by Allison and Gilfillan, red seal with rays; series of 1880, signed by Bruce and Wyman, large brown seal, signed by Rosecrans and Nebeker, large brown seal, scarce, the latter two having the silk thread running horizontally across the note; another signed by Tillman and Morgan, red scalloped seal, and series of 1917, various signatures. All notes crisp, uncirculated condition.

An auction was held after the adjournment, our genial Mr. Lange acting as auctioneer.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 121st regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, May 2nd, 1929, with President Hutchinson presiding. Members present were: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hubel, Hutchinson, Hoare, Kier, Rapp and Temple. Visitors, Messrs. Edward Kochan and Arthur Hall.

Mr. Grinnell reported on the proposed trip to Toledo on May 25th and the Secretary was instructed to send out notices to the membership, advising them accordingly, with request that they report back on or before May 10th as to whether they could make the trip.

Application of Mr. Elliott Leviness was read. Motion was made by Mr. Rapp, supported by Mr. Allen, that the rules be suspended and Mr. Leviness be elected to membership. Motion carried.

Mr. Grinnell exhibited a beautiful uncirculated \$50 coin note of 1891.

There being no further business to come before the club, meeting adjourned.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 122nd regular meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, May 16th, 1929, with President Hutchinson presiding. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hubel, Heath, Hutchinson, Helfrich, Leviness, Powell, Rapp, Stehfest and Temple.

Mr. Grinnell made a report on the proposed trip to Toledo on May 25th and arrangements concluded. Motion was made and seconded that Mr. A. C. Stewart be invited as a guest of the club at the dinner. Motion carried.

Mr. Rapp reported the death of Mr. John B. Green, member of the club, also a member of the American Numismatic Association.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Dworkowski: Poiland, August III, 1756 thaler.

Mr. Grinnell: United States \$50 legal-tender note of 1880; United States \$50 silver certificate of 1891.

Mr. Leviness: Pine Tree Shilling, 1652; France, 20 francs (gold), Napoleon, 1812 and 1813.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 21, 1929. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present: President Comstock in the chair, also present, Messrs. Burrage, C. W. Morse, Lowenstam, Wheeler, Gifford, F. O. Brown, Davis, LeBlanc, Boyle, Stafford and Pond.

Mr. LeBlanc presented to the Society an interesting printed circular, dated May 1, 1866, issued at Boston by S. H. Chadbourne, corresponding secretary of the New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society, soliciting new members for that society. The meeting voted its thanks to Mr. LeBlanc for this desirable addition to its files.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the reading by the secretary of a paper on "The Inscriptions on the Private Gold Coinage of California" and to a general discussion of private issues caused by the gold rush of 1849.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Pond: Private gold as follows: Norris, Grieg & Norris \$5, 1849 (reed-edge); Moffat & Co. \$5, 1849; Augustus Humbert, U. S. Assayer of Gold, \$50 slug (887 thous.), 1851; U. S. Assay Office of Gold, San Francisco, \$10, (884 thous.), 1852; Kellogg & Co. \$20, 1854; the Mormon \$2½ and \$5 of 1849; Clark & Co. \$2½ and \$5 of 1860; Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2½, \$5 and \$10 of 1861, the latter with view of Pike's Peak; patterns of Baldwin & Co. \$10, 1850, in white metal, and the San Francisco, State of California, \$5, 1851, in copper.

Mr. Burrage: Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50, 1855, and Augustus Humbert, U. S. Assayer of Gold, \$50 (887 thous.), 1851. Also U. S. Stella, 1879, in proof condition. Also sixth century B. C. stater and ½ stater of Cyzicus, and aurei of Julius Caesar, Septimus Severus and Pompey the Great.

Mr. Comstock: A. Bechtler \$1 "Carolina Gold."

Mr. LeBlanc: Two British war medals with head of Queen Victoria, one with bar, "Punjab Frontier, 1897/8," the other with bars "South Africa, 1901," "Laings Nek," "Transvaal," "Relief of Ladysmith," "Orange Free State," "Tugela Heights." Also medal in white metal, obverse, bust facing left, "Joseph J. Mickley, 1867," reverse, "President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia."

Mr. Boyle: Gold 4 dalers (or 20 francs) of Christian IX of Denmark, struck for the Danish West Indies, and 1 pond gold piece, 1897, of the South African Republic. Also ½ guinea of George III, 1777.

Mr. Lowenstam: Bronze medal of Peter the Great of Russia to mark the building of the first Russian war fleet, 1703.

Mr. Stafford: U. S. cent made into a miniature novelty teapot by prisoners in the State jail of Charlestown, Mass.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meeting came to order Tuesday evening, May 7, 1929, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Parker, Hoffman, Piper, Manning and Gies. Mr. Kerr was a visitor.

Applications for membership were received from Messrs. S. F. Laughlin and Victor Yantschik.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Parker: Eight broken-bank bills; five U. S. \$1 notes; one \$5 national bank note and two \$2 bills, series 1886 and 1917. Mr. Parker presented each member present with a piece of copper ore from the Granby copper mines.

Mr. Gaede: Three-mark piece of 1929 and a Swedish coin, 1672.

Mr. Locker: Half dimes of 1796 over 1795, 1837, '38, '41, '42, two of '43, '46, '48, three of '53 and 1871.

Mr. Piper: Complete set air-mail postage stamps, with one exception.

Mr. Manning: Proof silver dollars of 1858 and 1868; 1884 CC and 1889 S, uncirculated; \$10 gold piece, 1870, P mint; half dollars of 1855, '57, '58, '73 S mint and '72 CC; U. S. cent 1824 over 22.

Mr. Marlier: Silver dollars of 1836 and 1839, plain edge; 1839 milled edge, 1848, '51, '55, '58, '80, '73 Trade dollar and '78 pattern dollar; half

dollars of 1806, 1818 over 17, 1820, '21, '24, '30, '32, '36 and 1836 milled edge, proof; quarters of 1796, 1831, '56, '57 and '95; 20c. pieces of 1875 and 1878; \$4 gold pieces of 1879; 5c. nickel and 3c. nickel of 1877; three 1856 nickel cents; 2c. piece of 1873; half cent, 1857; copper cents of 1843, '55 and '56, proofs; eighteen pieces silver and copper U. S. coins, misstruck. Mr. Gies: Three varieties 1794 cents; half cent, 1793, and 1806, small date, with stems.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 to meet the first Tuesday in June.

The following officers were reelected: Mr. Marlier, president; Mr. Locker, vice-president; Mr. Manning, treasurer; Mr. Gaede, curator, and Mr. Gies, secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Meeting came to order in Carnegie Institute, Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday evening, June 4, 1929, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Roberts, Starrett, Piper, Manning and Gies. Mr. Kerr was a visitor.

Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Yantschik were elected members.

A letter was received from Mr. Wormser in regard to a paper which is to be read at the Chicago Convention.

The secretary was instructed to order one of Mr. Beistle's books on half dollars.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Piper: U. S. silver dollars of 1795, '96, '98, '99, 1800, '02, '03, '86, '89; Rosa Americana farthing, 1722.

Mr. Marlier: Five varieties 1795 silver dollars; two varieties 1794 and '95 cents; 1797 and 1798 cents; thirty-two foreign silver crowns, double and triple crowns.

Mr. Laughlin: Eighteen ancient silver and bronze coins; seven half dollars; U. S. cents of 1818 and 1837, and eighteen miscellaneous copper and nickel coins and car tickets.

Mr. Kerr: Silver dollar of 1836.

Mr. Yantschik: Sixty-four miscellaneous gold, silver, copper and nickel U. S. and foreign coins.

Mr. Gies: 1794 cent, half cent and half dime, and California octagon gold dollar.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 P. M., to meet the first Tuesday in July.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held on Friday, May 10, 1929, at the Thomson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C. Members present were President Russell, Messrs. Deetz, Brickert and Hodge. The meeting was called to order by President Russell at 7.45 P. M.

As there were no communications or other business to be disposed of, the matter of changing the name of the club from the Washington Coin Club to the Washington Numismatic Society was discussed. It was the consensus of opinion that the word "club" did not carry the full meaning of the aims of the club, but that the word "numismatic" did carry these aims and better set forth the object of our meetings. This latter word gives a broader field, coins, medals, tokens and paper money, or any other medium of exchange, where the words "coin club" did not.

The matter of the program committee was also discussed and it was decided to submit a tentative program at the next regular meeting. There being no other matters to be brought before the club, the meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

WASHINGTON COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the Washington Coin Club was held on Friday, May 24, 1929, at the Thomson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C. Members present were President Russell, Messrs. Brickert, Deetz, Emery, Fox, Hodge and Schneider. The meeting was called to order by President Russell. The matter of changing the name of the club was then further discussed, there being more members present than at the meeting of May 10th. By a unanimous vote it was decided to change the name of the Washington Coin Club to the Washington Numismatic Society.

As the activities of the Thomson School Community Center close with the meeting of June 14th, the problem of another meeting place was brought

before the society. President Russell said he thought it possible for the society to hold its meetings through the summer at the Central High School, and if that was not available, at the home of some of the members during the summer months. When the Thomson School opens in September the society will resume its meetings at that place. This matter will be finally settled at the June 14th meeting.

The program committee laid before the meeting its program for meetings in the future. The society and its membership would be benefitted if a systematic study of numismatics was taken up, and it was planned to devote one evening to ancient coins and the following meeting to the study of the early American, and to alternate these two subjects each evening, and by so doing bring the study forward to the present time. Short talks, and it is hoped that papers, will be submitted by the members who are versed on these subjects.

A letter was received from Mr. Wormser regarding papers being submitted and to be read before the next convention, which is to be held in August.

The matter was brought up regarding the bill before Congress imposing a tariff on numismatic material, coins, medals, tokens, books, etc. From what could be gleaned from one of the members who has been in communication with a Congressman regarding this matter, there could be nothing done to have this material come into the country duty free.

The resignation of Mr. Emery as secretary was brought before the Society. As his attendance in the future is not certain, it was voted that Mr. Emery's duties as secretary be turned over to Mr. Hodge, who is now acting as corresponding secretary.

The following exhibits were made:

By Mr. Zug: A collection of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company notes of \$5, \$10 and \$20 denomination. These notes are very interesting, and especially so as the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is in Washington, D. C. This historic old waterway is now obsolete and there is a move on foot to use its bed as a highway along the Potomac river up to its source. Mr. Zug also exhibited a lot of fine Colonials.

Mr. Fox exhibited a commemorative mortuary double thaler of Gustavus Adolphus, 1611-1632. This thaler was very interesting and in fine condition.

By Mr. Schneider: A 2 mil piece of the new Palestine coinage.

The meeting adjourned at 9.45 P. M.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 124th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams street on June 5. Members present were: Messrs. Budvitis, Wittenborn, Rosholm, Jaenicki, Josephson, Miller, Rackus, F. Sarnecki, C. Sarnecki, Ripstra, Mrs. Ripstra, Strubinger, E. Sternberg, H. A. Sternberg, Visco, Blomquist, Kopicki, Collier, Jackson, Cederlund, Carlson, Mygatt, Thacker, Thomas, Vogel, Unseittig, Koenker, McKinley, Mrs. Boyer, Bitz, Luttenberger, Kelley, Davis, Bolender, Jonas, Kaefel, Miss Naerup, Leon, Lawless, Sheldon, Lorenz and Ross. Present as visitors were Mrs. Sternberg, Miss E. Sheldon, Miss I. Davis and Mrs. Rackus. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Application of Mr. F. Sarnecki and Mr. Morris Thacker were read and they were elected to membership.

A communication was read from Mr. Moritz Wormser, calling upon the members who may have papers to be read at the coming convention.

Mr. Ripstra, the chairman of the Convention Committee, spoke on matters of importance pertaining to the coming convention.

Mr. Bolender was asked to conduct an auction sale during the convention. He gave a very interesting argument to us, saying that he was really not a Chicago man and did not care to intrude on the Chicago dealers. He was finally persuaded to have a sale. So watch this man from Orangeville. He is bound to make things hum.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Bolender: 30 crowns from Brunswick-Lunnenberg.

Mr. Kopicki was the first to show the new bank notes, exhibiting notes for \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10.

Mr. Collier: 11 notes in crisp condition from 1862 to 1923.

Mr. Davis: Nine campaign tokens of Henry Clay.

Mr. Leon: Panama-Pacific set—two \$50 slugs, \$2½, \$1 and half dollar.

Mr. Brown: China, Tai-Wan province, Formosa rare silver tael.

Mr. Carlsen: A complete set of siege coins struck in 1677 at the siege of Christianstad during the war between Denmark and Sweden.

Mr. Jonas: Two badges of the 1900 Philadelphia Republican Convention, heads of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley.

Mr. Cederlund: Mozambique, Maria Theresa taler, 1780, counterstamped "P. M." in crude letters in circular depression; Angola, Joseph I, 1, ½ and ¼ macuta, 1763, counterstamped with crowned arms of Portugal; Tournay, 4 varieties of a 20 sous necessity klippe, Portuguese colonies; Goa, Dom Miguel, 1828-34, counterstamped "P. R. 809."

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting of the California Coin Club was held in the Bank of Italy Building at 7.30 P. M. May 31, 1929. There were present the following members: Messrs. Brown, Bull, Carey, Caldwell, Dake, Hopkins, Hubbard, Jorgensen, Johns, Kean, Laible, Lee, Larson, Parsons, Reed, Simmons and Swift. Mr. M. P. Carey presided as chairman of the meeting.

The secretary, Dr. R. H. Swift, reported the death of our fellow-member, Mr. D. L. Angell. A motion was passed to draft a testimonial of the sterling worth of Mr. Angell, to be placed in the archives of the Club. The secretary also reported the death of a well-known local numismatist, Mr. Hayes, a close friend of many of our members.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Wormser of the Committee on Papers for the annual convention of the A. N. A., to be held in Chicago, requesting that papers on numismatics be sent to the convention. Several responded with willingness to prepare papers. It was further resolved that in so far as museum and auditorium facilities had been offered, and so many national organizations had found Los Angeles a convention city without rival, and that our club is now one of the largest in the A. N. A. group, that a committee be appointed to petition the convention committee of the A. N. A. to consider the desire of the California numismatists to hold the 1930 convention in Los Angeles, the members of that committee to be Mr. Larson, Mr. Kean, Mr. Lee and Dr. Swift.

Mr. W. F. Dunham, formerly of Chicago, was introduced to the club by the chairman and his name proposed for membership. Mr. Dunham gave a most interesting talk on his varied experiences in coin collecting. He explained the cause of the extreme rarity of certain United States coins, including the 1804 dollar, of which he is one of the few possessors of this rarest of coins. Our club considers itself most fortunate to have a man of Mr. Dunham's varied experience and wide knowledge in our membership.

A spirited auction followed.

CLEVELAND AND DETROIT COIN CLUBS—The Cleveland and Detroit Coin Clubs held their first get-together party on Saturday, May 25th, 1929, at Hotel Commodore Perry, Toledo, Ohio. The arrangements at the hotel were carried out through the courtesy of A. C. Stewart, of the Toledo Stamp Company. Those attending from Cleveland were: Messrs. Bickford, Joers, Issitt, Budde, Mitzmann, Walker, Klaff and Freeman. From Detroit, Messrs. Grinnell, Andrews, Rapp, Hudson, Harwood, Allen, Noyes, Kier, Temple, Hanna, Stehfest, Dworowski, Bott, Heath, Powell, Hubel, Hutchinson and Brisley. A. C. Stewart attended as a guest of the two clubs.

Dinner was served in a private dining room at 6.30 P. M., after which short talks were made by Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, president of the Detroit Coin Club, and Mr. Harley Freeman, president of the Cleveland Club. The party was then escorted to a private parlor, where members of both clubs prepared their exhibits. The Cleveland exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Charles Bickford: A unique collection of notes of the Republic of Texas, an independence recognized by the United States and Europe in 1836. The notes were in very fine condition, and appealed to all the Detroit collectors.

Mr. Fred C. Joers exhibited his wonderful collection of fractional currency, which contains some very rare pieces, such as the third issue on pink paper, also the first and third issues with inverted backs.

Messrs. Otto Budde and Harley Freeman showed some very fine pieces of Colonial paper money. These two collectors apparently are close rivals in this particular line.

Mr. Chas. Mitzmann exhibited a very fine selection of United States Commemorative Half Dollars, also American and Foreign gold.

Of the Detroit collectors, Donald Heath exhibited several photographs of his father, the late George F. Heath, founder of the American Numismatic Association. One was a group picture, consisting of Dr. Heath, Messrs. A. R. Frey, of New York; B. P. Wright, of Buffalo; George Rice, of Detroit, and Farran Zerbe, of Tyrone, Pa., taken during the World's Fair at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. He also displayed the original commemorative medal of his father, issued by the American Numismatic Association in 1910.

Mr. Dworkowski exhibited his very fine collection of Polish coins.

Mr. Clifton Temple: Selection of Mexican Revolutionary currency.

Mr. Robert Hubel: Roman Republic silver denarii.

Mr. R. A. Allen: Fine collection of Hard Times tokens, which contained many rare pieces.

Mr. A. A. Grinnell: Some choice pieces of United States paper currency.

Mr. Russell Stehfest: Several beautiful specimens of Foreign gold.

Mr. Harry Rapp exhibited part of his very fine collection of Lindbergh medals.

The exhibits created a great deal of interest and discussion among the members.

About 10 o'clock the party began to break up on account of some of the Cleveland boys having a long drive before them. The members present were of a unanimous opinion that the get-together was a huge success and that it will bring about a lasting friendship between the two Clubs. No doubt the occasion will be repeated in 1930. We sincerely hope it will.

CHARLES L. BRISLEY, Secretary Detroit Coin Club.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—March meeting, 1929. The first meeting for 1929 was held in the Society's room, Adelaide, on March 6th, 1929. Chairman, Canon T. H. Frewin, M. A. Dr. A. A. Lendon was granted indefinite leave of absence on account of his trip to Vancouver, B. C. Mr. A. S. Kenyon, M. I. E., of Victoria, was elected to interstate membership and Mr. R. G. Guy was welcomed as a visitor.

Canon T. H. Frewin, M. A., vice-president, gave a paper on the Australasian tokens. He dealt with the causes prompting the issue and their withdrawal. Interesting information as to the number issued by each colony, the types, the metals and the first and last of the issues were given.

The Chairman then read, on behalf of the president, Miss S. Towler, M. B. N. S., a paper on "The Early Paper Money of Australia." Miss Towler dealt with the early issues of store receipts, Government orders and private promissory notes.

Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, F. R. N. S., read a paper on the Commonwealth coinages. He gave an account of the coinage from the coinage act of 1909 to the present day, mentioning the mint-mark varieties and pattern coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Canon T. H. Frewin, M. A.: Collection of Australasian tokens; collection of Commonwealth gold, silver and bronze.

J. Hunt Deacon, F. R. N. S.: Photograph of a Tasmanian note for 3d.; rare token penny of Holloway, artist's name in raised letters (A. 665); pattern nickel penny, 1921 (Australia), and the following booklets: "The Chase Architrave"; "Nickel Coins" (issued by the Mond Nickel Company); the January number of THE NUMISMATIST, with an account of the Le Souef collection, and the February number with an account of a "Holey" Dollar of Prince Edward Island.

On behalf of the president (Miss S. Towler, M. B. N. S.), a copy of "The History of Paper Currency in Australia," by Percy J. Marks, B. A., of Sydney.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—The April meeting was held at the Society's Room, Adelaide, on April 3rd, 1929. The President (Miss S. Towler, M.B.N.S.) occupied the chair. Visitors, Mr. R. G. Guy and Master J. Newland. Mr. R. G. Guy was elected to membership.

The subject of the evening was "Egypt," and three papers were read. In the first, Mr. J. Hunt Deacon gave a summary of the history of Egypt, from the establishment of the first dynasty in B. C. 2700 to date. He drew particular attention to the periods when coins were issued.

The second paper was on the "Imperial Coinage of Egypt" and was read by the president. The imperial issues from Augustus to Maximianus were dealt with and interesting information was included on the standards, sizes, inscriptions, designs and dating on these coins.

The last paper was read by Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S., on the "Modern Issues of Egypt," and commenced at the period when the Turkish coins were used in Egypt. The period was dealt with in three sections, first, before the use of the Cairo mint; second, coins struck at the Cairo mint, and third, the issues of the British Protectorate, the Sultanate and, later, the independent kingdom.

Exhibits were as follows:

J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S.: Specimens of Ptolemaic and Alexandrian bronze and of the modern issues of Egypt.

Canon T. H. Frewin, M.A.: Set of the 1928 Maundy money and the anniversary of the Armistice medal.

J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S.: Commemorative 2 shilling of Austria, Schubert Centenary; Irish Free State penny; Canadian 5 cents, nickel, and Victorian Theater pass.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—The monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, May 1st, 1929. Canon T. H. Frewin, M.A. (Vice-President), occupied the chair.

Papers: (1) Canon T. H. Frewin gave an interesting paper on the "Chinese Period Marks of the Ching Dynasty" and illustrated his paper with specimens. A discussion and questions followed.

(2) Master H. Anthony-Stevens read an instructive paper on "Siamese Tokens and Coins." The material gathered upon these more or less scarcer Oriental issues was most interesting and was well received. As an introduction Mr. J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S., read extracts from a "History of Siam."

Exhibits were as follows:

Canon T. H. Frewin, M.A.: Chinese cash of the Ching dynasty.

J. Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S.: Chinese modern coins, silver, bronze, monarchical and republican, including a "chopped" Mexican dollar and a "chopped" 2 reals of Spain; Bullet money, and modern issues of Siam.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA)—At the April meeting of the Numismatic Society of Victoria the president, Mr. S. E. Whellams, reported that he had had the privilege of inspecting the designs for the New Guinea nickel penny and halfpenny at the Melbourne Mint. He favored the acceptance of the local design, which embodied a typical island motif. The coins are to be made with a hole in the center.

He exhibited a rare specimen of the aes grave which was dredged from the Tiber bed in 1892. Obverse, the head of Minerva facing, wearing a crested helmet, earrings and necklace, and with long hair. Reverse, a bull walking to right, head facing, tail curled back. Above, "Le Signe du Tau-reau" (vide Mionnet); below, "Roma." The A is correctly formed. This appears to be a variety of the coin illustrated in "Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum," Vol. III, Pl. LXXVI.

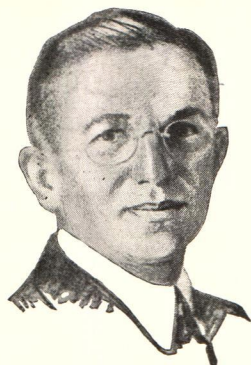
A paper upon the origin of the names of coins was read by Mr. L. J. Whellams, and indicated the bearing of some interesting historical events upon numismatic nomenclature. Mr. J. Hunt Deacon contributed notes on the groat, gros or grosshen.

A donation of coins was made to the cabinet by Mr. A. S. Kenyon.

HUNGARIAN NUMISMATIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

Dr. Paul Harsanyi, director of the numismatic department of the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, hung himself to a bedpost, adding to the mounting list of suicides which is worrying the police and government, says a press dispatch. Dr. Harsanyi was one of the great coin experts in central Europe. He lived alone and seemed to have no interest except the museum collection.

CHICAGO CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A., AUGUST 24 TO 29, 1929.



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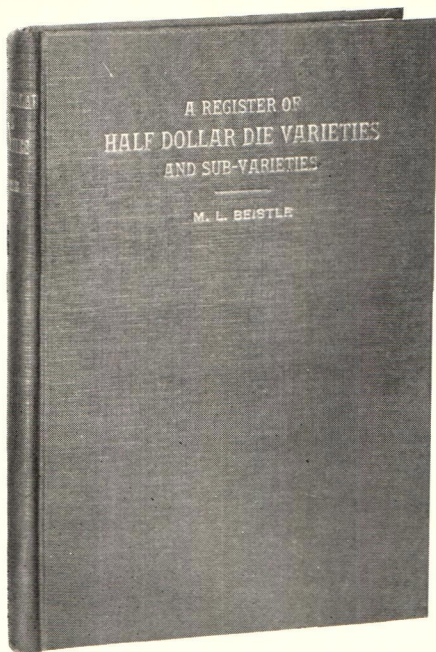
1853	\$20	Gold piece, Assay Office, San Francisco. Ex. F.	\$38.50
1806	\$5,	knobbed figure 6. Practically Unc.	13.50
1843	\$5,	Extremely Fine	5.75
1865	\$3,	Extremely Fine	22.00
1881	\$3,	Extremely Fine	15.00
1915	\$2.50	Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	10.85
1915	\$1	Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	3.10
1849	Gold Dollar,	open wreath. Unc.	3.85
1800	Dime,	Extremely Fine. Very rare	37.50
1885	Dime, S mint.	Strictly fine. Seldom offered. Very rare	8.50
1886	Dime, S mint.	About Ex. fine, sharp. Rare	2.50
1842	50 Half Dimes.	Unc., bright. Each	.45
1853	½ Dime,	no arrows. Unc., bright. Rare	2.75
1853	½ Dime,	with arrows at side of date. Unc.	.30
1862-73	½ Dimes.	Uncirculated. Each	.30
1863	½ Dime, Unc.	50c. Proof	.75
1877	5c. Nickel.	Proof	2.95
1858	3c. Silver.	Unc., brilliant	.45
1859	3c. Silver.	Proof, 65c. Unc.	.35
1860-61-62	3c. Silver.	Unc., each, 30c. Ex. F., each	.20
1861-62	3c. Silver.	double-struck date. Unc., Each	.60
1864	3c. Silver.	Unc. Very rare	4.50
1866	3c. Silver.	Proof, \$1.35. Unc.	.85
1870-71	3c. Silver.	Proof. Each	1.00
1864	2c.	Small motto. Bright, olive red. Unc. Rare	1.50
1864	2c.	Large motto. Unc., bright red, 20c. Unc., dull red	.15
1866-69	2c.	Unc., bright red. Each	.30
1870-71	2c.	Unc., red. Each	.45
1871	2c.	71 double struck. Unc., brilliant. Red	.65
1794	½ Cent, G. 3.	Rev., lightly eroded. Obv., strictly fine	3.75
1802	½ Cent,	light scratch thru bust. V. G., sharp, above the average, date very bold. Rare	3.25
1805	½ Cent, G. 1.	Small 5. Ex. F., \$2.25. Strictly fine	.75
1806	½ Cent, G. 2.	Rarity 6. Rev., stems. V. G. Very rare	2.75
1808	½ Cent, G. 2.	Very fine, sharp, \$1.25. Fine	.75
1776	Pewter Dollar,	Continental Currency, "Mind Your Business." Ex. F. Very rare	36.50
1791	Washington Cent,	small eagle. Proof	12.75
1791	Washington Cent,	large eagle. Proof, \$12.00. Unc.	10.50
1785	Nova Constellatio Cent,	pointed rays. Pract. Unc., part red.	3.75
1795	Washington Grate Cent.	Obv., broken die. Unc., dark olive.	2.25
1795	New York Cent, Talbot, Allum & Lee.	Unc., brown	1.85
(1790)	Kentucky Cent.	Thin planchet, plain edge. Unc. Olive	2.25
1836	Pattern Silver Dollar, A.-W. 42.	Dark proof	28.00
1854	Pattern Cent, Liberty Head, A.-W. 187.	Rarity 2. Red proof	2.75
1863	Pattern ½ Dollar,	copper, bronzed, A.-W. 375. Rarity 6. Proof	3.75
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Bust of Washington, A.-W. 405. R. 4. Proof	5.25
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Copper, no bow on ribbon, A.-W. 412. R. 6. Unc., red	4.25
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Bronze, A.-W. 414. Rarity 6. Brill. proof	4.50
1865	Pattern 3c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 511. Thick planchet, wire edge, Rarity 12. Not over 8 struck. Proof. Very rare	7.50
1865	Pattern 3c.,	Copper, regular dies, A.-W. 514. Rarity 10. Not over 15 struck proof. In great demand. Very rare	7.50
1867	Pattern 5c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 626. Rarity 10. Proof. Very rare	5.25
1868	Pattern 5c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 675. Rarity 4. Proof	4.25
1868	Pattern 3c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 692. R. 12. Only 8 struck. Proof. V. rare	5.75

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5c.	Clark, red back, plate A, Unc., crisp, \$1.00. No plate letter, Unc.	.85
3c.	Washington, dark curtain, perfect wide margin. Unc., crisp. Gem	1.15
3c.	Washington, light curtain, perfect, Unc., 70c. Unc., close cut.	.55
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A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties And Sub-Varieties

By M. L. BEISTLE

The author has spent upwards of 15 years in collecting Half Dollars as a hobby. He has minutely described each Half Dollar in his collection, and has also listed a number of die varieties that are in other numismatists' collections. There are over 1500 varieties and sub-varieties listed and described from 1794 to 1928, both dates inclusive.

The Register will set a new standard for numismatic work, especially among Half Dollar collectors. The volume is beautifully illustrated with plates from photographs. Four plates of 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797 issues and a number of other rarities. One plate contains all types of Half Dollars, and two plates show all Commemorative Half Dollars issued to date.

The Register will contain about 132 pages, 6 by 9 inches, printed on a high grade paper, and bound in cloth.

A small De Luxe edition will be made, which will contain actual photographic plates, interlined with blank pages, edges gilded, and bound in a semi-flexible leather.

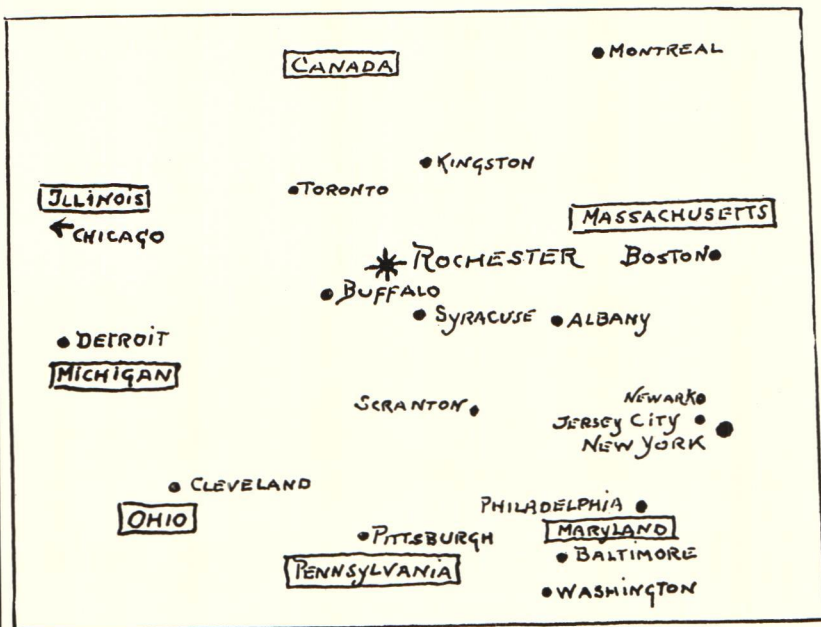
The book is now being set in type, and the edition printed will be limited to a very small number, depending upon the subscriptions received.

A full descriptive circular will be sent upon request, by the publishers.

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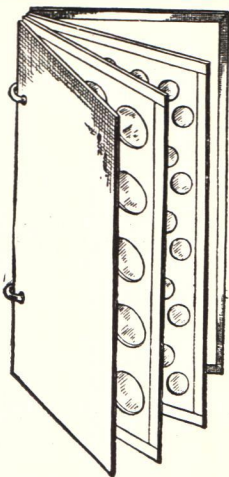
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AUGUST 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 3)

The Siege of Jerusalem

"A voice from the East! a voice from the West! a voice from the four Winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the Temple! a voice against the whole people! Woe, Woe to Jerusalem!"

...the burthen of the Son of Ananus.

Four years rang this awful cry throughout the Temple Courts and Holy City's streets....

Four years' bloody strife betwixt Zealots, John of Gischala and Eleazar; burning and pillage, on one hand, the deep and silent misery of the people on the other.

Now Vespasian's Legions draw near, and Jerusalem, which killed the prophets, is beset around. Balistae thunder forth great rocks, and the walls crumble. Innocent citizens, even the very worshippers at the altars, are struck down; the unceasing shower of stones and darts lays them mingled with the bodies of the fanatic soldiery.

Fire and famine are now brought to bear with dread effect; the wasted skeleton of the city, repeatedly purged of the advancing Romans by the most astonishing sallies of the Jews, falls part by part. Miserable remnants of the people, crushed now within the walls of the holy precincts of Mount Zion, starved to desperation, kill and devour their own children.

The 10th of August the sun shines for the last time upon the Temple. The blazing gates cannot stem the furious Roman soldiery; a single fiery torch—the most sumptuous building in the world is a flaming furnace. Excited at the view of untold weight of gold, the legions are deaf to every command and threat of Titus—in the midst, Ananus' son shrieks his last cry "Woe! Woe! to the city" and falls slain by a catapult stone—in a volcano of fire the eleven months' resistance of the Jews is extinguished only by death.

Coins of the Jews:

Shekels of the Revolt	\$37.00
Denarii	10.00
Bronze coinage of the Siege, from	3.00
Mites, from75
Rogers: "Jewish Coins"	1.00

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THE NUMISMATIST

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AUGUST, 1929

No. 8

The Coinage of Iceland and Greenland.

By O. B. CARLSEN, Chicago, Ill.

ICELAND.

Danish possession. Since December 1, 1918, an autonomous kingdom in union with Denmark.

Private Issues.

REYKJAVIK.

No. 1. 16 skilling. Obv., C F S Rev., 16 | SKILLING | 1 VARE Brass.
23mm.



No. 1.

No. 2. 4 skilling. Obv., similar to No. 1. Rev., similar, except 4. Brass.
16.5mm.

Issued 1859 by C. F. SIEMSEN, merchant.

No. 3. Token for bread. Obv., pretzel | O. S. E. | REYKJAVIK. Rev.,
blank. Brass. 25mm.



No. 3.

No. 3a. Token for bread. Similar to No. 3, but struck in bronze. 25mm.

Issued 1890-1900 by O. S. ENDRESEN, baker.

No. 4. Token for bread. Obv., pretzel | A. F. | R. V. K. Rev., two lions
standing on ribbon with crossed swords supporting a pretzel
crowned. (Rev., Bergsoe No. 528.) Brass. 24mm.

No. 5. Token for bread. Obv., similar to No. 4, except without period after
K Rev., blank. Brass. 25mm.

Issued 1890-1900 by A. FREDERIKSEN, baker. The reverse die to No.
4, the bakers' emblem, was used previously on a card issued at a fair in
Copenhagen, 1888.

- No. 6. Token for bread. Obv., pretzel | D. B | R. V. K Rev., blank. Brass. 26mm.
 No. 7. Token for $\frac{1}{2}$ bread. Similar to No. 6, except with $\frac{1}{2}$ incuse to left. Brass. 26mm.



No. 4.



No. 7.

Issued about 1903 by DANIEL BERNHOFT, baker. R. V. K. (on tokens No. 4-7), REYKJAVIK.

BILDUDAL.

- No. 8. 100 aurar. Obv., PT (script) in monogram. Rev., 100 All incuse. Brass. 31.8mm.



No. 9.

- No. 9. 25 aurar. Obv., P. J. THORSTEINSSON & Co three stars; in field, 25 Rev., within laurel wreath GEGN | VORUM | ornament. Brass. 17.8mm.
 No. 10. 10 aurar. Obv., similar to No. 9, except 10 Rev., similar. Brass. 13.8mm.

Issued about 1901 by P. J. THORSTEINSSON & Co., merchants. GEGN VORUM, in trade.

EYRARBAKKI.



No. 11.

- No. 11. Store card. Obv., GUDM. | JSLEIFSSON | rosette | EYRARBAKKA Rev., elephant. Struck with loop. (Bergsoe No. 944.) Brass. 20.5mm.

Issued 1890 by GUDM. JSLEIFSSON, merchant.

- No. 12. 100 aurar. Obv., J. R. B. LEFOLII | EYRARBAKKA divided by two stars; in field, 100 Rev., similar to No. 9. Brass. 24mm.



No. 12.

- No. 13. 25 aurar. Obv., similar to No. 12, except 25 Rev., similar. Brass. 20.5mm.

- No. 14. 10 aurar. Similar, except 10 Brass. 18mm.

- No. 15. Token for bread. Obv., 1 RUGBRAUTH | J. R. B. L.; ornament in center. Rev., blank. Brass. 31mm.



No. 15.



No. 16.

- No. 16. Token for coffee. Obv., J. R. B. L. | KAFFE Rev., blank. Brass. 25mm.

Issued about 1900 by J. R. B. LEFOLII, merchant.

SEYDISFJORD.

- No. 17. Store card. Obv., V. T. | THOSTRUP | rosette | SEYDISFIRDI Rev., view of Borsen (Board of Trade), Copenhagen; in ex., BORSEN | N. H. & Co (Bergsoe No. 1452.) Brass. 24mm.



No. 17.

Issued 1892 by V. T. THOSTRUP, merchant. The reverse die was used previously on a card issued in 1891 in Copenhagen. N. H. & Co., N. HAN-

SEN & Co., agent in Copenhagen for L. Chr. Lauer, Nurnberg, Germany, where Nos. 4, 11, 17, 18 were made.

THINGEYRI.

- No. 18. Token for bread. Obv., THINGEYRAR BAKARI | 1 | RUG-BRAUTH | rosette. Rev., similar to No. 4. Brass. 24mm.



No. 18.

Issued about 1905 by a cooperative bakery.

- No. 19. A set of tokens was made in 1902 in Germany for NIELS CHRISTIAN GRAM, merchant. It is supposed there were four values, 2 kronur, 1 krona, 25 and 10 aurar, of design similar to Nos. 8 and 10 and 12 and 14. They were to be used for wages for the firm's employees, compelling them to purchase their provisions in the firm's stores, as they were not accepted by others. The law of February 14, 1902, required wages to be paid in legal tender coins or currency. This made these tokens valueless and they were not used, the entire amount being returned to the manufacturer and are supposed to have been melted.

Nos. 11 and 17 are described in "Danske Medailler og Jetons, 1789-1893," by V. Bergsøe, Copenhagen, 1893.

Government Issues.

Issued by the Kingdom of Iceland.

- No. 1. 2 kronur, 1925. Obv., cross in shield crowned; 19 25 | CX R. | HCN (heart) GJ Rev., ISLAND | 2 between two ornaments | KRONUR Milled edge. Aluminum-bronze. 27.5mm.



No. 1.

- No. 2. 1 krona, 1925. Obv., similar to No. 1. Rev., similar, except 1 and KRONA Milled edge. Aluminum-bronze. 22mm.



No. 3.

- No. 3. 25 aurar, 1922. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 25 and AURAR Milled edge. Nickel. 17mm.

Nos. 4-5. 25 aurar, 1923-1925. Similar to No. 3.

No. 6. 10 aurar, 1922. Obv., similar. Rev., similar to No. 3, except 10 Milled edge. Nickel. 15mm.

Nos. 7-8. 10 aurar, 1923-1925. Similar to No. 6.

No. 9. 5 aurar, 1926. Obv., CX crowned between 19 26, below (heart) | HCN GJ; ISLANDS KONUNGUR Rev., similar to No. 3, except 5 Plain edge. Bronze. 24mm.



No. 9.

No. 10. 2 aurar, 1926. Obv., similar to No. 9. Rev., similar, except 2 Plain edge. Bronze. 19mm.

No. 11. 1 eyrir, 1926. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 1 and EYRIR Plain edge. Bronze. 15mm.

The Government issues, Nos. 1 to 11, were struck at the royal mint in Copenhagen. H. C. N, Hans Christian Nielsen, mintmaster. G. J., Gunnar Jensen, engraver.

GREENLAND.

Colonial Possession of Denmark.

Private Issues.

A. GIBBS & SONS.

No. 1. 1 daler, 1863. Obv., A. GIBBS & SONS; in field, 1863 A star below. Rev., OST GRONLAND in field, 1 | DALER Brass. 34mm.



No. 2.

No. 2. 24 skilling, 1863. Obv., similar to No. 1. Rev., similar, except 24 | S Brass. 29mm.

No. 3. 6 skilling, 1863. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 6 | S Brass. 24mm.

No. 4. 1 skilling, 1863. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 1 | S Brass. 18mm.

The English firm of A. GIBBS & SONS expected to get permission from the Danish Government to mine cryolite in Greenland and had the tokens. Nos. 1 to 4, made in advance, but they did not obtain the concession and the tokens were not used.

ORESUNDS CHEMISKE FABRIKER.

No. 5. 1 rigsdaler. Obv., ORESUND in center, 1 RD All incuse. Rev., blank. Zinc. 31mm.

- No. 6. 48 skilling. Similar to No. 5, except 48. Zinc. 31mm.
 No. 7. 16 skilling. Similar, except 16. Zinc. 31mm.
 No. 8. 4 skilling. Similar, except 4. Zinc. 31mm.



No. 9.

- No. 9. 1 skilling. Similar, except 1. Zinc. 31mm.
 No. 9a. Similar, except without value. Zinc. 31mm.

The tokens, Nos. 5 to 9, were issued between 1863 and 1873 by a chemical manufacturing company founded in Copenhagen in 1858. The mining of cryolite was commenced by this company in 1863 at Ivigtut, a mining and trading post on the southwest coast.

KRYOLITH MINE OG HANDELS SELSKABET.

- No. 10. 100 ore. Obv., IVIGTUT in center, 100 all incuse. Rev., blank. 0.6mm. thick. Zinc. 44mm.
 No. 10a. 100 ore. Similar to No. 10, but planchet 1mm. thick. Zinc. 44mm.
 No. 11. 85 ore. Similar to No. 10, except 85. Zinc. 30mm.
 No. 12. 50 ore. Similar, except 50. Zinc. 38mm.
 No. 13. 10 ore. Similar, except 10. Zinc. 30mm.
 No. 14. 5 ore. Similar, except 5. Zinc. 30mm.
 No. 14a. 5 ore. Similar to No. 14, but planchet 1.3mm. thick. Zinc. 27mm.



No. 15.



No. 17.

- No. 15. 1 ore. Similar to No. 10, except 1. Zinc. 27mm.
 No. 16. 10 kroner, 1922. Obv., polar bear upright in shield surmounted by winged helmet between crossed hammer and adz; crossed spade and pick; IVIGTUT. KRYOLITHBRUD in ex., HCN 1922 (heart) GJ Rev., in field within circle, 10 | KR. KRYOLITH ** MINE OG HANDELS ** SELSKABET ** Aluminum-bronze. 31mm.

- No. 17. 2 kroner, 1922. Obv., similar to No. 16. Rev., similar except
 ** 2 ** | KR. Copper-nickel. 27mm.
- No. 18. 50 ore, 1922. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 50 | ORE Cop-
 per-nickel. 21mm.
- No. 19. 10 ore, 1922. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 10 | ORE Cop-
 per-nickel. 17mm.

The tokens, Nos. 10 to 19, were issued by the Cryolite Mining and Trading Company, founded at Copenhagen in 1865 and were used at Ivigtut, where the cryolite mines were located. Tokens Nos. 10 to 15 were issued after 1873 and were presumably in use after 1900. Variation of the planchets, similar to Nos. 10a and 14a, which are in the author's collection, may possibly occur on the others also. Tokens Nos. 16 to 19 were struck at the Royal Mint in Copenhagen. H. C. N., Hans Christian Nielsen, mintmaster; G. J., Gunnar Jensen, engraver.

KOMITEEN FOR KAP YORK STATIONEN THULE.

- No. 20. 500 ore, 1910. Obv., THULE | KAP YORK divided by two stars.
 Rev., 500 | 1910 Holed center. Aluminum. 30mm.
- No. 21. 100 ore, 1910. Obv., similar to No. 20. Rev., similar, except 100
 Holed center. Aluminum. 25mm.



No. 21.

- No. 22. 25 ore, 1910. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 25 Holed cen-
 ter. Aluminum. 20mm.
- No. 23. 5 ore, 1910. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 5 Holed center.
 Aluminum. 18mm.

The tokens, Nos. 20 to 23, were issued by the committee for Thule, a trading post in the territory of Kap York, on the northwest coast, founded in 1910.

GRONLANDSK MINEDRIFTS AKTIESELSKAB.

- No. 24. 100 ore, 1911. Obv., GRONLANDSK MINEDRIFTS | AKTIESELS-
 KAB divided by two stars; in center, 1911 Rev., crossed ham-
 mers | 100 Zinc nickel-plated. 24mm.



No. 24.

- No. 25. 25 ore, 1911. Obv., similar to No. 24. Rev., similar, except 25
 Zinc nickel-plated. 21mm.
- No. 26. 10 ore, 1911. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 10 Zinc nickel-
 plated. 18mm.

The tokens, Nos. 24 to 26, were issued by the Greenland Mining Company, founded in Copenhagen in 1911. The company was operating a copper mine

south of Ivigtut and a graphite mine further south in the Julianehaab territory. The enterprise did not pay and the mining was discontinued 1920.

Government Issues.

- No. 27. 500 ore. Obv., ANGMAGSSALIK in center, a royal crown, below, 500 | star; all incuse. Rev., blank. Zinc. 42mm.
 No. 28. 100 ore. Similar to No. 27, except 100. Zinc. 39mm.
 No. 29. 50 ore. Similar, except 50. Zinc. 37mm.
 No. 30. 25 ore. Similar, except 25. Zinc. 34mm.
 No. 31. 10 ore. Similar, except 10. Zinc. 33mm.
 No. 32. 5 ore. Similar, except 5. Zinc. 30mm.



No. 33.

- No. 33. 1 ore. Similar, except 1. Zinc. 27mm.
 No. 34. 1 krone, 1926. Obv., three lions and nine hearts (Arms of Denmark) in crowned shield between two rosettes; GRONLANDS ** STYRELSE Rev., polar bear between H. C. N (heart). G. J 1 KRONE | 19 . G . S . 26 Milled edge. Aluminum-bronze. 27mm.



No. 34.

- No. 35. 50 ore, 1926. Obv., similar to No. 34. Rev., similar, except 50 ORE Milled edge. Aluminum-bronze. 22mm.
 No. 36. 25 ore, 1926. Obv., similar. Rev., similar, except 25 ORE Plain edge. Copper-nickel. 25mm.

The tokens, Nos. 27 to 36, were issued by the Administration of the Colonies, in Greenland, a Department of the Danish Government. Nos. 27 to 33 were issued in 1894, when a mission and trading post was founded at Angmagssalik, a settlement on the east coast.

The author wishes to extend his sincere thanks to Mr. Georg Galster, curator of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Copenhagen, for information so generously furnished concerning the coins and tokens described in this article. I also wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. M. Thordarson, director of the National Museum, Reykjavik, Iceland, for information concerning the tokens of Iceland.

THE PFENNIG GETS A MONUMENT.

A monument has been erected to the pfennig in front of a savings bank in Hamburg, Germany. It is intended to educate the public to be thrifty by showing that a number of pfennigs piled up make a mark.

The Origin of the Dollar Mark.

By DR. FLORIAN CAJORI,

(Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.).

Many writers have indulged in the pastime of advancing attractive theories on the probable origin of the dollar mark, but very few have submitted themselves to the serious and laborious ordeal of testing the various hypotheses by careful inspection of early manuscripts, with the view of ascertaining, by empirical study, how, when and where the symbol actually arose. The manuscripts necessary for a comprehensive examination cannot be found in any one library. The present writer entered upon these studies about twenty years ago and examined manuscripts whenever time and opportunity offered themselves. The result of these efforts is a positive conclusion, firmly established, relating to the origin of the dollar sign, but much remains yet to be done to trace in detail the spreading of the symbol to different parts of the United States and of the American continent. In this article it is proposed to give in outline the main results reached thus far. The fac-simile reproductions given here have not been published before, except the first.¹

Empirical investigation has placed a taboo upon theories of the origin of the dollar mark, such as the superposition of the letters U. S. (United States) or the appearance of the "Pillars of Hercules," the name of the opposite promontories at the Straits of Gibraltar. It is well known that these pillars were impressed upon the Spanish silver coin named the "pillar dollar." No commercial account books or letters have been found which give even the slightest support to this view of the origin of our dollar mark.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

In the text the dollar mark with one perpendicular stroke is referred to as No. 1; with two strokes, as No. 2. In a general way No. 3 shows the appearance of the "ps," but it occurs in varying forms.

Careful consideration must be given to the hypothesis that our symbol has its origin in the Portuguese sign for "thousands," which looks exactly like our dollar mark. The use of that symbol, called "cifrao," goes back at least as far as the sixteenth century. A number which we write 7,863, the Portuguese² wrote 7\$863. Here the \$ (No. 2) takes the place of our comma in separating hundreds from thousands. The comma and the \$ (No. 2) are inserted to facilitate the reading of the number. The Spaniards³ had a similar sign, called the "calderon," serving the same purpose as the cifrao. Later the Portuguese used the cifrao more especially in writing or printing numbers designating monetary values, as in 2.178:381\$000 reis or 2.178:381\$ milreis. According to the hypothesis, this \$ (No. 2) came somehow to have its name altered from "cifrao" to "dollars" or "pesos" and its significance changed from "thousands" to the monetary unit called dollar. No one has ever presented manuscript evidence which would show that such a transformation actually took place. We have examined many manuscripts and books from various places of the American continent, but have not discovered the slightest evidence. Moreover, the first users of our \$ (No. 2) were not in commercial contact with the Portuguese or Brazilians, nor did they use Brazilian silver money. Our study of manuscripts points to a different origin of our dollar mark.

The formation of our dollar mark is clearly indicated in Figure 1, which we reproduce from one of our earlier articles. It represents the closing

¹A full summary of the various papers on the dollar mark published by the writer before this is given in F. Cajori's "History of Mathematical Notations," Vol. II, 1929, 15-29.

²Ibidem, Vol. I, p. 63.

³Ibidem, Vol. I, p. 60-62.

part of a letter sent from New Orleans, on Sept. 12, 1778, by Oliver Pollock,⁴ "commercial agent of the United States at New Orleans." This closing part contains a summary of accounts expressed in "dollars" and referred to in the body of the letter. Note the signs to the left of the 1100, 5997, 328, 8550, 8613. The signs to the left of the first four of these numbers are ps (No. 3), made by a continuous motion of the pen in this manner: Down on the left, up on the right, the loop of the p, the s above. The ps is the old Mexican symbol for "pesos," "piastres" or "pieces of eight" (three names for the same coin). On the other hand, the sign before 8613 is made of two movements: One motion is down and up for p, the other motion is the curve for the s, one symbol being placed over the other. This last symbol is our modern dollar mark. Thus, in Pollock's letter, the \$ (No. 2) is unmistakably linked with the ps; it is simply a modified ps, the chief modification being the lowering of the s upon the p. This manuscript displays the dollar mark in the making, the ps (No. 3) and the \$ (No. 2) being executed by the same pen, at nearly the same time, and to express the same monetary unit. The variation in shape appears to have arisen unconsciously. If this

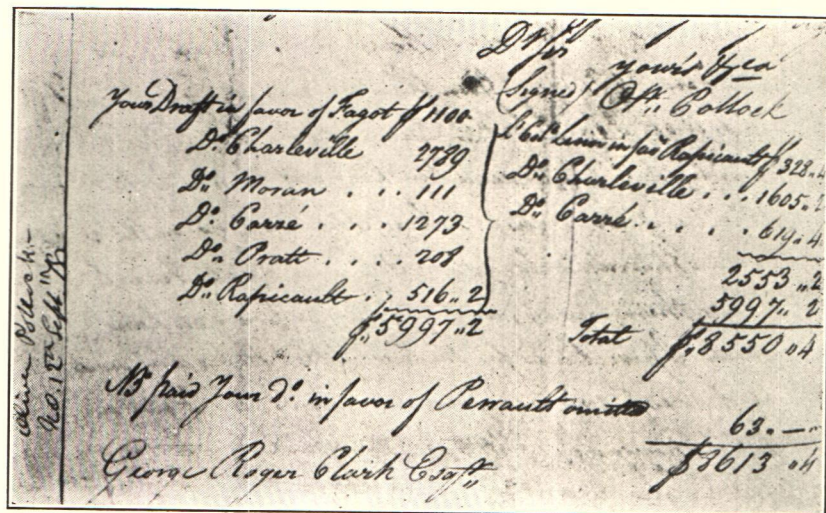


Figure 1.

Origin of the dollar mark, as seen in a letter sent by Oliver Pollock from New Orleans on Sept. 12, 1778, to George Roger Clark, Esq.

interpretation of the symbol is correct, one might expect the same change to take place with other writers who were less addicted than were most of the Mexicans to the practice of raising the last letter in an abbreviation above the other letters. We shall see that such is actually the case. In some Mexican manuscripts one finds the sign ps written with a downward stroke for the letter p, without the upward stroke. If the s is brought down upon a p written in that manner there results the sign \$ (No. 1).

Before proceeding to other manuscripts we desire to remind the reader that the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea were the Mediterranean of America. The places on the Gulf coast and the West Indian islands were the meeting places of ships from many parts of the world and were the distributing centers of goods and coins. Silver and gold coins passed between the West Indies and New England⁵ and also New York. These facts help to explain how it happened that the \$ (No. 2) made its appearance about the same time in widely separated localities.

⁴Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, Draper Collection, Vol. 38-J, p. 37. See also F. Cajori, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 23.

⁵W. G. Sumner, "History of American Currency," 1876, p. 8, 34, 40, 42.

A proclamation issued in Dutch in 1760, at Fort Amsterdam, on the West Indian island of St. Martin,⁶ imposes a penalty named in Figure 2 for giving aid to certain slaves from the island of St. Croix. What the sign before the 500 signifies is not altogether certain. It may stand for "piastres" (pesos) or perhaps "guilders." It probably signifies ps (No. 3). That this is the correct interpretation appears somewhat more clearly from a second appear-

Figure 2.

Part of a proclamation relating to slaves from the West Indian Island Saint Croix, and referring to a penalty of (apparently) \$500.

ance of this sign in an endorsement in the same handwriting on the back of the sheet on which this proclamation is written, where the s is quite distinct. In both cases, what we take to be the letter s has descended partway upon the p. If this is the correct view, then we have in this document of 1760 a step toward the formation of our modern dollar mark.

Figure 3.

An entry made at Porto Rico relating to the sale of a negro. Note the "ps \$" (Nos. 3 and 1) for "dollars" and the "rrs" for "reales."

No uncertainty relating to the meaning of symbols exists in a record of the sale of slaves held at Porto Rico.⁷ Three different handwritings appear in the record. At first "pesos" are marked ps (No. 3). But the part from which Figure 3 is taken shows ps (No. 3) and \$ (No. 1) placed side by side, thus ps \$ (Nos. 3 and 1). Observe the occurrence also of a repetition of the letter "r" in the abbreviation for "reales." We see here the expression of

⁶Bancroft Library, University of California, Danish West Indies Collection. Proclamation by Pieterz, Feb. 22, 1760.

⁷Bancroft Library, Danish West Indies Collection, 1768-1779, Porto Rico.

plurality by the repetition of letters, as is still done, in our day, in E.E. U.U. for "Estados Unidos" and pp for "pages." Here this doubling ps \$ (Nos. 3 and 1) occurs six times. It is a telltale concerning the two symbols, and their identity except in the position of the s. That our dollar mark descended from the Mexican ps (No. 3) is a conclusion which, in view of such evidence, the most unwilling will feel compelled to admit. At a later date the double symbol ps \$ (Nos. 3 and 1) occurs in a letter written in the Spanish language at Su Marcos de Apalache, in Florida, to Casa-Calvo, in New Orleans, the brilliant and haughty interim governor of the colony.⁸

Even earlier than in the Porto Rico record does the \$ (No. 1) occur in a diary kept in the State of New York from Aug. 21, 1776, to Dec. 5, 1776, by Ezra l'Hommedieu,⁹ a member of the New York Provincial Assembly, who recorded some of the financial transactions of that Assembly. Eleven times does he use for dollars the symbol \$ (No. 1) and three times the symbol \$ (No. 2). In earlier articles¹⁰ we have given fac-similes of dollar signs approaching the modern \$ (No. 2) or \$ (No. 1), and occurring in letters written in New Orleans and the Mississippi region, between 1783 and 1799. George Washington's use of the dollar sign is shown in a ledger which begins Jan. 1, 1799.¹¹ The ledger is preserved in the Omaha Public Library. William A. Washington used the \$ (No. 2) in a letter of Sept. 29, 1802.¹²

The statement has been made frequently that the first appearance of the dollar mark in print is in Chauncey Lee's "American Accountant," published in Lansingburgh, N. Y., in 1797. But Lee's dollar mark differs somewhat from that found in manuscripts.¹³ His sign for "dimes" more closely resembles our dollar mark. The \$ (No. 2) occurs in arithmetics¹⁴ written by Daniel Adams (1807), Samuel Webber (1812) and Jacob Willett (1817). It occurs in the "Boston Patriot" of Sept. 1, 1810. At the time when Mexico acquired its independence from Spain (1821), the \$ (No. 2) does not appear in Mexican books. But in a Mexican publication of 1834, on statistics,¹⁵ both ps (No. 3) and \$ (No. 2) are used. Latin-Americans at first placed the \$ (No. 2) after the numeral, as in 65\$. As late as 1910, in the newspaper "La Prensa," of Buenos Aires, the \$ (No. 2) usually followed the numerals in the short advertisements, but preceded the numerals when arranged in columns.

The first use of \$ (No. 2) in California and on the Pacific Coast that has come to our notice is in military and commercial records at San Francisco in 1819 and 1820.¹⁶ Beginning with 1820 many letters and accounts disclose the use of \$ (No. 2) by the noted English trader along the Pacific Coast, William Petty Hartnell,¹⁷ and by John Begg, of Lima, in Peru, with whom Hartnell was in trade relations. Sometimes the \$ (No. 2) was placed as in \$2, at other times as in 20\$. In a letter written at Pueblo de Los Angeles on May 15, 1825, and signed by McCullogh, Harnell and Co., one finds \$17727\$ (No. 2), the sign being placed both before and after, to make sure, apparently, that there be no misinterpretation. In 1820 John Hodgson¹⁸ made liberal use of \$ (No. 2), as did also Jonathan Winstanley when writing to Hartnell, and H. F. Hartmann, in a letter to Hartnell from Valparaiso, in Chili, written in German. In 1821 Igno. Martinez,¹⁹ then in San Francisco, used the dollar mark. Very soon the sign came to be used in business quite generally.

Data for further cumulative evidence that links our dollar with the Spanish-American peso is found in the financial military accounts kept in Lower California in the years 1849-1852.²⁰ In these documents the heading of each column of figures on a page is "Ps. Rs. Gs.," or sometimes "P. R. G.," signifying "pesos, reales, granos." At the foot of the page is given the sum of the figures in the column, and usually the \$ (No. 2) is placed to the left of the sum.

⁸Bancroft Library, Louisiana Papers, Letter of Pedro Olivier, Aug. 29, 1800.

⁹Diary kept by E. l'Hommedieu, in the possession of Augustus H. Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass. See F. Cajori, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 24, 25.

¹⁰F. Cajori, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 22.

¹¹*Ibidem*, Vol. II, p. 28.

¹²Letter in the Harper Memorial Library, University of Chicago.

¹³For facsimile reproduction of Lee's symbols for mills, cents, dimes, dollars, eagles, see F. Cajori, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 27, 28.

¹⁴For exact references, see F. Cajori, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 28.

¹⁵J. A. Escudero, *Noticias estadísticas del Estado de Chihuahua*, Mexico, 1834.

¹⁶Bancroft Library, Vallejo Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 78; Vol. XXVIII, No. 128.

17Bancroft Library; W. P. Hartnell's Account Book of Monterey, also journal of trade and letters of Hartnell.

18Bancroft Library, Vallejo Papers, Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 133, 130, 125.

19Bancroft Library, Vallejo Papers, Vol. XVII, No. 3.

20Bancroft Library, Colonia Militar de la Frontera, 1849-52, Vol. II.

OUR UNREDEEMED PAPER MONEY.

By the time this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* reaches its readers all will have had an opportunity to see and examine the new small-size paper money placed in circulation on July 10. While paper-money collectors will doubtless find some features about the notes to criticize—for be it known that they examine every note that passes through their hands, numbers, plate numbers, seals, portraits, signatures, etc., just as carefully and minutely as others examine coins for recut letters, die breaks, etc.—very little will be found on the new notes to seriously object to. They have, apparently, been well received by the public, which takes very little account of the notes it handles except utility and purchasing power.

Referring to the amount of paper money of former issues yet unredeemed, the *New York Times* says:

"The bulk of old circulation will be turned in within a comparatively short time, officials say.

"Some, of course, will never come in," said Alvin W. Hall, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. "That part that has been permanently lost or destroyed, for instance. No one knows how much that is. It is almost safe to say, however, that within a few months the bulk of the old size, of all kinds, will disappear from circulation.

"The total currency sums up at about \$5,065,000,000. Of this amount about \$4,000,000,000 is nominally in the hands of the public. In fact, however, far the larger part of it is on deposit in banks at all times.

"The denominations run as already enumerated for the new note issues. Seven classes are named, with total values on May 31 as follows:

United States notes	\$ 347,681,016
Treasury notes of 1890	1,286,050
Federal Reserve notes	2,072,241,965
Federal Reserve Bank notes	3,711,131
National bank notes	705,314,234
Gold certificates	1,423,928,600
Silver certificates	467,605,163

"Coin totals over \$4,000,000,000, of which about \$1,500,000,000 represents such money outside the Treasury. Of the gold coin and bullion, for example, more than three-fourths are held in the Treasury. Of the silver coinage, the larger part of the dollars are held in the Treasury, but of the smaller coinage nearly all is in circulation.

"About 600 temporary employees, mostly women, who were added to the force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the period of heaviest output of the new currency, have been dismissed. On the other hand, the Treasury Department is preparing to add corps of counters in order to take care of the flood of old money coming back for redemption within the next few months.

"More than 1,250 applications have been made for jobs as counters. After the reduction of 600 in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, there will still remain 4,700 persons employed in that institution."

Commenting on the foregoing, Farran Zerbe, of New York City, writes as follows:

"It is interesting to note that 'Treasury notes of 1890,' known to collectors as coin certificates of the series of 1890 and 1891, and which have been in process of retirement for over thirty years, are represented to the amount of \$1,286,050 in the notes outstanding; and also that there is yet outstanding \$3,711,131 in Federal Reserve Bank notes, a World-War emergency issue that disappeared from circulation more than five years ago. Both items are indicative of the amount of paper money that is lost in circulation, including that held by collectors."

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY (Continued).

Mechanics Banking Company.

Mechanics Exchange Company.

Mechanics Hall Association.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

(Incorporated in April, 1830. Circulation \$184,034 in 1862. Changed to Mechanics and Traders National Bank in July, 1865.)

- 490. \$1. C., a female and an eagle with shield, 1 each side. R., half-length of a girl. L., male portrait. Nov. 14, 1852.
- 491. \$1. C., man standing on left of an anvil, two females on the right, ONE each side. R., cherubs, 1 above and below. L., State arms.
- 492. \$2. C., similar to No. 491, 2 at left. R., 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 493. \$3. C., similar to No. 491, 3 at right. R., a cherub on each side of a clock, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 494. \$5. C., 5, female seated on a safe in a circle on right. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., man seated on right of an anvil, female seated on left, figure of Mercury in background, V below.
- 495. \$5. C., similar to No. 491, 5 each side. R., female leaning on an urn, angel kneeling by her side, 5 below, FIVE above. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
- 496. \$10. C., blacksmith standing holding a hammer on an anvil, 10 at right. R., female standing, right hand on a cornucopia, left hand on a shield, X below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
- 497. \$20. C., three cupids in oval, man seated on one side, female on the other side. R., cupid seated on bale, cupid in a boat, 20 above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 498. \$20. C., similar to No. 497. R., Mercury reclining on a bale, 20 above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 499. \$50. C., cherub standing by a globe, cherub seated with a scroll on left, 50 each side. R., FIFTY, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 500. \$100. C., 100. R., male and female seated on a strip of lathework across. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Mechanics and Traders Savings Institution (Incorporated April 16, 1852).

Meigs and Greenleaf's Bank (Closed in 1862).

Meigs (Charles A.) and Son's Bank (Opened in 1862).

Mercantile Bank.

(Opened Jan. 8, 1850. Succeeded the Bank of Ithaca. Circulation \$6,583 in 1862. Changed to Mercantile National Bank in March 1865.)

- 501. \$1. C., State arms, cupid and 1 at right, 1 at left. R., female holding flag with emblematic figures around her, ONE above. L.,

- female holding figure 1 leaning on bale of merchandise, ONE above.
502. \$1. C., State arms, 1 at right. R., female with flag flying in the clouds, three cherubs around her. L., female seated on a bale, left hand holding a shield with 1 on it, cherub on right of the shield, ONE above.
503. \$2. C., State arms, cupid and 2 at right, 2 at left. R., female with fruit and flowers, TWO above. L., Indian princess with spear and bow, TWO above.
504. \$2. C., State arms, 2 at left. R., female seated on a bale, right hand holding a shield with 2 on it, cherub on left of shield. L., Indian princess standing with spear and bow, TWO above.
505. \$3. C., State arms, cupid and 3 at right and left. R., female with fruit and flowers, THREE above. L., female with wheat in her hand, THREE above.
506. \$3. C., State arms. R., a female seated on a bale holding a shield containing a figure 3, cherub on left of the shield. L., same as right.
507. \$5. C., female reclining with shield and anchor and the word "HOPE," cars and building in distance, State arms at right, 5 at left, mechanic with hammer below. R., V, 5 above and below. L., FIVE across.
508. \$5. C., female seated holding a distaff; spinning wheel, shield, etc., State arms at right, 5 at left. R., V, 5 above and below. L., FIVE across.
509. \$10. C., female seated in clouds, holding keys in right hand, four cherubs around her, State arms at right, X at left. R., TEN. L., male portrait, 10 above and below.
510. \$50. C., State arms. R., female holding a spear leaning on a shield and pedestal, 50 above. L., female seated holding a wreath over an eagle, portrait of Washington, shield, barrel, etc., 50 below.
511. \$100. C., State arms. R., female seated on a bale, C on a shield, eagle on the right, 100 below. L., Justice, 100 above.

Merchants' Bank.

(Incorporated March 26, 1805. Circulation \$145,842 in 1862. Changed to Merchants National Bank June 30, 1865. Had \$2,669 in State bank notes outstanding in 1885.)

512. \$1. C., ONE. R., a large figure 1, a small 1 each side above. L., State arms, male portrait above. The bill is divided by borders into two distinct parts, the right-hand portion being just one-third of it.
513. \$2. C., bales, barrels, and ship. R., TWO above. L., TWO across. Aug. 1, 1818.
514. \$2. C., male portrait, 2 on the right, 2 below, large 2 at right and left. R., 2 above. L., State arms, TWO above and below. The bill is divided by borders into two equal parts.
515. \$2. Have no description.
516. \$3. C., head of a small child, large 3 at right. R., 3 above. L., State arms, 3 below. The bill is divided by borders into two distinct parts, the right-hand portion being just two-thirds of it.
517. \$3. Have no description.
518. \$3. Have no description.
519. \$3. Have no description.
520. \$3. Have no description.
521. \$5. C., title of bank, ship at left, FIVE above and below. R., 5 above. L., FIVE across. April 8, 1807.
522. \$5. C., title of bank, ship, bales and barrels at left. R., FIVE above. L., FIVE across. Nov. 1, 1815.
523. \$5. C., a large ornamental 5, female seated each side, three cherubs, State arms at right, 5 at left, train below. R., female standing, FIVE above and below. L., portrait of Taylor, 5 above and below. May 1, 1859.
524. \$5. C., Mercury seated on a bale, safe and scales, 5 each side. R., female erect. L., State arms, 5 above and below.

525. \$5. C., head of a small child, V at left. R., State arms, 5 above. L., 5. The bill is divided by borders into two distinct parts, the right-hand portion being just three-fourths of it.
526. \$10. C., title of bank, ship, bales and barrel at left. R., TEN. L., TEN across. May 1, 1812.
527. \$10. C., similar to No. 524, X each side. R., 10. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
528. \$11. Have no description.
529. \$12. Have no description.
530. \$13. Have no description.
531. \$14. Have no description.
532. \$20. C., similar to No. 524, 20 each side. R., three vessels in a circle, two dolphins above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
533. \$50. C., similar to No. 524, 50 each side. R., female standing, two dolphins above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
534. \$100. C., similar to No. 524, C each side. R., portrait of a boy, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
535. \$500. C., 500. R., similar to center of No. 524, 500 below. L., State arms.

Merchants' Banking Company.

(Opened Sept. 4, 1839. Closed in December 1839.)

Merchants' Exchange Bank.

(Incorporated April 29, 1829. Capital \$750,000. Circulation \$127,694 in 1862. Changed to Merchants' Exchange National Bank April 28, 1865.)

536. \$1. C., shield, two females seated at right, eagle at left, steamboat below. R., ship, 1 above. L., spread eagle, 1 above, ONE below. 1 ONE 1 in red. Jan. 2, 1854.
537. \$1. C., female seated holding cornucopia and wand, sheaf, barrel, compass, etc.; factories, cars and steamship in distance. R., front view of a ship, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above, ONE below.
538. \$2. C., two females seated, factories and ship in background; bales and cornucopia below. R., cupid holding cornucopia and caduceus, TWO above, 2 below. L., sailor holding quadrant, 2 below. TWO in red. Jan. 2, 1854.
539. \$2. C., similar to No. 537, State arms at right. R., female seated on a bale holding a distaff, 2 above. L., 2 below.
540. \$3. C., female seated holding shield containing a rural scene, 3 at left. R., State arms, 3 below. L., Mercury holding cornucopia and caduceus, THREE above. THREE in red. Jan. 2, 1854.
541. \$3. C., similar to No. 537. R., Mercury reclining, 3 above. L., State arms, THREE below.
542. \$5. C., State arms. R., sailor leaning on a capstan, two barrels, bales, etc., 5 above. L., similar to center of No. 537, FIVE below.
543. \$10. C., State arms. R., female with a flag flying in the clouds, three cherubs around her, 10 above. L., steamship sailing to the right, distant vessels, 10 below.
544. \$20. C., spread eagle resting on a shield, steamer and vessel in distance. R., female seated between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., Mercury seated between 2 and 0, State arms above.
545. \$50. C., female seated holding wreath over an eagle, right hand on portrait of Washington, shield, anchor, etc., State arms at left. R., ship, 50 above. L., female seated, leaning her arm on a shield, 50 above.
546. \$100. C., female seated with left arm on eagle, safe and scales on left, ship and train in distance. R., female seated holding a distaff, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 below.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange Bank.

547. \$2. Have no description.

Merritt, Strang and Company's Bank, 27 Wall Street.**Metropolitan Bank.**

(Incorporated April 10, 1850. Circulation \$260,250.00 in 1862. Changed to Metropolitan National Bank April 25, 1865.)

- 548. \$1. C., a large circular die, ONE DOLLAR in upper part, portrait of Washington in center of it. R., 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
- 549. \$2. C., a large circular die, TWO DOLLARS in upper part, portrait of Franklin in center of it. R., 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
- 550. \$3. C., a large circular die, THREE DOLLARS in upper part, portrait of Lafayette in center of it. R., 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above.
- 551. \$5. C., three females, representing Music, Poetry and Painting. R., 5, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above.
- 552. \$10. C., three females in clouds, center one kneeling. R., X, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 below.
- 553. \$50. C., City Hall, New York, 50 each side. R., FIFTY DOLLARS across. L., Justice seated, battle ax, globe, etc., State arms above.
- 554. \$100. C., female seated with left arm leaning on a shield, anchor, bale, ship, etc., 100 at right, State arms at left. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., female seated, arm on a shield and pointing to a cornucopia, 100 above.
- 555. \$500. C., Liberty reclining, eagle, globe, etc., distant ships, 500 at left. R., State arms, 500 above. L., female standing holding a sun glass, 500 above.
- 556. \$1000. C., female kneeling, globe, scrolls, compass, etc., distant ships, 1000 at right, State arms at left. L., female holding a spear and leaning on a shield, globes, pedestal, etc., 1000 above.

Moran Brothers' Bank, 1 Hanover Street.**Morford's (Charles A.) Bank, 185 Greenwich Street.****Morgan (Matthew) and Sons' Bank, 39 William Street.****Morrison's (Edward) Bank, 17 Nassau Street.****Morse and Company's Bank, 6 Pine Street.****Munroe (John) and Company's Bank, 6 Wall Street.****Myers (P. M.) and Company's Bank (Opened in 1860 at 6 Broad Street.)****Nassau Bank (Incorporated Nov. 1, 1852. Circulation \$24,349 in 1862.)**

- 557. \$1. C., three half-length figures of the inventors of printing, books, cases and press. R., State arms, ONE above, 1 below. L., portrait of Franklin, 1 above.
- 558. \$2. C., a steamship under way. R., female carrying grain, TWO above, 2 below. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
- 559. \$3. C., a sailor, two mechanics and two females, hammer, sheaf and distaff. R., Ceres, THREE above. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 560. \$5. C., State arms. R., view of the New York Crystal Palace, FIVE above, V below. L., stonecutter at work, 5 above.
- 561. \$10. C., a view of the Battery, men, women, benches, trees, Castle Garden and various vessels in the harbor. R., X above and below. L., State arms, TEN above.
- 562. \$20. C., similar to No. 561. R., XX above. L., State arms, 20 above.
- 563. \$50. C., title of bank. R., State arms, 50 above. L., a female seated leaning against a bale, box and distant pilot boat and steamship, L below.
- 564. \$100. C., a large ornamental C enclosing a hunter warming his hands by a fire, dog and gun, DOLLARS on 100 at right, ONE HUNDRED on 100 at left. R., C above. L., State arms, 100 above.

National Bank.

(Incorporated April 30, 1829. Capital \$1,000,000. Circulation \$180,855 in 1862. Changed to National Bank of the State of New York in August, 1866.)

- 565. \$1. C., male portrait, 1 each side. R., statue of Washington. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
- 566. \$2. C., male portrait, 2 each side. R., statue of Washington. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 567. \$3. C., male portrait, 3 each side. R., eagle, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 568. \$5. C., State arms, male portrait on the right, 5 at left. R., female seated feeding an eagle, 5 above. L., statue of Washington, FIVE below.
- 569. \$10. C., female seated feeding an eagle, TEN at right and left. R., statue of Washington. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
- 570. \$20. C., similar to No. 569, 20 at right. R., statue of Washington. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 571. \$50. C., title of bank, 50 at right. R., female seated feeding an eagle, eagle in circle below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 572. \$100. C., State arms, 100 each side. R., statue of Washington. L., female seated feeding an eagle, 100 above, eagle below.
- 573. \$1000. C., 1000, 1000. R., statue of Washington. L., female seated feeding an eagle, State arms below.

National Ice Company.

- 574. 25c. C., spread eagle. R., 25 above. L., 25 above. Printed on the back of a \$2 note.
- 575. \$2. C., spread eagle. R. and L., 2 above.

New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

(Incorporated March 7, 1832.)

New York Banking Company.

(Opened March 23, 1839. Capital \$100,000. Failed; notes redeemed at 42 per cent.)

New York Bond Deposit Company, 108 Broadway.

- 576. \$5. C., title, FIVE DOLLARS below. R. and L., coupons. The Savings Bank check.
- 577. \$10. Similar to No. 576, excepting denomination. July 10, 1873.
- 578. \$20. Similar to No. 576, excepting denomination.
- 579. \$50. Similar to No. 576, excepting denomination.
- 580. \$100. Similar to No. 576, excepting denomination.

New York City Bank (Opened May 6, 1840. Capital \$200,000.)**New York City Trust and Banking Company.**

(Closed in 1840. Notes redeemed at par.)

New York County Bank.

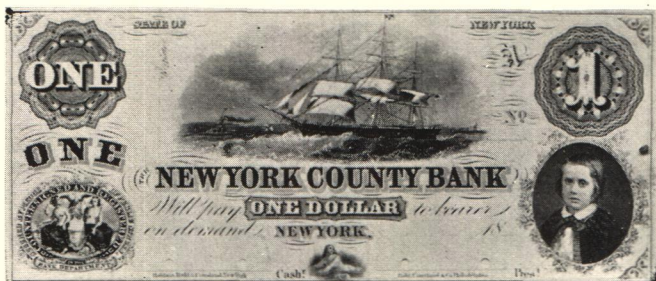
(Opened June 1, 1855, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. Circulation \$79,932 in 1862.)

- 581. \$1. C., a clipper ship. R., portrait of a boy, 1 above. L., ONE, ONE above, State arms below.
- 582. \$2. C., arms of New York City on a shield surmounted by an eagle, a sailor seated on the right, an Indian seated on the left. R., portrait of a child, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above and below. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 583. \$5. C., a female seated each side of a miniature view surmounted by an eagle, pole, cap, sword and scales. R., State arms, 5 above

and below. L., a broken cannon and soldier with a musket, V above. Dec. 1, 1862.

584. \$5. Similar to No. 583, excepting FIVE in red.

585. \$10. C., two men raking hay and two men loading an ox wagon with hay. R., 10, State arms below. L., a man shearing sheep, a boy holding a ram, and a child, 10 above.



No. 581.



No. 586.

586. \$20. C., an Indian, boy, girl and child in a canoe, trees and hills in the background. R., portrait of Clay, 20 above. L., 20, XX below.

New York Dry Dock Company.

(Incorporated April 12, 1825, with perpetual banking powers. Circulation \$61,100 in 1847.)

587. \$2. C., female seated leaning on a vase from which water is flowing, 2 each side. R. and L., portrait of Franklin, 2 above and below. May 8, 1833.

New York Exchange Bank.

(Circulation \$107,983 in 1862. Changed to Irving National Exchange Bank in 1863. Changed to New York National Exchange Bank in 1864.)

588. \$1. C., a blacksmith resting hammer on anvil, apprentice at forge, 1 on medallion head each side. R., Roman Senator with tablet, ONE above, 1 below. L., woman holding child, ONE above and below. January 12, 1840.

589. \$1. C., female seated holding a distaff, arm resting on a shield, State arms at left. R., Justice seated on a bale, 1 above. L., female seated holding scroll; shield, 1 above.

590. \$2. C., woman holding child leaning against sheaf of wheat; reapers in wheat field, distant house; TWO on medallion head each side, dog's head below. R., girl seated holding book, TWO above, 2

- below. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above and below. January 15, 1840.
591. \$2. C., title of Bank, State arms below, 2 at right and left. R., female seated, sailor standing with hand on an anchor. L., milkmaid seated with pail, farmer standing holding a sheaf, TWO above.
592. \$2. C., similar to No. 591. R., 2 above, 2 on strip of lathework below. L., farmer seated on sheaf of wheat. April 15, 1862.
593. \$3. C., canal scene, canal boat, train and distant village, 3 each side, public building below. R., Ceres standing, THREE above, 3 below. L., Justice standing, THREE above, 3 below. Jan. 1840.
594. \$3. C., title of Bank, State arms below. R., female seated with hand on sword, shield on left, steamboat in distance, 3 above. L., female seated holding a spear and leaning her arm on a shield, train in distance, 3 above.
595. \$5. C., title of Bank; a female seated, and a cherub on each side of a figure 5 below. R., portrait of Franklin, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below.
596. \$10. C., title of Bank; steamship sailing to the right, vessels in distance, lower center. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., State arms, TEN above and below.
597. \$20. C., title of Bank, train of cars below. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above, TWENTY below.
598. \$50. C., title of Bank; drove of cattle and sheep, man on horseback below. R., female portrait, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above, FIFTY below.
599. \$100. C., title of Bank; view in New York Bay, vessels and row-boat, city in distance below. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

New York Foreign and Domestic Exchange Office.

600. \$1. C., ocean scene, ships under way. R., Washington standing beside his horse, 1 on ONE above and below. L., primitive train, ONE above and below.

New York Joint Stock Exchange Company.

601. 25c. C., arms of New York City, 25 at right. R., ship, 25 above and below. L., 25. Sept. 13, 1837.

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company (Incorporated in 1830.)

New York Loan Company, Banking House.

602. \$10. C., 10, Ceres standing leaning against pedestal each side. R., Cupid seated on a lion, 10 above. L., 100,000. CAPITAL below, STOCK above. March 27, 1838.



No. 603.

603. \$20. C., title, 20 at left. R., Cupid seated on a lion, train and town in distance, 20 above and below. L., 100,000. CAPITAL below, STOCK above. March 27, 1838.

New York Lumber Association.

604. \$1.25. C., view of ocean, steamboat and ships under way; \$1 25/100 at right. R., 1 DOLL. 25 CTs. across. L., female standing. Oct. 21, 1837.

New York Manufacturing Company.

(Incorporated June 15, 1812, for manufacturing wire and cards. Capital \$1,000,000. Amended Sept. 26, 1814, with banking privileges, to extent of \$150,000. Changed to Phoenix Bank Feb. 2, 1817.)

New York, Mount Hope Loan Company (Failed in 1825.)**New York Savings Bank.**

605. \$100. C., Indian maid seated beside a stream, 100 each side. R., statue of a soldier, 100 below. L., statue of Washington, 100 below.

New York State Stock Security Bank.

(Opened Nov. 30, 1838. Circulation \$224,634 in 1862.)

New York and Erie Railroad Company (Incorporated April 24, 1832.)**New York and Harlem Railroad Company (Incorporated April 25, 1831.)****New York and New Haven Railroad Company.**

606. 5c. C., train. R. and L., 5 above. Green print. Jan. 3, 1863.
 607. 10c. Similar to No. 606, excepting denomination. Dec. 3, 1862.
 608. 25c. Similar to No. 606, excepting denomination.

North American Bank.

(Opened Oct. 21, 1839. Capital \$100,000. Closed in 1841. Notes redeemed at par.)

North American Trust and Banking Company.

(Opened Nov. 6, 1838. Capital \$2,000,000. Failed in 1842. Liquidated by a receiver.)

North Bank (Articles filed in 1838, at 67 Wall St.)**Northern Railroad of New Jersey.****North River Bank.**

(Incorporated Feb. 16, 1821. Circulation \$75,078 in 1862.)

609. \$1. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, two females seated at right, Liberty seated at left. R., two farmers and dog, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above, ONE below. May 1, 1859.
 610. \$1. C., Hendrik Hudson landing in 1608, ship, etc., ONE each side, medallion head below. R., 1, male portrait above and below. L., State arms, ONE above and below.
 611. \$1. C., view on North River, vessel and rowboat, ONE each side. R., 1, male portrait above and below. L., female portrait, ONE above and below.
 612. \$2. C., female, shield, Indian, etc., 2 each side, ship below. R., portrait of Washington above, male portrait below. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
 613. \$2. C., 2 on a shield, female at left, Indian with a gun seated on right, 2 each side. R., steamboat in a circle, portrait of Washington above, male portrait below. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, key, etc., TWO above and below.
 614. \$3. C., Neptune, ship, etc., 3 each side. R., portrait of Jefferson, portrait of Washington above, portrait of Madison below. L., State arms, THREE above and below.

- 615. \$3. Similar to No. 614, excepting L., female seated by a safe, eagle, etc., THREE above and below.
- 616. \$5. C., shield containing rising sun surmounted by an eagle, Liberty at right, Justice at left, "Excelsior" below, 5 each side, medallion head lower center. R. and L., Minerva standing. June 1, 1830.
- 617. \$5. C., similar to No. 610, 5 each side. R., FIVE above and below. L., State arms, FIVE above and below.
- 618. \$5. C., man seated on a rock holding and pointing to a scroll, vessel on the right, 5 each side. R., five gold dollars, FIVE above and below. L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, etc., FIVE above and below.
- 619. \$10. C., State arms, cars and vessels in distance, 10 each side. R., vessel, X above and below. L., State arms, TEN above and below.
- 620. \$10. Similar to No. 619, excepting L., Justice seated by safe, eagle, etc., TEN above and below.
- 621. \$20. C., Ceres seated, two cows and house in distance, 20 each side. R., TWENTY across. L., State arms, TWENTY above and below.
- 622. \$20. Similar to No. 621, excepting L., Justice seated by a safe, eagle, etc., TWENTY above and below.
- 623. \$50. C., two females, one holding a scroll and pointing upward, 50 on medallion head each side. R., female portrait, 50 above and below. L., female seated, FIFTY above, 50 below.
- 624. \$50. C., a shield surmounted by an eagle, Justice seated on the right, Liberty seated on the left, State arms at left. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., a mechanic seated and a sailor erect holding a flag, a small portrait of Washington above.
- 625. \$100. C., two females, shield and eagle; 100 on medallion head each side. R., medallion head, 100 above and below. L., Justice, HUNDRED above, 100 below.
- 626. \$100. C., State arms. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., a steamship sailing down New York harbor, C below.

North River Banking Company.

(Opened Dec. 4, 1839. Capital \$100,000. Formerly the Hudson River Bank.)

- 627. \$1. C., Ceres seated, cows, etc., 1 each side. R., ONE across. L., 1 on large medallion. Jan. 27, 1840.
- 628. \$2. Have no description.
- 629. \$3. C., similar to No. 627, 3 each side. R. and L., ornamental 3. April 2, 1840.
- 630. \$5. C., Indian with bow and arrow, dog and horse, 5 each side. R., medallion head. L., woman and child. Feb. 9, 1840.
- 631. \$10. C., Neptune seated on ground holding vase from which water is flowing, 10 each side. R., TEN. L., Indian with bow and arrows, dog. Feb. 7, 1840.
- 632. \$100. Have no description.

North River Exchange Company.

- 633. 25c. C., Mercury seated holding caduceus and money bag, ship on left, 25 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Hamilton. Sept. 5, 1837.
- 634. 50c. C., Minerva and Ceres seated, distant ships, 50 at left. R., portrait of Hamilton, 50 above and below. L., an Indian holding a gun, 50 below. Sept. 4, 1837.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COLLECTORS' CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED IN ATLANTA.

An exhibition of coins and currency was held at the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on Friday and Saturday, July 12 and 13. The exhibit was arranged by J. J. Gonzales, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana, assisted by J. H. Hardwick, of Atlanta, also a member of the A. N. A. The exhibit was made up of coins belonging to both gentlemen and was held for the purpose of interesting the public in numismatics and as a preliminary to the formation of a local society of coin collectors in Atlanta. Mr. Gonzales writes that a society will be organized within a few days and that the prospective membership is thirty, embracing collectors of all kinds, from which it is hoped to develop a strictly numismatic organization.

ONTARIO INDIANS RECEIVE MEDALS.

Between \$35,000 and \$50,000 was distributed among the Indians of the Patricia district when the Ontario Government took over, by treaty, 129,320 square miles of territory, the last unceded land in the province. Under terms of treaties with the Indian tribes, the province is obligated to pay each Indian a gratuity of \$4 and an annuity of the same amount "as long as grass grows and rivers flow."

In addition, each chief must be given a flag and a medal. The latter is about an inch and a half in diameter with the word "Chief" inscribed across the top, a colored Union Jack in the center and "Treaty No. 9" on the bottom. Councillors will receive the same style of decoration, only smaller.

BYZANTINE COINS FOUND IN SWEDEN.

An important archaeological discovery of Byzantine gold coins has been made at Estelhem, on the Baltic Island of Gothland. Sixty-seven such coins were found about a foot below the surface of the ground. Swedish archaeologists think the collection was the hoard of a local trader with Near East contacts by the overland route along the rivers of Southern Russia.

In recent years numerous finds of this sort have been made on Gothland, and of the 7,000-odd ancient gold coins found in Swedish soil many have been dug up on this island.

ORIGIN OF TWO ANCIENT COINS BEING INVESTIGATED.

The American Numismatic Society, New York City, has been called upon to assist in determining the origin of two small coins owned by Dr. Ignazio Verde, of Providence, R. I., who believes they were struck about 35 years after the death of Christ.

One of the pieces has a cross on one side and a face, full view, with helmet, on the other. It is a thin coin about the size of a quarter dollar. The other coin is thicker and smaller. One side bears a cross surrounded by characters. Its other surface is blocked into several sections, each containing a letter apparently of some ancient alphabet.

Dr. Verde is unable to say how long the coins have been in the family. His forbears lived in Torio D'Ischia, near Naples, Italy. A year ago a New York museum expert estimated that the coins had been made a little more than a quarter century after Christ.

WE'LL BET SOMEBODY PUT IT THERE.

When splitting an old apple tree which had recently been cut down at the home of George Lindsay, at Golspie, Ontario, James Collins found a United States 50-cent piece embedded in the heart of the tree. The coin is dated 1856. How it got into the tree is unknown, says a press dispatch.

Old Ironsides.*

By WALDO C. MOORE.



Plaque of Original Timber, Decorated With Bronze Tablet and Medallion.

(Size four inches square.)

Lies a great wooden hulk at the Boston Navy Yard,
Long exposed to summer sunshine and to wintry blasts.
'Tis no mean ship, but the ship that was once a navy.
Furled her sails has Time and shorn her of her masts.

Although she the scars of forty-two engagements bears,
Her noble colors have never been dipped in defeat.
Held to be unequalled is her long brilliant record
By any one ship in story—never a retreat.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

No. 1—Captain Hull Medal. Size 66 mm. By Congress, 1813. Engraver Reich.
No. 2—Captain Bainbridge Medal. Size 66 mm. By Congress, 1813. Engraver Furst.
No. 3—Captain Stewart Medal. Size 66 mm. By Congress, 1816. Engraver Furst.

To eternize a nation's freedom she gave her best;
 Faithfully served she, this one-time mistress of the seas.
 A nation's pride—struck she fear in the heart of the foe.
 Oft kissed and caressed were her sails by the ocean breeze.

The names of her commanders, Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart,
 Have to the annals of a navy added luster.
 Yes, 'tis true, her usefulness is a thing of the past,
 But in her heyday, how this mighty ship did muster!

*An Act of Congress of March 3, 1925, authorized the restoration of the United States frigate Constitution by popular subscription. "Old Ironsides" embodies the ideals of the Republic. She is a living reminder of the glorious spirit that gives to our country the position of prestige which she occupies today among the nations of the world. One of the first three naval vessels built by the United States, she was launched in Hartt's shipyard, Boston, in October, 1797. "Old Ironsides," champion of American Liberty, is being completely rebuilt in the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. A floating relic, restored to her former glory, she will visit the ports of our country, an inspiration and a lasting lesson in patriotism to all who see her.

THE LAWRENCE SALE BREAKS PRICE RECORDS.

A new top for coin auction price records for the United States was made in the sale of the Dr. George Alfred Lawrence collection, held by the Elder Coin and Curio Corporation, New York, June 26th, 27th and 28th.

The old top, \$6,200 for the Brasher doubloon in the Stickney collection sale, conducted by Henry Chapman about twenty years ago, had not been closely approached at public sale until now. Mr. Chapman made and enjoyed the old record which he surrendered by establishing a new one with his purchase bid of \$7,900 for the Massachusetts and California Company, 1849, \$5 gold piece. The new high price king was started by Mr. Elder at \$3,000 and had earnest competition by several bidders on a good part of the way to the new record, \$7,900.

The second high price coin of the sale, the large head Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20, 1855, also broke the old record and went to Mr. Chapman for \$7,000. The Dubosq & Co. \$10, 1850, sold for \$3,900, and \$3,700 was paid for a \$5 Shults & Co. 1851.

Great rarity, coupled with finest condition, influenced extraordinary prices for many lots, some of the notable ones being:

1340	\$10 Baldwin, 1850	\$ 600.00
1343	\$10 Baldwin, 1851	1550.00
1355	\$20 Clark, Gruber & Co., 1860	900.00
1356	\$20 Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co., in copper	320.00
1357	\$10 Dubosq & Co., 1850	3900.00
1357A	\$50 Humbert, lettered edge, 1851	700.00
1360	\$50 Humbert, reeded edge, 1851	900.00
1362	\$50 Humbert, 1852	925.00
1365	\$50 Kellogg & Co., 1855	2150.00
1371	\$20 Mormon, 1849	725.00
1372	\$10 Mormon, 1849	1125.00
1377	\$16 Moffatt & Co., ingot, 1849	1000.00
1384	\$5 Massachusetts & California Co., 1849	7900.00
1387-91	Set, Panama-Pacific, 1915	475.00
1392	\$5, Shults & Co., 1851	3700.00
1393	\$50 U. S. Assay Office, 887 Thous., 1852	600.00
1394	\$50 U. S. Assay Office, 900 Thous., 1852	675.00
1401	\$50 Wass, Molitor & Co., 1855	800.00
1406	\$20 Wass, Molitor & Co., large head, 1855	7000.00

With the old records standing so long and the competitors who made them either having been satisfied or passed beyond, it has been a question in numismatic circles in recent years if the ranks of good and large buyers of private gold coins had not been depleted, not to be filled again for many years. Prices made at the Lawrence sale, however, is a pleasing answer for all numismatists. Rarity and condition will always find large buyers and make new records for private gold coins.

THE NUMISMATIST

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
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One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
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The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising. or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager. 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

LAST CALL AND FAIR WARNING.

While the committee of the Chicago Coin Club in charge of local arrangements for the convention of the A. N. A. to be held in that city August 24 to 29 is not making public at this time all the details connected with the entertainment features, there are many indications that a splendid time is being arranged for those who attend. Chicago affords opportunities for almost anything in the entertainment line that may be desired, many of which are not on tap in the home town. From unofficial reports received it is also evident that former records for attendance will be shattered at the Chicago meet. It was a big convention we held there nine years ago, but the coming meeting promises to eclipse it in many respects. We are giving fair warning that you will regret it if you are not among those present.

SERIES OF NEW FRENCH MEDALS.

The firm of Charles Florange, Paris, France, is issuing a series of medals illustrating architectural monuments and historical sites of France. The medals are issued in sizes of 54mm. and 36mm., and in three different metals, composition metal, silver and silver-plated bronze. The designs have been executed by the sculptor, Ch. Robin.



Medals illustrating the following subjects have already been issued:

For Paris—La Cite, Notre Dame, Arc de Triomphe, the Trocadero, the Eiffel Tower, the Church of Saint Etienne du Mont, the church of La Madeleine, the Opera, Alexandre III Bridge and the Pantheon.

For the Provinces—Versailles, Petit Trianon and Tapis Vert; the Castles of Pierrefonds, Chenonceaux, Chaumont, Loches, Chambord and Blois; the Cathedrals of Chartres, Rheims, Notre Dame de la Garde, Marseille, Lourdes and Mont Saint Michel.

The following issues will be struck later:

For Paris—The Concorde, Carrousel, Invalides, Sainte Chapelle, l'Horloge Tower, the Church of Saint Germain des Pres, Saint Denis Gate, the Stock Exchange and Saint Jacques Tower.

For the Provinces—Azay, Amboise, Carcassonne, Guerande, Saint-Germain en Laye, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, Versailles and Vizille; the Cathedrals of Strasbourg, Lisieux, Amiens and Fourviere.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In order that the editor of *The Numismatist* may attend the Chicago convention of the A. N. A. it will be necessary to arrange for the printing of the September issue a little earlier than usual. Advertisers and correspondents are requested to send in their copy as early in the month as possible.

MEISSEN'S ONE-THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED.

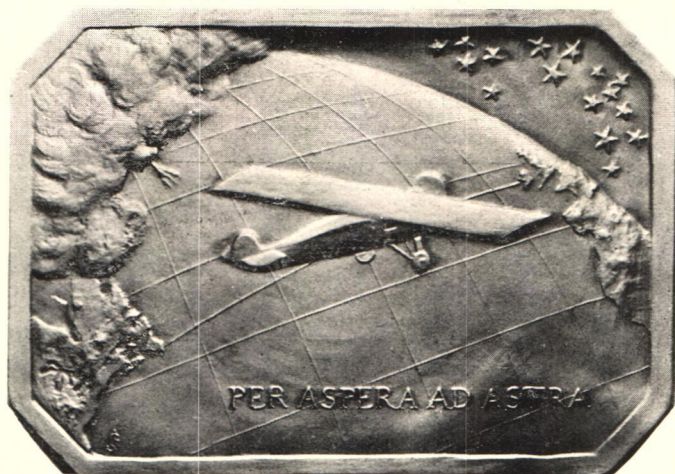
The coin illustrated below was issued to commemorate the one-thousandth anniversary of the fortress and city of Meissen, Saxony.



The denomination is three mark. There is also a piece of five mark of same type. The coins are dated 1929. It was in Meissen that many of the war-time porcelain coins and tokens were produced.

LINDBERGH GETS ANOTHER MEDAL.

On the second anniversary of his flight to Paris, May 20-21, 1927, Colonel Lindbergh was presented a gold medal by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Inc., New York City.



The medal has also been struck in bronze, a specimen of which has been received for illustration from F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia. The English equivalent of the reverse inscription is "Through Trials to Glory."

COINAGE FOR JUNE, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during June, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Dimes, 850,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 2,301,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 23,967,000.

A RARE CROWN-SIZE COIN OF HEDJAS.

A silver coin of crown size of Hedjas, said to be very rare, is illustrated below.



The inscriptions read: "Government of the Hashimite Arabs. Struck in the Kingdom of Mecca, Eighth Year. Hussein, Son of Ali, Slave of a Son of a Slave. 20 Piastres. 1334 + 9 (1343 = 1924)."

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF SAN ANTONIO ISSUES MEDAL.

A bronze medal, size of illustration, has been issued by the Scientific Society of San Antonio, Texas, to commemorate its 25th anniversary. The medal was designed and engraved by Charles Simmang, Jr., of San Antonio, and struck in his establishment. The issue was 100 pieces.



The obverse shows scientific instruments and a scroll containing the names, Archimedes, Galileo, Humboldt, Audubon, Darwin and Pasteur. Surrounding is "Scientific Society of San Antonio."

The reverse has "25th Anniversary 1904 June 14 1929" within a wreath, a star with rays at the top.

GOLD COINS OF AMANULLAH.

Below is illustrated a gold coin of Amanullah of Afghanistan. The denomination is one amanijeh.



There is also a gold half amanijeh of same type. The date is 1304 + 7 (1925, seventh year of his reign). The coins are practically without inscriptions.

OUR NEW PAPER MONEY.

From details furnished by Farran Zerbe, in charge of the numismatic department of the Chase National Bank, New York city, the New York Times recently published the following on the new paper money issued on July 10:

The new currency marks a wide departure from custom in a number of instances. The name of the Secretary of the Treasury appears for the first time on United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes. Previously it has appeared only on Federal Reserve notes.

The notes issued by the Continental Congress, 1775-1779, and which were in common use until they "died in the hands of the people" during the early 1780s, were $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. With the exception of "fractional currency" notes, these little Continental Congress notes were the smallest ever issued by the United States Government. The decline in value of these notes, which did their part during the trying time of the Revolution, was patriotically termed a "war tax," but the almost \$200,000,000 face value of this money that "died" broke the people's faith in paper money issued by a central government. Subsequent issues, from the Revolution to the resumption of specie payments in 1879, were all emergency or necessity emissions and, with few exceptions, were interest-bearing and were promptly retired when need for them had passed.

The War of 1812 period had note issues under various acts dated 1812 to 1815, inclusive, the size being 4 by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, excepting a special issue in 1815, which was 3 by $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The largest United States notes were issued first during the years of severe panics, 1837 to 1844, known as the "Hard Times Period," and were $4\frac{1}{8}$ by 8 inches. Notes of the same size were issued in 1846 and 1847, as part of the financing associated with the war with Mexico, and again these large notes were issued during the financial panic, 1857-1860.

The first non-interest-bearing notes for popular circulation since the Revolution were the demand notes of 1861, occasioned by the War of the States. The size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and the general characteristics adopted for the demand notes have prevailed in the various issues of non-interest-bearing notes that have been continually issued since then.

The size adopted by the Government in 1861 had been long used and proved practical by the various State and private bankers in their note issues. Several issues of interest-bearing notes during the 1860s shown in the Chase exhibit are $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and the refunding notes of 1879 are $3\frac{5}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Commenting on the new-size notes, Mr. Zerbe said:

"There are several departures from long practice and some novelty associated with the new notes other than the reduced size that may not be recognized by a great majority of the people. The Secretary of the Treasury's name, in this instance, Andrew W. Mellon, with signature reproduced, appears for the first time on United States notes, gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes.

"It has been previously used on Federal Reserve notes, first issued in 1914, when William G. McAdoo was Secretary. The Secretary's name occupies the space, at right, previously filled by the name of the Treasurer of the United States. The latter's reproduced signature at the left on the new notes supplants that of the Register of the Treasury, which ceases to be used.

"Strangely enough, the name of H. T. Tate, Treasurer of the United States, appears on the large advance printing—probably the largest quantity of identical notes ever produced. Mr. Tate was an interim appointee as Treasurer at the time the plates for the new notes were prepared. The Senate failed to confirm the appointment and Mr. Tate promptly resigned.

"The new system of note numbering is an innovation and novelty. In addition to serial letters before and following the numbers, eight spaces are occupied by characters, ciphers preceding the numerals as needed to fill the eight spaces. The first number 1 is printed A0000001A. Continuing the old practice, notes of a series are numbered consecutively to 100,000,000; the first of the second series is numbered B00000001A."

The new system of numbering with its numerous use of ciphers may, in Mr. Zerbe's opinion, encourage attempts at fraud and imposition on the Government in parts of notes presented for redemption. The printed ciphers may be more readily changed to numerals than if ciphers were not printed,

as in the old-style notes. It has also been stated that several of the numerals used on the new notes are more easily susceptible to change than those previously used.

All notes of the same class are printed from the same general face plate, differing only in the class name and contract; all classes will bear the same portrait and have the same back for the respective denominations.

The two rows of distributed silk fibre in the paper used for notes for many years do not appear in the new notes, which are printed on a special grayish white paper.

"We will miss our 'yellow backs' which are considered by many numismatists the world's finest and most beautiful specimens of paper money," said Mr. Zerbe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Piedmont, Cal., July 11, 1929.

Honorable Mr. Frank G. Duffield,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Very honor Able Sir:

In paper i read very much. I am japanese schoolboy houseboy also numismatic coin collector. Paper speak almost every day on "Consumer's Dollar." Now in collection book I study for find picture such coin. O not can see, maybe is very big dollar, much large for page. But friend, other japanese schoolboy houseboy, also numismatic coin collector, say maybe "Consumer's Dollar" too small make picture. Japanese paper from Japan come other day have news Honorable Mister Zerbe, say only numismatic coin collector captive by large bank. Say he makes business of hobby. Too bad, say I place man in cage in bank for such reason. For make consolation I write respectful letter ask him for let me know if have in bank "Consumer's Dollar." Oh no, write he back, it is very exclusive coin most hard to get, but people in California use all the time. He say "Consumer's Dollar" go up or go down like elevator boy in elevator. I have friend in hotel which highly equipped many elevator, so I speak him. He has not seen. Many day I watch elevator. Friend say I catch big numismatic coin collector problem. Foolish I politely ejaculate, but "Consumer's Dollar" itch my brain.

Then I get lit up idea for write Honorable Editor Mister Duffield National Numismatic Coin, Medal Paper Money collector paper for ask in big Alphabet, much oblige if comrade Numismatic Coin Collector U. S. A. Country please keep climate eye much open for "Consumer's Dollar." If captivate not worn send to

Much oblige,
YAMANKE TAHIRA.

ADDITIONAL FACTS ON THE NEW PAPER CURRENCY.

To correct the statement of last month that the seal on the new paper currency was of a new type, it must be said that it is not, having been used on the silver certificates of the 1896 series.

The \$5 United States note or legal tender has appeared. Unlike the other new notes, this bill bears the signature of Woods and Mellon, the present incumbents in the Treasury Department. This set of signatures will appear shortly on all the new currency, as soon as the present stock of small notes bearing the names of Tate and Mellon is exhausted. The plate for this \$5 note was evidently prepared later, and it is doubtful if any notes of this style were issued with the Tate signature. Specimen at hand is from plate number 5, serial number A00351724A.

New also is the announcement that hereafter the gold certificates will be printed with green backs, being only distinguished by their yellow seal and serial number. The \$10 certificate will be the first to appear. Eliminating orange ink will be another saving for the bureau.

Collectors will do well to obtain sets of the currency with the signatures of Tate and Mellon now, in view of the fact that the names of Woods and Mellon will soon replace the present plates.

ROBERT H. LLOYD.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 13, 1929.

"JUNK."

The writer has heard the word "junk" used several times recently in connection with inferior coins and believes a word should be said for this so-called—erroneously—"junk."

There was a time, and that time not so far in the past—the year 1901, to be exact—when the writer was living at Buffalo, N. Y., for a time. That very year the A. N. A. held a convention at Buffalo, presided over by Dr. B. P. Wright, the President. There were hardly more than a dozen members present, but those dozen made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

I had been bidding at Mr. Low's sales in a modest way. I did not have much spare money, so my bids were confined to what is now termed by some "junk." He offered a lot of a couple of hundred "poor or holed" coins together. I bid on it, and, in fact, this "junk" had enough merit in it to induce a bid on my part of 1½ cents each. I got the lot. I was a little disappointed to find in it several pieces which were nothing more than washers, and a large proportion were worn so entirely smooth that it took a lively imagination to picture them as having ever been coins. Nevertheless, I accepted them and soon sold or exchanged them for something else.

Did not some one several years ago advocate that all the poor and holed coins and tokens be bought up by some one and destroyed to take them off the market? I don't favor the idea, because I know that in my own case, when I had very little money for coins, the poor and holed specimens gave me considerable numismatic knowledge and satisfaction, and worn pieces, particularly those which, outside of being bent, showed all the types, taught me what those coins looked like in their best state and were genuine originals. Let no man despise the day of small things, nor any numismatist expert attempt to deprive the satisfied and pleased boy of his "junk" coins.

As a dealer for over thirty years I have learned that any coin, no matter what it may be or how many have been coined, has a value and a demand. One time in my early days in New York I bought from a South American trading company 375,000 nickel 2½ and 5 centavo coins of Colombia. They were so heavy that they were delivered in a truck and would have filled several wash-tubs. At that time I expected to have some of those coins for the rest of my natural life. However, such was not to be the case. In less than five years I had gotten rid of every one of them to collectors or dealers.

Every coin, no difference how humble, has its interesting history and story. Somebody values them. The small lots of ancient coins, badly worn and corroded, found in a small heap under some ancient building or wall, are despised by the connoisseur of ancient coins; yet the untutored public thinks they must be very rare and valuable because so old and genuine! When such a handful of coins is brought to the dealers the owner, as a rule, expects a big price for them. Every ancient coin has a sale value. I once saw 15,000 Arab coins all stuck together in a heap as found. They were seven or eight hundred years old. One might wonder how such a mass could be sold. But it was sold and for over a hundred dollars. I was tempted to buy it myself.

The connoisseur may say he will not buy a coin unless it is in fine state, but not everyone can be a connoisseur, because it costs money to be one and not every young collector has much money. The writer applauds the efforts of the beginner to secure specimens, even if not the best or rarest, and would like to assure him that the day will come when he surely will be enabled to buy better specimens. Coin collecting teaches the youth the value of money and to save money. In the meantime he can obtain much benefit, knowledge and amusement from the collecting of poor, fair or medium specimens costing little outlay.

THOMAS L. ELDER.

New York, June 22, 1929.

NEW COIN CLUB ORGANIZED IN PITTSBURGH.

On July 3 a new coin club was organized in Pittsburgh, Pa. David Frolich was elected secretary. The club expects to make application for membership in the A. N. A. It will be known as the Pittsburgh Coin Club.

GERMANY'S THREE LOST PROVINCES SYMBOLIZED ON COINS.

A French chaplain, attached to the army of occupation in the Rhineland, has called our attention to an interesting circumstance which, until now, has probably not been reported. It relates to the 5-reichsmark coin recently placed in circulation in Germany, says *L'Illustration*, of Paris.

This is a handsome piece of money, practically of the same value as the old five-franc piece, and bears, on the obverse, the German eagle and, on the reverse, with the date and the device "Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit" (unity, justice and liberty), a luxuriant oak tree with curling roots and thick foliage.

However, when the oak tree is carefully scrutinized, three bare branches are perfectly obvious, though discreetly blended with the general design—one on the left, one on the right and the third on the upper left. (This coin was illustrated in our issue of February, 1928.)

Is this significant or not? In their position these three bare branches correspond to the geographical situation of Alsace-Lorraine on the west, Schleswig on the north and Silesia on the east. It is not difficult to assume that the German republic has thus symbolically recognized the territorial "amputations" to which the Nationals have managed to resign themselves.

IS THIS A NEW DENOMINATION FOR COINS?

A correspondent sends us the following clipping from a New York paper, dated Llanes, Asturias, Spain, July 5, and asks us: "What are 'peluconas'?"

"A poverty-stricken bricklayer recently mystified the populace of this region by suddenly entertaining his friends lavishly, treating hundreds of acquaintances to drinks and dinners, and paying for everything in gold coins. A report spread that he was a robber and the police made an investigation. They found the bricklayer, in demolishing the ruins of an old house, had discovered a box containing 60,000 pesetas (about \$8,400) in 200-year-old coins known as peluconas."

Turning to our Spanish-American dictionary, we are unable to find any mention of "peluconas." Neither does Frey's Dictionary of Numismatic Names contain any reference to it as a coin denomination. Our guess is that the author of the dispatch wrote "doubloons" and that it was converted into "peluconas" somewhere between that time and the time it appeared in print.

DENMARK—NORWAY—SWEDEN.

May I call the attention of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* to the fact that the estate Trudstrup, near Grenaa, (not Tustrup), in Ostjylland (not Osterjylland), is in Denmark; not, as told in *THE NUMISMATIST*, Vol. XLII, No. 7, page 436, in Sweden.

The various city and town names of those three countries are too often mixed by the public here, geography or no geography.

But now that I saw our own *THE NUMISMATIST* make the same mistake I had to do something; I had to write you.

CHARLES H. HESS.

New York City, July 5.

GUTTAG BROS. TO ERECT NEW BUILDING.

Gutttag Brothers, New York City, have purchased a business building site facing on Stone, Coenties and Pearl Streets, on which they will erect a three story banking and office building. The location is convenient to the Wall Street district and the new building will be built and equipped particularly to care for the firm's rapidly growing foreign exchange and investment business. The present location of Gutttag Bros., 16 and 18 Exchange Place, is soon to be razed and it is probable they will move to temporary quarters in the same vicinity pending the completion of their new building.

SWEDISH PLATE COINS NOT COINS OF NECESSITY.

Writing to THE NUMISMATIST from Malmo, Sweden, Mr. Erik Person gives some information about the issue of the plate coins of that country, in which he says they were not coins of necessity. He writes as follows:

Some copper coins of unusually great dimensions—the plate coins—were issued in Sweden. Much has been written to explain the cause of their issue, and they are commonly said to be coins of necessity, but as you will see from the following the determination is much more complicated. By coins of necessity we mean coins which have been issued for a higher value than they really have, and the difference between pecuniary and nominal value gives them the character of coins of necessity. Where nominal and pecuniary value correspond they cannot be said to be coins of necessity.

In the year 1644 the first plate coins, the 10-taler pieces, were stamped. They were really large coins, oblong, about two feet four inches long and one foot wide. These coins were probably the largest in the world. They had five round stamps, one in each corner, and one, with the value, in the middle of the coin. At that time such a coin had a high value, and for a 10-taler piece they could buy as much as for \$100 nowadays. Later plate coins of inferior values were stamped. As the coins had the inscription "DALER SILF MYNT" ("taler silver coin") it is easily seen why they were called coins of necessity—the coins were of copper, you remember.

But there were two different sorts of talers, "taler copper coins" and "taler silver coins." One "taler silver coin" had the value—in the beginning at least—of two "talers copper coin." The names indicated, consequently, only two different modes of calculation. A plate coin of one taler contained copper for a corresponding amount, and from this it follows that the plate coins were not coins of necessity.

The cause of this unique coinage has not been ascertained, but everything points to an attempt to support the native copper mining. The silver mine of Sala began also to fail and as the wars cost much money the absence of silver began to be seriously felt, on account of which the above-mentioned expedient was resorted to. Silver talers, however, were issued side by side with the plate coins and were co-ordinated with them. But it soon appeared that the copper was too varying in value to be good enough as a standard of value. Several times new coining decrees had to be promulgated and finally the coinage was stopped.

In 1776 the last plate coins were struck and a very remarkable period in the Swedish numismatic history was ended.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The August, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatics and Coin Dealers"; "Notion Counter for New Collectors"; "Was It a Confederate Bill?"; "On the Importation of Foreign Coins Into the United States"; "A Blind Numismatist." In this issue the editor makes an appeal to members to contribute papers to be read at the coming St. Louis convention. The death of Member George W. Rode, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is announced. In the department devoted to the A. N. A. the names of eight applicants for membership are published. Details of the St. Louis convention are also given. Among the sales announced for the near future are the collection of H. G. Brown, of Portland, Ore., which contained an 1804 dollar for which he is said to have paid \$2,000, to be sold by Lyman H. Low, and the collection of Charles Morris, of Chicago, Ill., to be sold by S. H. & H. Chapman.

REV. MR. KELLEY ADDRESSES KIWANIS CLUB ON COINS.

Rev. Edward R. Kelley, of Cardiff, Cal., a member of the A. N. A. and former pastor of the Methodist Church at San Marcos, Cal., delivered an address before the Kiwanis Club on "The History and Collection of Coins" at one of its meetings in June. Mr. Kelley dwelt principally upon commemorative and memorial coins of the world, in which series he specializes.

COINAGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,779,750; Half Eagles, 662,000; Quarter Eagles, 416,000.

Silver—Half Dollars, 1,730,000; Quarter Dollars, 11,075,600; Dimes, 38,548,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 28,774,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 278,665,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Costa Rica—Gold, 25,000.

Venezuela—Silver, 6,400,000; Nickel, 2,800,000.

Ecuador—Silver, 3,060,000; Nickel, 25,000,000; Bronze, 2,016,000.

Nicaragua—Silver, 750,000; Nickel, 100,000.

Panama—Nickel, 1,500,000.

Salvador—Nickel, 5,000,000.

SERIES OF 1907 WITH WOODS AND WHITE SIGNATURES.

The \$5 United States note, Series of 1907, has appeared in circulation from plates bearing the signatures of Woods and White. This is the only large-style note besides the dollar certificate to be issued with the name of W. O. Woods as Register of the Treasury.

So far but few of these notes have been seen. Specimen at hand is from plate number 1, serial number M36625180. Serial numbers as high as forty-six million seem to be notes issued from the old plate with the facsimile signatures of Speelman and White. Unless more of these notes come to light soon, it will be more scarce than the dollar certificate of the Woods-Tate variety.

R. H. LLOYD.

WINS PRIZE FOR COIN EXHIBIT AT HOBBY SHOW.

At the annual Hobby Show, held by the Bureau of Recreation in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Scranton, Pa., in June, William Taylor, of Peckville, Pa., a member of the A. N. A., was awarded third honor, a silver cup, for his exhibit of coins, and certificates. Mr. Taylor had about 1000 coins on exhibition, principally the United States series, including commemorative issues, Civil War and Hard Times tokens, Fractional Currency and Confederate notes and Presidential medals. There were also a number of Greek and Roman coins. About 90 per cent. of Mr. Taylor's coins are in proof condition.

MR. MOORE ADDRESSES LUTHERAN BROTHERHOOD.

The Lewisburg (Ohio) Leader in a recent issue said: "Waldo C. Moore, cashier of the local bank and ex-President of the American Numismatic Association, addressed the Lutheran Brotherhood of West Alexandria Thursday evening at its regular monthly meeting on numismatics and its related activities. Mr. Moore had on display one of his collections of paper currency, which included almost every conceivable issue of the Federal Government dating back to the early sixties. It also had in it some very valuable issues of the Confederacy."

ANOTHER FREAK NOTE TURNS UP.

H. P. Price, of Grand Forks, N. D., has a piece of currency, but whether it's worth \$10, \$20 or \$100 is debatable. One side of the bill says \$10, the other side says \$20, while a coin dealer offered him \$100 for it. The bill was received by the Northwestern Bank in a bundle of other bank notes from the Treasury Department in Washington.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, CHARLES MARKUS, 1513 W. Twelfth St., Davenport, Iowa.
First Vice-President, ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago.
Second Vice-President, L. A. RENAUD, 747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Librarian and Curator, PAUL M. LANGE, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

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 MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 H. A. STERNBERG, Dundee, Ill.
 WILLIAM F. SUNDAY, 151 Malling Drive, Rochester, N. Y.
 F. D. LANGENHEIM, Room 316, 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

BRAND, H. A.—**Ohio**—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 BRANDON, BASIL—**California**—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 BRIGGS, C. E.—**Iowa**—Lisbon, Iowa.
 BROWN, FRANK—**Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont**—215 Beacon St., Worcester, Mass.
 BURMEISTER, L. A., JR.—**Minnesota, Wisconsin**—1151 Eighteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
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 CHAPMAN, HENRY—**Pennsylvania**—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 FLETCHER, L. L.—**England**—Norwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
 GODARD, GEORGE S.—**Connecticut**—State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama**—645 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
 HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 HERZ, C. O.—**Nevada**—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
 KOHLER, RUD.—**New York**—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
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 LAWLESS, ELMER—**Illinois**—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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 MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—**Philippine Islands**—Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—**Quebec**—747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—**British Columbia**—525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3716 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 SPEER, W. B.—**Tennessee, Kentucky**—734 Georgia Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 TAPP, GAROLD W.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
 THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—551 South 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 1, 1929.

- 3538 Henry Drenkow, 2156 Claremont Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 3539 E. L. Vasey, Champion Heights, Warren, Ohio.
 3540 Miss Margaretta Kraus, P. O. Box 60, Forest Hills, New York, N. Y.
 3541 Jose Panganiban, Caliedo 207, P. O. Box 1739, Manila, P. I.
 3542 Dr. G. E. Leontine, Care of U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Castle Point-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 3543 Victor S. Ginsburg, Verberie, Oise, France.
 3544 William P. Daquila, 303 Angeles Apts., Beaver Falls, Pa.
 3545 Albert Frolich, 303 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3546 Miles Vescelius, Britt, Iowa.
 3547 Merrill V. Sheldon, 421 Belden Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 3548 Albert P. Bissell, 1162 Murray Hill Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3549 Edward J. Henke, 820 Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 3550 A. P. Brugge, 412 W. Fifth St., Davenport, Iowa.
 3551 B. J. Moss., D. D. D., East Tawas, Mich.
 3552 John F. O'Neal, Henderson, Tenn.
 3553 C. H. Crabtree, P. O. Box 831, Sanford, N. C.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1929 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the September issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Henry E. Forsberg (General), 1301 Realty Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio	Sam Kabealo Arthur Morgan
Paul D. Burks (Civil War Tokens, Lincoln Medals), 717 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Chas. H. Fisher Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Joseph Stravitsch, Jr. (Ancient Coins, also U. S.), 9508 135th Ave., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
Rev. Fred A. Buchholz (Commemorative and American Coins), P. O. Box 126, New Holland, Ill.	P. H. Ginther Harry T. Wilson
William J. Kroleski (General), 6235 Melrose St., Chicago, Ill.	L. Josephson I. T. Kopicki
Arthur M. Jones (General), 32 N. Main St., Paris, Tex.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Elmer E. Johnson (American Gold Coins), Elks Club, Long Beach, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
J. P. Bantug (Coins and Medals), 1460 Pennsylvania Ave., Manila, P. I.	Gilbert S. Perez Harry T. Wilson

Mr. Elimar L. Grosse admitted to Life Membership June 20, 1929, Life Member No. 31.

Changes of Address.

- Joseph E. Helfrich, from 332 Lincoln St. E., Royal Oak, Mich., to 516 S. West St., Royal Oak, Mich.
 Paul H. Ginther, from P. O. Box 2, Du Quoin, Ill., to New Holland, Ill.
 S. C. Peavoy, from Standard Bank, Montreal, Canada, to Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. Catherine and City Hall Ave., Montreal, Canada.
 J. M. Kean, from 1082 Edgeware Road, Los Angeles, Cal., to 2479 Lyric Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Alfred C. Horn, from 122 Elm St., West Haven, Conn., to 84 E. Brown St., West Haven, Conn.
 J. A. Malmgren, from 500 W. Seventh St., Jamestown, N. Y., to 816 Lafayette St., Jamestown, N. Y.
 M. S. Meigs, from Elm St., Concord, Mass., to Edgartown, Mass.
 Roland L. De Haan, from 409 Edgcombe Ave., New York, N. Y., to 340 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.

Rev. William H. Owen, from Butler Hall, 88 Morningside Drive, New York, N. Y., to R. F. D. 1, Mountain View Inn., Natural Bridge, Va.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

NOMINATIONS FOR A. N. A. OFFICERS.

Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary of the A. N. A., reports having received the following nominations for officers of the A. N. A., to be elected at the Chicago Convention, August 24 to 29, 1929:

For President—Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

For First Vice-President—Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.; Shepard Pond, Boston, Mass.

For Second Vice-President—L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.

For General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

For Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

For Librarian—Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman Board of Governors—Edward A. Gilroy, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.; Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.

For Members Board of Governors (four to be elected)—Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.; Edward A. Gilroy, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; James G. MacAllister, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.; William F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y.; Frederick D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.; William A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

The following members have also been nominated, but have declined or their names have been withdrawn:

For President—George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; A. A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich.

For Member of the Board of Governors—Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; Harley C. Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio.

DISTANT MEMBERS TO ATTEND CHICAGO CONVENTION.

From reports received recently it is expected that at least two members of the A. N. A. from distant points will be present at the Chicago convention of the A. N. A. These are Thomas W. Voetter, of the American Consulate at Curacao, West Indies, and Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, Philippine Islands. Mr. Perez is now in this country, and Mr. Voetter is expected to arrive soon on a visit to his old home in Fort Wayne, Ind. The latter is not a stranger to many regular conventionites, as he has been present at former conventions while visiting the United States.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

Arethuse, No. 23, Second Quarterly, 1929, sent by Jules Florange. Numismatic contents: New Medals. J. Babelon, "The Coins Collected by the Archaeological Mission in the District of Susa." "The New Irish Coins." Accessions to the Cabinet of Medals. Coin Exhibitions. "Numismatics and Banks" (this is a tribute to the Architrave of the Chase National Bank). Notices on sales and publications, among them a review of the American Numismatic Society Notes, "Ravel, The Colts of Ambracia." Prince M. C. Soutzo, "Archaic Coins of Athens and Silver Staters Without Inscription of the Turtle Type." Pierre D'Espezel, "The New Franch Coinage." L. Gioppi, "Fert" (an explanation of the several theories as to the meaning of this motto, appearing on the coins of Savoy.) Seven plates.

Proceedings of the Bavarian Numismatic Society, Volume XLVI, 1928, donated by this Society. Contents: H. Buchenau, "Contributions to the Coinages of the Middle Rhine of the Period of the Salian and Staufien Emperors." M. Bernhart, "The Coin Hoard of Binzwingen." M. Bernhart, "The Coin Hoard of Limershein." M. Bernhart, "The Hoard of Neuhoefen, of Roman Coins." Book review by Dr. B. Pick and Alfred Noss. Three plates.

The Chicago Convention of the A. N. A.,

AUGUST 24 TO 29, 1929.

A Convention Message From the Board of Governors.

The next happy time for the A. N. A. will be at its convention to be held in Chicago, August 24th to 29th, next, inclusive. Those who have attended a convention in recent years well know that the average convention proves a good investment of time and money. This year we meet in Chicago, easy to get to and with great sights to see, and where a large A. N. A. membership composes that active and entertaining crowd—the Chicago Coin Club—and we have good reason to anticipate a record attendance and an extraordinary convention in every particular.

A. N. A. convention place and dates—Chicago, August 24th to 29th—are favorable for those who will attend the American Philatelic Society, which will be held in Minneapolis, August 19th to 25th.

Advance reservation should be sent to the Congress Hotel, convention headquarters, to insure accommodations.

That good fellow, J. Henri Ripstra, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, is chairman of the convention committee, and has a many-times-conventionite assistant in Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, chairman of the ladies entertainment committee.

Those expecting to make exhibits should inform Chairman Ripstra of their expected display-case requirements so that provision may be made. There are a number of specialized collections in Chicago, extraordinary within their subject, and it is expected that the convention will have the advantage of viewing them.

It is probable that the Zerbe collection of Bryan Money which contributed to the Bryan Money catalogue, together with new varieties that have come to attention since the catalogue was written, will be collectively exhibited for the first time. Collectors are urgently requested to bring or send their Bryan Money specimens that may be additions to the catalogue.

General Secretary Wilson has asked the Board of Governors to appeal to the members for a more general and positive expression of their choice for A. N. A. officers in using their ballots. So many ballots are usually received in blank that, while the confidence is appreciated by the General Secretary, the responsibility is more than he cares to have imposed on him. If you cannot attend the convention do not fail to be represented by proxy. Send your proxy to some member who will be present, and register interest in the Association's affairs by stating your choice for all the various officers. Vote a complete ticket.

Those who have not attended a convention in recent years probably do not know that it is the annual opportunity for specimen acquirement and information. Dealers attending display their best wares, and frequently the specializing collector can coax a coveted specimen away from a collection exhibitor. Birds of a feather get together for the exchange of information and many are the quiet trades and barterings on the side lines. A convention auction sale will be held and some good material is promised in the sale.

Chairman Wormser, of the Committee on Convention Papers, is already assured of a good number of compositions punctuated with exhibits and illuminated with news.

The convention will undoubtedly be an extraordinary numismatic occasion full of information, collection advantages, sights and pleasures.

Be present if you can. If you must lose that advantage, he represented by proxy. And, in either event, vote your choice for every office.

FARRAN ZERBE,

Chairman Board of Governors.

New York, July 8, 1929.

To Members of the American Numismatic Association Coming to the Chicago Convention:

I am a life member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, here in Chicago, which is conceded to be one of the finest clubs in America.

It is my privilege to be able to give the members of the American Numis-

matic Association, who do not live in Chicago, temporary memberships in this club without cost to them.

If you are coming to the American Numismatic Association Convention in August, and would like to live at this Club while here (it is cheaper than the good hotels), write me and I will secure you a temporary membership.

The club is the height of modern luxury and appointments, and is located on the Lake Michigan Shore, 1½ miles from the Congress Hotel, the Convention Headquarters.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
Vice President, American Numismatic Association.

On To Chicago!

All the boys and girls will be there.

Ladies, bring your bathing suits.

Indoor and outdoor swimming.

Tennis and golf.

Open-air grand opera.

All within twenty minutes of your hotel.

Come early. Stay late.

MRS. ALDEN SCOTT BOYER,
Chairman Ladies' Entertainment Committee.

How to Pick Them Out.

When one attends an A. N. A. convention for the first time he is at a loss on the first day to identify the different officers and regular conventionites as they move about the exhibit room and hotel corridors. For their information and as a means of easy identification we have prepared the following:

If you see an elderly man moving about with a good deal of agility, conferring with this man and that man, perfecting arrangements and inquiring if anyone has any \$50 slugs for sale, that will be Charley Markus, President of the A. N. A.

If you see a prosperous-looking young man taking an active part in perfecting arrangements, with a smile that says "all's well with the world" and conversing in French most of the time, that will be Alden Scott Boyer, First Vice-President of the A. N. A. (Mr. Boyer's business interests in France and his frequent trips there are responsible for his use of French in conversation.)

If you see a young man whom everybody seems to know and who knows everybody, and who has Mr. Boyer backed in a corner talking seriously to him, you will know that is L. A. Renaud, of Montreal, Second Vice-President, and that he is giving Boyer a lesson in French.

If you see a stocky-looking man moving leisurely about here and there, refusing to become excited or ruffled about anything, with a bunch of applications for membership in one hand and a roll of money in the other hand, that will be Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary.

If you see an elderly-looking man, who might pass anywhere as a college professor, a minister or the head of a large corporation, and who takes delight in showing a large document to different members, that will be Treasurer George H. Blake trying to sell life memberships in the A. N. A.

If you see a stout, middle-aged man who seems to be interested in everything and who talks principally about numismatic books, that will be Paul M. Lange, Curator and Librarian.

If you see a rather small man, prosperous looking, who you instantly suspect being a banker, who spends most of his time inquiring if anyone has any Bryan "money" or numismatic oddities for sale and in relating the story of the Sprinkle dollar, that will be Farran Zerbe, in charge of the Numismatic Department of the Chase National Bank, New York City, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.

If you see an active, busy man, who seems to be in three or four places at the same time and who has a bunch of papers in each hand and a roll of reports under each arm, that will be Moritz Wormser, Member of the Board of Governors and chairman of half a dozen important committees.

If you see a boyish-looking young man moving about, always in high gear, and urging everybody to put more "pep" into their movements, or else seated

at a desk composing a song about coins or the A. N. A., that will be William F. Sunday, of Rochester, Member of the Board of Governors.

If you see a quiet, reserved man parked in a chair with an interested group about him, to whom he is showing one of his latest acquisitions, an uncirculated 1823 quarter, that will be H. A. Sternberg, of Dundee, Ill., Member of the Board of Governors.

If you see an elderly, scholarly-looking man seated in an easy chair and reading the Philadelphia Public Ledger, that will be F. D. Langenheim, Member of the Board of Governors.

If you see a pleasant-faced, elderly man eagerly examining the exhibits of United States paper money for notes not in his collection and not finding any, you will know he is A. A. Grinnell, of Detroit.

If you see a large, heavy-set man, who occasionally bursts into song and who makes no effort to conceal the fact that he likes A. N. A. conventions and wants to have a good time, that will be Ludger Gravel, of Montreal.

If you see a small, elderly, bearded man with both coat pockets bulging with obsolete bank notes which he has just acquired, that will be D. C. Wismer, of Hatfield, Pa.

If you see an elderly man arranging his exhibit, about which is gathered an interested crowd listening to his remarks about certain coins in it, that will be Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia.

If you see a young man looking as if he is just recovering from a severe case of seasickness, that will be B. Max Mehl. (Max expects to return from his trip to Europe with his family in time for the convention.)

If you see a well-built young man eagerly inquiring for Lindbergh medals and buying any that are new to him, that will be Harry W. Rapp.

If you see a good-size man with a never-fading 100-watt smile on his face, you will know that is Barney Bluestone, of Syracuse.

If you see a young man with a forceful and determined manner conversing with others and frequently hear him refer to Omaha, the Omaha Public Library and the Byron T. Reed collection of coins, you will know that is Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha.

If you see a short, heavy-set man telling others about his travels and experiences in hunting ancient coins where they made them, that will be George A. Gillette, of Rochester.

If you see a tall man talking with others in an authoritative way about either automobiles or ancient coins, you will know that is George J. Bauer, of Rochester.

If you see a small, middle-aged man with a typical Massachusetts accent discussing Lincolniana and Civil War numismatic items, you will know he is John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass.

If you see a good-sized man moving around giving instructions to be at such-and-such a place at such-and-such a time, and who looks as if he had a barrel of fun up each sleeve, you will know that is J. Henri Ripstra, chairman of the local convention committee.

If you see a young man seated at a table carefully examining boxes and parcels of copper coins that have been brought in for valuation, you will know that is Elmer J. Lawless, of Chicago.

If you see a heavy-set man with a serious expression on his face gently lead different members to one side and tell them numismatic stories, you will know that is Dr. George P. French, of Rochester.

If you see a mildly demonstrative crowd in one corner of the exhibit room which does not seem to be discussing anything serious and is getting a lot of fun out of it, you will know that the ruddy-faced gentleman in the center is Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass.

Lorado Taft, Famous Sculptor, Invites American Numismatic Association Members.

Lorado Taft has issued a personal invitation to the members of the American Numismatic Association to visit his Studios of Sculpture in Chicago during the convention of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago.

Mr. Taft will personally conduct the party through the studios and explain work being done for various projects in United States and abroad.

Mr. Taft is without a doubt one of the best noted sculptors in America.

MRS. ALDEN SCOTT BOYER.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, May 22nd, 1929, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair. Mr. Edward Samuel Anthony was elected a Member of the Society.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon: Four uncommon Flemish coin-weights.

By Major W. J. Freer: Medal in commemoration of the Armistice issued by the Royal Mint from designs by C. L. Doman. The obverse of the medal typifies "Deliverance," and shows the figure of Great Britain with a sheathed sword supporting a young warrior and breaking the shackles of war, and offering a wreath of laurels to the memory of the fallen heroes. The reverse shows the Cenotaph in Whitehall, surrounded by the inscription, "Their Name Liveth for Evermore," and the date, November 11th, MCMXVIII. The medal was issued in silver and bronze in a large size and in bronze in a smaller size.

By Mr. J. O. Manton: Three Northumbrian pennies of Cnut.

By Mr. H. Alexander Parsons: A collection of 28 coins of Cnut of Northumbria, of Cnut and Siefred associated, and of pennies without the royal name but attributed to one or other of the Kings.

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: Penny of William II—Type 5, of Hythe mint—ED-RIEDOHIIDE. Apparently unrecorded. Also a Cunnetti penny with obverse CNVT REX and reverse CVNNETTI.

By Mr. W. C. Wells: Coins of Cnut and Siefred.

W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Early Anglo-Danish Coinage." He contributed the first chapter of his review of the early Danish coinage in this country, and of the theories that had hitherto been accepted

to explain it. It represented the main contents of the Northumbrian war chest found at Cuerdale in 1840, and of the 7,000 coins then examined more than one-third bore the name of a king Cnut. This Cnut had been arbitrarily identified as Guthred, King of York, A. D. 883-94, and for two generations he had been accepted as such, not only by numismatists, but also in recent historical works. The difficulty in the name had been met by instancing the case of Guthrum the Dane, who, when defeated by Alfred in A. D. 878, accepted baptism and was renamed Athelstan, and suggesting that Guthred had been similarly converted, and christened Cnut. There was neither reason nor logic for any such suggestion, and so casual an explanation might be extended at will to explain away any mysterious name in history or numismatics.

The baptism of Guthrum caused natural excitement among the early chroniclers, because it was clearly the first instance of the conversion of a Danish king, yet Guthred in 878 had already been five years on the throne at York. He was the nominee of the Church, and as such must have been already a Christian when elected. Symeon of Durham devoted a whole chapter to the incidents of his life, and to him he was always Guthred. If the king had been converted and renamed by an English bishop he would have received an English Christian name, certainly not that of Danish and pagan Cnut. Nor would Symeon the monk, in his history of the Church of Durham, have remained quite silent of so interesting an event in the life of its benefactor.

Historically, therefore, this accepted identification was highly improbable, but numismatically it was impossible. Edward the Elder commenced his reign in 901, and at the date of the deposit of the Cuerdale treasure had already issued the three consecutive types of his coinage that it contained. This fact, no doubt, induced the late Mr. Hawkins at first to date its loss about 910; but later, probably under the influence of the Guthred-Cnut theory, he reduced this to 905. Mr. Andrew had, however, attributed the actual loss of this Northumbrian army chest to the defeat and retreat of the Danes in 911, when their Treasurer Osferth was specially recorded as having been slain, and this date practically agreed with Mr. Hawkins's first deduction. If Guthred had anything to do with the 2,534 coins of Cnut found at Cuerdale they must have been the oldest series in the whole hoard, and had been in circulation from 10 to 22, or from 16 to 27 years, according to whichever date was preferred for their loss. Yet of all our money of the Anglo-Saxon period these silver coins of Cnut were found in the most perfect condition. They had never been in even the light circulation of those days, for they were as fresh from the dies as if made yesterday, whilst all the rest of the hoard, including the current money of Edward the Elder, showed the usual signs of wear. Coins of Cnut had been found previously at Harkirk in 1611 with money of a later period, and there were technical impossibilities in the coins themselves, which he explained, to either the attribution to Guthred or to his date. He believed that this money was coined at the time, and possibly for the purposes, of the expedition in which it was lost, also that the chest discovered was probably not the only army chest lost with Osferth the Treasurer in crossing the ancient ford at Cuerdale, where tradition always told us that a vast treasure lay buried.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 20. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., President, in the chair.

Mr. C. E. Chapman was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Society's medal was awarded to Monsieur Jules Maurice in recognition of his work on the coinage of the later Roman Empire, notably his *Numismatique Constantienne*.

The President delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the work of the society in the past year and dealt with other recent questions of numismatic interest. A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Mr. F. A. Harrison and seconded by Col. H. W. Morrieson.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 248th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, July 12th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Boyd, Butler, Gutttag, Kusterer, Marx,

Proskey, Slawson, Smith, Swanson, Wormser, Wyman and Miss Kraus, and as guest, Mr. William Berg.

The topic for the evening was "Shekels, American Communion Tokens, St. George and Dragon Talismans." Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Boyd: A selection of 26 different-type American communion tokens in use from 1793 up to 1907 and Warner's book on communion tokens.

Mr. Zerbe: False shekel in silver.

Mr. Gutttag: Shekels of the Second Revolt, 2 pieces; shekels of the First Revolt, 2 pieces; $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel of the First Revolt.

Mr. Elliott Smith: $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 shekel of the First Revolt.

Mr. Wyman: An interesting silver sow-and-pig piece.

Mr. Barnet: A very handsome Siamese opium pipe inlaid with Siamese coins and gambling tokens.

Mr. Wormser: St. George talisman taler and half taler; St. George on Mansfield coins; two double taler, 5 taler, $\frac{1}{2}$ taler and 3 gold florins. Under new acquisitions, Transylvania, Gabriel Bethlen, 10 ducats, and two rare Swedish gold coins.

Miss Kraus: Commemorative 3 and 5 mark pieces of Germany.

All of the above exhibits were accompanied by remarks.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be requested to put the name of Mr. Charles Markus in nomination for President of the A. N. A.

It was suggested that the topic for the next meeting be "Flags on Coins, Medals, Tokens and Paper Money." By unanimous vote of the club it was decided that the above be the subject for the August meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 9.40 P. M.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—Meeting held at Room 702 Bank of Italy Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., June 28th, 1929, at 7.30 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Kennedy. Those present were Messrs. Ballinger, Brown, Bull, Caldwell, Carey, Dake, Devore, Dunham, Harbeck, Hopkins, Hubbard, Johns, Jorgenson, Kean, Kennedy, Larson, Lee, Meslenikoff, Simmons, Smoots and Thwing.

Messrs. H. G. Steele, Walter J. van Rossen, W. D. Lauderdale, and Kenneth Lee were proposed for membership.

Mr. Dunham gave a talk on Hard Times tokens and presented each member with a copy of his quick-finding classification list.

A letter from Moritz Wormser, chairman of the Committee on Convention Papers to be read at the coming A. N. A. convention, asking for our club's assistance, was read. We have the assistance of several articles.

Some splendid coins were exhibited by some of the members.

At the conclusion of our regular business our usual auction was held. Many coins changed hands and the bidding was spirited in several instances.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 125th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 W. Adams St. on July 3. Members present were Messrs. Josephson, Unseittig, Vogel, Collier, Budvitis, Sternberg, Lagerstrom, Miller, Cederlund, Stevens, Blomquist, Jackson, Rosholm, Luttenberger, Carlsen, Gammell, Kopicki, F. Sarnecki, L. Sarnecki, Lawless, Wittenborn, Brown, Mielcarek, Boyer, Mrs. Boyer, Ripstra, Markus, Wilson, Kaefer, Visco, Kelley, Mygatt, Sheldon, Jonas, Fields, Ciszewski, Lorenz, Ross, Leon, Nærup and Davis. Present as visitors were Mrs. Brown, Miss E. Sheldon, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss E. Sternberg and Miss Emily Leon. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Application of Mr. Wm. J. Kroleski was read and he was elected to membership.

A communication from Mr. Paul M. Lange, of Rochester, was read.

President Davis called upon Mr. Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., and Brother Markus responded with a very interesting talk pertaining to the coming convention.

Report of the Treasurer received.

A motion was made by Dr. Luttenberger and duly seconded that the secretary and treasurer be compensated for their services.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Markus: Panama-Pacific round and octagon \$50 gold; two varieties of the 1851 and two varieties of the 1852 \$50 gold pieces; two \$10 com-

pound interest Treasury notes, one with the signatures of Chittenden and Spinner and one of Colby and Spinner.

By Mr. Rosholm: A bronze plaque of Roald Amundsen.

By Dr. Luttenberger: U. S. notes, 1862 \$5, Chittenden and Spinner; 1862 \$2, Chittenden and Spinner and an 1880 \$5, Bruce and Gilfillan.

By Mr. Jackson: Silver dollar, five stars facing, of 1799, and a beautiful proof dollar of 1858.

By Mr. Lagerstrom: An uncirculated half dollar of 1815.

By President Davis: Two Harding medals in bronze and one Coolidge medal in bronze.

By Miss Sheldon: Two Harding medals in bronze and one Coolidge medal in bronze.

By Mr. Leon: Complete set of the Panama-Pacific coins in the original case.

Mr. Sheldon: Complete set of three-cent pieces in proof.

By Mr. Cederlund: Counterstamped coins of Sweden, three of which are extremely rare; an extremely rare counterstamp of the Mexican Revolution, 1810-15; one of Danish West Indies, a U. S. cent counterstamped with a script F. R. VII crowned.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 180th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee, Mass., June 12, 1929, President Gaylord presiding. Members present were Messrs. Morse, Oliver, Stone, Prevost, Gaylord, Pond, Fuller, Kohler, Emery, Parsons, Drowne, Romano, Dickinson and Bigelow.

After the business routine the remainder of the evening was taken up by an exhibit of French coins by Mr. Prevost, who gave a very interesting talk on the history of these coins from 840 A. D. to the present time.

Motion made and carried that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Prevost for his very interesting entertainment.

Meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—A meeting of coin collectors was held in the Ferguson Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday evening, July 3, 1929, at which there was organized the Pittsburgh Coin Club. A very enjoyable evening was had by all. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up. It was unanimously agreed to make application for membership in the American Numismatic Association and the secretary was instructed to do so at once.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held at Weber's Restaurant on June 12, 1929. The following members were present: Messrs. Budde, Freeman, Issitt, Joers, Kabealo, Klaff, Mitzman, Molnar, Snyder and Volk. The president called the meeting to order at 8 P. M. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Charles H. Fisher, who at present is out West, the minutes of the previous meeting were omitted.

The members of the committee on club design and seal being absent, no report was submitted. The President urged all members to give serious consideration and thought to possible designs that might be submitted to the committee.

Mr. Sam Kabealo, president of the Youngstown Numismatic Club and also a member of our club, addressed the President as follows: "In appreciation of the able assistance you and the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Club gave us at our joint meeting, November 28th, the Youngstown Numismatic Club has voted to elect the Western Reserve Numismatic Club an honorary member of their organization."

Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the entire membership of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, accepted the honorary membership into the Youngstown Numismatic Club and expressed his appreciation of their thoughtfulness. The president instructed the acting secretary to write the Youngstown Numismatic Club and express the appreciation of the entire membership of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club in being so honored.

The rest of the evening was devoted to exhibits.

Mr. T. H. Issitt exhibited two Thompson tokens, a large and a small one.

Both are supposed to be quite rare. These have been written up in a past number of THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. Issitt also exhibited quite a few trays of copper and bronze tokens, many of which were in fine condition.

Mr. Louis Klaff exhibited a very fine collection of commemorative half dollars and U. S. half dollars. His coins were mounted and framed in glass containers about eight by ten inches.

The meeting was adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 123rd meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, June 6th, 1929, with President Hutchinson presiding. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Brisley, Binder, Fred Bott, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hoare, Hutchinson, Helfrich, Hubel, Harwood, Leviness, Pietsch, Noyes, Rapp, Stehfest and Temple.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Binder: Pike's Peak \$10 gold, 1860; set of Panama-Pacific \$50 gold; San Francisco \$50 gold, 1855; South Peru Confederation 8 escudos gold, 1833; Peru, Lima, 8 escudos gold, 1829; Brazil, John V, 20,000 reis gold, 1727; Scandia Lineus to Amerika gold medal, 4 ducats, 1928; Swiss 100 francs gold, 1925; South Peru 8 escudos gold, 1837; Peru 8 escudos gold, 1840; Austria 100 kronen gold, 1923; Austria 100 kronen gold, 1911; Rumania, Ferdinand and Marie, 25, 50 and 100 lei gold, 1922; Holy Roman Empire, Sigismund in royal robe, gold medal; Turkey 500 guerchs gold, 1927; Persia, Reza Shola, 5 pehlavi gold, 1306; Turkey, Mustapha III, 5 sequins gold, 1757; Turkey 500 piastres gold, A. H. 1331; United States \$20 St. Gaudens, wire edge, 1907; also a number of very fine gold medals.

Mr. Hubel exhibited a number of bronze medals struck by J. E. Roine and which were presented to him by the Society Beaux Arts Architects; also German war medals of 1866, 1870 and 1871.

Mr. Dworkowski: City view of Lausanne, Switzerland; testoon, Gregory XIII; testoon, Pius IV.

Mr. Grinnell: \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 notes of the new United States paper currency.

The following members stated that it is their intention to attend the American Numismatic Convention in Chicago: Messrs. Rapp, Hubel, Stehfest, Grinnell, Noyes, Allen, Hutchinson and Brisley.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held at the Central Y. M. C. A. at 9 o'clock, June 10th. The members present were: Messrs. Becker, Gilroy, Lloyd, Klippel, Schunke, Miller, Cecchini, Clark, O'Hara, Noland, Hopkins and Girmann.

The secretary displayed the gift of Mr. A. A. Grinnell, of Detroit, which is the first piece of Government paper to be placed in the club's collection. It was a crisp, uncirculated specimen of the first dollar United States note of 1862, No. 41258, Series 259. The club is very grateful for this appropriate gift, which adds much to the collection.

The secretary distributed the new membership lists and a sample of the club stationery was displayed.

Some discussion took place as to the advisability of purchasing the new publication on half dollars.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Hopkins: The Locarno medal of the Paris Mint; another uniface medal of cupid l'amour; Chicago Numismatic Society medal; Dewey medal; Huguenot medal; an English Camel token of 1794; Centennial medal of the United States; copy and cast of a Jewish shekel.

By Mr. Schunke: Peculiar medallie pieces in brass and bronze, believed to be mediaeval medals, several sizes, with extraordinary designs.

By Mr. O'Hara: 1838 cent, A-6, uncirculated; 1843 cent, A-2, uncirculated.

By Mr. Gilroy: Fractional currency, many varieties, including the red backs, all crisp, uncirculated.

By Mr. Lloyd: U. S. silver certificates, series 1899, \$1, Lyons and Roberts, No. D7, about 1903; same, but signatures Napier and McClung, No. A5A, about 1911; same, but Napier and Thompson, No. D81D, about 1912; \$2, Napier and McClung, Napier and Thompson, Parker and Burke, Elliott and Burke, Speelman and White, ranging from 1911 to 1923; all crisp, uncirculated.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was called to order by President Gilroy at 8.30 P. M. June 24th. Members present: Messrs. Klipfel, Gilroy, Noland, Becker, Miller, Hopkins, Lloyd, Cecchini, Girmann, O'Hara, Spaeth, Schunke and Morgan. Mr. Edward L. Smith was a visitor.

It was decided to continue meetings throughout the summer, except that the second meeting of July might be suspended. The meetings of August are to be irregular, held just before and after the A. N. A. convention, extending to all those coming from or going to Chicago an invitation to stop over and meet with the club.

Donations were as follows:

By Mr. Noland: Civil War cents, ten varieties, in very fine condition; fractional currency, 25c., Fourth Issue, with the blue end; Javanese coins, two half doits of 1789, and one doit of 1790, all uncirculated.

By Mr. Spaeth: Commission scrip, a paper money of token utility, \$50, of the Stephenson House, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. George O'Hara, Jr.: Cents, 1837, A-2, very fine; 1828, A-6, very fine; 1794, Hays 45, very fine; 1823 restrike, uncirculated; 1824, A-2, very fine; 1833, A-5, uncirculated; 1837, A-12, uncirculated, rare die.

By Mr. Noland: Arrow heads of many varieties; an artistic hand-carved pipe of old European manufacture.

By Mr. Hopkins: Over fifty medals, including the bronze medal of Capt. Herman Kohl, of the Bremen; silver medal of the Berlin mint to the three Bremen fliers; Albany medal, military medals and some interesting large pieces of lead and pewter. An interesting set of Lithuanian bronze coins. Mr. Hopkins also showed Buffalo Civil War store cards: F. J. Bieler, 157 Main St.; Howe's Scales, 93 Main; Stephansons, Jewelers, 200 Main; J. C. Post, 88 Swan St.; A. M. Johnson, 52 Main; Geo. Gage, 334 Main, and Hochstetters, 284 Main St.

The commission scrip was shown by Mr. Spaeth. Members had never seen this form of paper before. Mostly Eastern cities were represented, in denominations from 5c. to \$50. Probably issued between 1835 and 1865. Information on this scrip will be welcome.

Mr. Cecchini showed a 1799 silver dollar, fine.

The new currency was of particular interest to members. Mr. Gilroy displayed the \$1 and \$2 bills, Mr. Lloyd the \$2 note and the \$5 Federal Reserve bills, and Mr. Hopkins the \$10 Federal Reserve bills.

Mr. Lloyd featured Government paper; silver certificates, \$5 of the series 1896, 1899 and 1923; United States notes, \$5 of the series 1863, 1869 and 1907; national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes.

An auction followed, which contained some interesting lots.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 8.20 P. M. July 2, 1929, at Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, with President Marlier in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Parker, Cruthers, Hoffman, Laughlin, Starrett, Yankscheck, Piper, Manning and Gies.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Laughlin: Complete set of eight pieces of Irish Free State coins; three ancient Roman bronze coins.

Mr. Parker: Twelve Colonial coins and one Canadian medal; bronze medal of Brooklyn Bridge.

Mr. Starrett: U. S. half dollars of 1818, 1820 over 19 and an 1828 with curled 2; proof quarters of 1870, 1906 and 1915; 20c. piece of 1875, and a Trade dollar of 1878, S mint.

Mr. Manning: 1794 half dollar, H. 7, and 1795, H. 20; 1881 dollar, CC; dime, 1858, S mint, and a Lafayette dollar.

Mr. Yankscheck: Silver dollars of 1921, '22 and '26; six ancient silver and bronze Greek and Roman coins.

Mr. Marlier: Collection of 100 Oriental silver coins, ancient, medieval and modern.

Mr. Hoffman: 46 half dollars, 1806 and upward, and six commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Gies was first to show a set of new U. S. bills, \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10; gold quarter eagle, 1850, C mint; silver dollars of 1795, '96, '97, 1802 and 1803.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55, to meet the first Tuesday in August.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 166th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon on May 29th, 1929, at 8.00 P. M. at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Vogel, Hill, Sherow, Wilson, Charlot, Goldsmith, Dr. Mitchell, Hertzberg, Thompson, Smoots, Goodman, Simpson, Hansen, Jacobson, Wernstrom, Brandon and Rausch.

Letters were read from Mr. and Mrs. Weinman, thanking the Society for flowers and letter of welcome.

The secretary called attention to the apparent lapse of interest in the coin auctions. After some discussion pro and con it was decided to continue as at present.

On motion it was decided to make a donation to the Y. M. C. A. of \$10 for the use of our meeting hall.

The program for the evening was a paper by Mr. Wilson on "The Home-Made Money." It was a most interesting and instructive resume of counterfeiting activities, the various methods used and the means of detection.

Mr. Hill, who had recently returned from Mexico, gave a talk and exhibited a number of coins he had secured, notably among them a Wood No. 8 in copper.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 167th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon on June 26th, 1929, at 8.00 P. M. at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Vogel, Smoots, Rosborough, Goodman, Sherow, Thompson, Milliken, Hansen, Brandon, Hertzberg, Wilson, Wernstrom, Hill, Kraft, Landecker, and Rausch.

The Secretary called attention to the death in Piedmont of Mr. Frank Leach, former Director of the Mint and Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint during a period which included that of the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906.

Mr. Wernstrom exhibited the smallest and largest coins issued, the Nuremberg, Germany, gold 1/32 ducat, 1700, and the billion mark of Westphalia.

An auction followed, consisting of items furnished by Mr. Hill. There was very little interest in foreign issues and the bidding on American items was confined to four or five members.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Friday, June 23, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Brickert, Deetz, Dyson, Emery, Fox, Schneider and Zug. The meeting was called to order by President Russell.

There being no communications, the evening was devoted to the discussion and exhibits of the earliest coins between 140 B. C. and 1 A. D.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Russell: Coins of Chios, Athens, Metapontum and Aegina.

Mr. Deetz: Athens, Thasos, Thebes and Aegina.

Mr. Fox: Bavarian and American patterns.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held on Friday, July 12th, 1929, at the Central High School, Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Russell, Blake, Brickert, Deetz, Fox, Hodge, Klakring, Schneider and Zug. The meeting was called to order by President Russell.

Catalogs were received from Dr. Franz F. Krauz, Sally Rosenberg, Dr. Eugen Merzbacher Nachf., and B. A. Seaby. Also reports of the Numismatic Society of South Australia for April and May.

It was the unexpected pleasure to have with us this evening one of our out-of-town members, Mr. George H. Blake, of Jersey City, N. J. He was most cordially received and made a few remarks to the members present on the New York Coin Club, of which he is a past president.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blake's remarks there was read a very interesting

paper on "American Colonial Coinage," by Mr. Hugh Brickert. The appreciation of the Society was extended to Mr. Brickert. This paper was followed by an exhibit by Mr. Brickert of the following: Pine tree shilling, threepence, Mark Newby farthing, Virginia halfpennies on large and small planchets, copper coins of Louisiana of 1721 and 1767; a Spanish 8-real piece, called the "Spanish milled dollar" during the Colonial period. Also a Spanish 4-real piece, called "four bits" by the English-speaking colonists; a Spanish 2-bit piece and Spanish 1-bit piece, and a half-piece, called a "picayune" by the French colonists in Louisiana and Florida.

By Mr. Fox: A set of proof pieces of George III, 1797, copper, consisting of the twopence, pence and farthing. These were in the original case in which they were issued; also, a wonderful collection of about 200 Siamese porcelain tokens, a large number of odd-shaped crowns and some ancient gold.

By Mr. Russell: Coins of the French colonies, Wood's halfpenny and Virginia halfpenny.

By Mr. Blake: \$1, \$2 and \$3 national bank bills, dated May 1, 1862. The entire issue of these bills was destroyed except two sets. The engraving on these notes is very fine and the designs different from the general run of bills of this character.

By Mr. Zug: A 1794 half dollar in almost proof condition.

The meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the lecture hall of the Rochester Municipal Museum on Tuesday evening, July 2, 1929, at 8 P. M. Present: President Peake, Treasurer Sloan, Messrs. Gillette, Bauer, Wardell, Parker, Horner, Plumb, Reddick, Amberg and Dr. French.

Notable exhibits were made by Messrs. Bauer and Gillette, including fine ancients and eighteenth century coins from Malta. Dr. French exhibited gold medals and two complete sets of United States coins in mint condition of the years 1858 and 1859.

President Peake called the meeting to order. The Chicago convention was discussed and certain members expressed their desire to attend. Mr. Amberg was appointed a committee of one to ascertain what railroad rates could be secured for a party of ten or more.

A collection of coins was evaluated for two visiting ladies and sold at auction. The regular auction was called and George J. Bauer was designated auctioneer. About 50 lots of excellent coins were sold, few being withdrawn. There was spirited bidding for a group of Malta coins and rare Roman bronzes.

Various members expressed their pleasure and profit derived from the numismatic picnic arranged by the social committee and held on the Irondequoit property of President Peake on June 19th.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned at 11.30.

TO COLLECTORS OF CANADIAN MEDALS.

At the last meeting of L'Ordre de Bon Temps (Order of Good Cheers), Montreal, Canada, it was decided to establish a committee called "Canadian Medals Inquiry Section," and Mr. Lionel A. Lapointe, secretary of the order, was appointed to have charge of that section. All matters sent to the inquiry section will be at the owner's risk and L'Ordre de Bon Temps will not be responsible for any medal lost in transit or otherwise.

Mr. Lapointe will examine, describe and attribute Canadian medals of any description, answering questions and giving information as submitted by readers of THE NUMISMATIST or inquiries from any other source, free of charge, except postage charges. In all cases return postage charges of any matter sent for examination or requiring a reply will be paid by the sender. American stamps will be accepted.

In order to give the maximum of information, L'Ordre de Bon Temps desires to complete its file of THE NUMISMATIST and will greatly appreciate donations of back numbers of the magazine.

All inquiries must be sent to Mr. Lionel A. Lapointe, 6255 Christophe Colomb street, Montreal, Canada.

PRICES AT FOREIGN COIN SALES.

An important series of auction sales was held in Frankfurt-a-M., Germany, during the two weeks of March 18th and March 25th, 1929, by the firm of Adolph Hess Nachf. The sale received considerable publicity in the numismatic and art press by reason of the international attendance of numismatists and the record prices reached by some of the coins sold, especially the ancient coins. The following are some of the prices, given approximately in dollars, to which must be added the usual auction commission.

Sale of March 18th, Collection Hans Schwalbe, Werdau.

34	Bracteate, Mint Master Erthmann Velmar	\$ 33.75
125	Bracteate, Abbot of Lorsch	43.75
211	Austria, Vienna gold gulden, St. Leopold	158.75
613	Russia, pattern copper denga, St. George	38.25
674	Russia, pattern $\frac{1}{4}$ rubel, 1827	241.25
706	Russia, Soviet, Tchernovets, 1923	72.50
814	Chateau-Renaud, Louise Margaret, ducatoon	152.50
852	Portugal, Manuel, portuguez	262.50
859	Portugal, regents, ducat	152.50
876	Sweden, Olaf Skoetkonung, Lenan denarius	20.50
890	Sweden, Axel Oxenstierna, taler	121.25
1070	Mayence, Albrecht of Brandenburg, medal, 1537	256.25
1227	Munster, Christopher Bernhard v. Galen, 6 ducats, 1678	178.75
1407	Baden, Edward Fortunatus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ klippe taler, 1590	256.25
1409	Baden, William, thick double taler, n. d.	201.25
1414	Baden, Charles II, taler, 1572	312.50
1417	Baden, George Frederick, thick double taler, 1609	375.00
1531	Brandenburg, John George, Berlin $\frac{1}{2}$ taler, 1578	233.75
1801-1805	Prussia, series of Pattern talers, 1816-1818, each about	200.00
1834	Prussia, pattern taler, 1809, Glatz mint	393.75
2073	Henneberg, William VII, $1\frac{1}{2}$ taler, 1546 (from Fiorino and Vogel collections)	268.75
2076	Henneberg, $\frac{1}{4}$ taler, 1553	66.25
2096	Hessen, Philip, thick $1\frac{1}{2}$ taler, 1538 (from Erbstein and Vogel collections)	362.50
2800	Glatz, Ernest of Bavaria, taler, 1554	187.50
2844	Arenberg, Philip Frances Albert, taler, 1641	343.75
2903	Hanau, Frederick Casimir, double taler, 1664	443.75
3374	Basle, gold gulden, 1507	121.25
3671	Hagenau, taler, 1605 (from collections Bachofen, Schneider and Vogel)	318.75

Sale of March 25th, 1929, Vogel Collection.

81	Thurium, didrachm, Pallas and bull	\$ 125.00
112	Croton, didrachm, Hera and Hercules	165.00
128	Catana, tetradrachm	400.00
134	Thermae Himerenses, tetradrachm	650.00
140	Naxos, Dionysos and Silenus, tetradrachm	343.75
150	Syracuse, gold coin (from collection Helferich)	226.25
151	Syracuse, dekadrachm	568.75
154	Syracuse, elektron 100 litrae, Apollo and Artemis	1,631.25
173	Carthage, elektron dekadrachm, Persephone and galloping horse	1,650.00
182	Aenus, tetradrachm, Hermes and goat (Helferich collection)	350.00
208	Philippi, gold coin, Hercules and tripod	250.00
209	Macedonia, Alexander I, oktodrachm (Prowe collection)	1,256.25
256	Epirus, Pyrrhus, tetradrachm (from Dr. Hirsch auction)	250.00
259	Aetolian League, tetradrachm, Hercules and Aetolia	137.50
300	Elis, stater, Hera and eagle (from Helferich collection)	1,406.25
357	Cos, tetradrachm, athlete (from Imhoof Blumer collection)	185.00
432	Judaea, shekel, First Rebellion	50.00
466	Egypt, Berenice II, gold coin	197.50
480	Cyrene, Silphium plant and Jupiter, silver coin	193.75
481	Cyrene, gold coin, quádriga and Jupiter	312.50

638	Rome, Julius Caesar, aureus, head of Caesar and Venus (from Imhoof Blumer collection)	500.00
663	Rome, Augustus, aureus, head, crab and butterfly (from collection of Imhoof Blumer)	381.25
730	Rome, Agrippina and Nero, 2 busts and oak wreath, aureus.	180.00
756	Rome, Vittelius, aureus, bust and Vesta	406.25
775	Rome, Titus, aureus, bust and Vesta in temple	217.50
788	Rome, Domitia, aureus, bust and peacock	875.00
814	Rome, Hadrian, aureus, bust and Hercules	318.75
818	Rome, Hadrian and Trajan, aureus, 2 busts	228.75
849	Rome, Faustina, Jr., bust and Laetitia, aureus	337.50
862	Rome, Commodus, aureus, bust and Victory	113.75
866	Rome, Crispina, aureus, bust and Venus	142.50
868	Rome, Pertinax, aureus, bust and Aequitas	312.50
874	Rome, Didia Clara, aureus, bust and Hilaritas	725.00
885	Rome, Septimus Severus, Julia, Caracalla and Geta, aureus, 2 busts	226.85
886	Rome, Septimus Severus, Caracalla and Geta, aureus, 3 busts	200.00
896	Rome, Caracalla, Septimus Severus and Julia, 3 busts	232.50
899	Rome, Plautilla, aureus, bust and Concordia (from collection Weber)	337.50
901	Rome, Plautilla, aureus, bust and Emperor standing	500.00
905	Rome, Geta and Caracalla, aureus, bust and half-length portrait	450.00
939	Rome, Gallienus, aureus, bust and mounted Emperor	208.75
940	Rome, Aurelianus, aureus, bust and Mars (Weber collection)	182.50
945	Rome, Magna Urbica, aureus, bust and Venus (from collection Imhoof Blumer)	550.00
946	Rome, Julianus, aureus, bust and Liberty (Weber collection)	381.25
952	Rome, Carausius, aureus, bust and female figure (from collection of Horsky)	137.50
985	Rome, Licinia Eudoxia, aureus, bust and enthroned Empress.	700.00
991	Rome, Romulus Augustus, triens	132.50
995	Rome, gold bar	2,275.00
996	Rome, gold bar (Both these pieces are out of the hoard of Czofalva, Hungary, and out of the collection Weber)	837.50
1050	Byzantine, Michael VI, small gold solidus	103.75
1085	Bracteate, Orlamuende (unicum from collection Buchenau).	150.00

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY SHIPS COINS TO ECUADOR.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York recently shipped 144 boxes containing 2,016,000 1 centavo bronze coins to the Banco Central del Ecuador, Guayaquil. The coins constitute one of the final shipments under a contract arranged two years ago when the National Bank of Commerce, which is now merged with the Guaranty Trust Company, was appointed agent for the Government of Ecuador to supply new subsidiary coins to be minted by the United States mint at Philadelphia for the Republic of Ecuador. The total coinage order was for 34,500,000 pieces, and the present shipment leaves an undelivered balance of only about 3,000,000 of the 1 centavo coins.

The United States mint at Philadelphia has minted the coins at their convenience, and as the coinage has proceeded, shipment has been made from time to time to the Banco Central del Ecuador. In all, twelve different shipments have been made to date. The balance of the order will probably not be filled until late in the summer.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY GETS AZTEC GOLD.

Minor C. Keith, railroad builder and founder of the United Fruit Company, by his will filed at Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y., bequeaths to the American Museum of Natural History what is said to be the finest single collection of ancient Indian gold in the world, gathered from graves of buried Aztec chiefs. Mr. Keith's estate is rated at several millions.

For Some "Reason" or other--

**The Majority of All Fine Collections
Offered in This Country Come My Way**

Besides the numerous valuable collections handled by me in just the recent years, aggregating in cash value over a half million dollars, I **now announce** my purchase of the most famous and best known of all specialized American Collections,

**The Dr. George P. French Collection of
Large United States Cents.**

ALSO, the purchase of the general collection of American and foreign coins of Mr. W. T. Healy, California

AND

**The sale at Auction of
The Capt. John F. Anderson Collection.**

(The total value of the above will aggregate very close to the six-figure mark.)

SO,—when you think of parting with your collection, I believe you will readily admit that you owe it to yourself to at least let me tell you, or, rather, **SHOW** you a few of the many, many "reasons" why the majority of owners of valuable collections place or sell their collections through me. Certainly not because I'm so good-looking. Think it over.—Then write me.

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D. C. WISMER

Numismatist,

HATFIELD,

PENNSYLVANIA.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

I have secured for sale at Public Auction the very valuable collection of Mr. H. D. Allen, of Boston, consisting of Continental Bills, Broken Bank Bills, Confederate Currency, etc., which will be sold in my September Sale at Public Auction. Mr. Allen was a very enthusiastic collector and to him may be attributed the discovery of the \$100 1864 Mrs. Pickens bill and many other such.

This collection is practically complete in the Confederate series and also contains probably the largest collection of Broken Bank Bills in the country.

Will be pleased to furnish a catalogue of this important sale on application.

There is still time to send in your consignments, large or small. Terms on application.

Will attend the Chicago Convention.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

United States Coins and Fractional Currency

1853	\$20	Gold piece, Assay Office, San Francisco. Ex. F.	\$38.50
1806	\$5,	knobbed figure 6. Practically Unc.	13.50
1843	\$5,	Extremely Fine	5.75
1854	\$3,	D mint. Extremely Fine	29.50
1865	\$3,	Extremely Fine	22.00
1867	\$3,	practically Uncirculated, some lustre	10.00
1881	\$3,	Extremely Fine	15.00
1915	\$2.50	Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	10.85
1915	\$1	Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	3.10
1849	Gold Dollar,	open wreath. Unc.	3.85
1872	Gold Dollar.	Brilliant Proof. Very rare	14.50
1800	Dime.	Extremely Fine. Very rare	37.50
1885	Dime, S mint.	Strictly fine. Seldom offered. Very rare	8.50
1886	Dime, S mint.	About Ex. fine, sharp. Rare	2.50
1842	50 Half Dimes.	Unc., bright. Each	.45
1853	½ Dime,	with arrows at side of date. Unc.	.30
1862-73	½ Dimes.	Uncirculated. Each	.30
1863	½ Dime, Unc., 50c.	Proof	.75
1877	5c. Nickel.	Proof	2.95
1858	3c. Silver.	Unc., brilliant	.45
1859	3c. Silver.	Proof, 65c. Unc.	.35
1860-61-62	3c. Silver.	Unc., each, 30c. Ex. F., each	.20
1861-62	3c. Silver.	double-struck date. Unc., Each	.60
1864	3c. Silver.	Unc. Very rare	4.50
1866	3c. Silver.	Proof, \$1.35. Unc.	.85
1870-71	3c. Silver.	Proof. Each	1.00
1864	2c.	Small motto. Bright, olive red. Unc. Rare	1.50
1864	2c.	Large motto. Unc., bright red, 20c. Unc., dull red	.15
1866-69	2c.	Unc., bright red. Each	.30
1870-71	2c.	Unc., red. Each	.45
1871	2c., 71	double struck. Unc., brilliant. Red	.65
1794	½ Cent, G. 3.	Rev., lightly eroded. Obv., strictly fine	3.75
1802	½ Cent,	light scratch thru bust. V. G., sharp, above the average, date very bold. Rare	3.25
1805	½ Cent, G. 1.	Small 5. Ex. F., \$2.25. Strictly fine	.75
1806	½ Cent, G. 2.	Rarity 6. Rev., stems. V. G. Very rare	2.75
1808	½ Cent, G. 2.	Very fine, sharp, \$1.25. Fine	.75
1791	Washington Cent,	small eagle. Proof	12.75
1791	Washington Cent,	large eagle. Proof, \$12.00. Unc.	10.50
1785	Nova Constellatio Cent,	pointed rays. Pract. Unc., part red.	3.75
1795	Washington Grate Cent.	Obv., broken die. Unc., dark olive.	2.25
1795	New York Cent, Talbot, Allum & Lee	Unc., brown	1.85
(1790)	Kentucky Cent.	Thin planchet, plain edge. Unc. Olive	2.25
1836	Pattern Silver Dollar, A.-W. 42.	Dark proof	28.00
1863	Pattern ½ Dollar,	copper, bronzed, A.-W. 375. Rarity 6. Proof	3.75
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Bust of Washington, A.-W. 405. R. 4. Proof	5.25
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Copper, no bow on ribbon, A.-W. 412. R. 6. Unc., red	4.25
1863	Pattern 2c.,	Bronze, A.-W. 414. Rarity 6. Brill. proof	4.50
1865	Pattern 3c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 511. Thick planchet, wire edge, Rarity 12. Not over 8 struck. Proof. Very rare	7.50
1865	Pattern 3c.,	Copper, regular dies, A.-W. 514. Rarity 10. Not over 15 struck proof. In great demand. Very rare	7.50
1867	Pattern 5c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 626. Rarity 10. Proof. Very rare	5.25
1868	Pattern 5c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 675. Rarity 4. Proof	4.25
1868	Pattern 3c.,	Nickel, A.-W. 692. R. 12. Only 8 struck. Proof. V. rare	5.75

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

50c.	Washington, First issue, plain edges, dark green, Unc., crisp. Perfect margin. \$1.50. Light green, same condition	1.25
50c.	Spinner, red back, autograph signature, Colby & Spinner, perfect wide margin. Unc., crisp. Gem	2.75
5c.	Clark, red back, plate A, Unc., crisp, \$1.00. No plate letter, Unc.	.85
3c.	Washington, dark curtain, perfect wide margin. Unc., crisp. Gem	1.15
3c.	Washington, light curtain, perfect, Unc., 70c. Unc., close cut.	.55
15c.	Columbia, blue end, perfect margin. Unc., crisp	1.15
50c.	Dexter, perfect wide margin. Unc., crisp. Gem	.95

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1813, Hazeltine 1, Uncirculated	\$ 2.50
H. 4, Uncirculated	2.50
H. 6, Uncirculated	3.50
1814, H. 1, Uncirculated, \$2.50. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Very fine	1.25
H. 2, Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
H. 5, Fine	1.50
1815, Uncirculated, \$45.00. Ex. fine, \$17.50. Very fine, \$10.00. Fine	7.50
1817, Over '13, Uncirculated, \$7.50. Fine	2.50
1817, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1818, Over '17, Unc., \$2.50. Fine	1.25
1818, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine	1.25
1818, Pincer top 8's, Unc., \$2.50. Very fine	1.50
1819, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1820, Ex. fine, \$1.75. Very fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1821, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.75. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1822, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.75. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1823, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1824, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
1825, Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1825, Counterstamped "JHK," Unc., brilliant	7.50
1825, Double profile, Ex. fine	6.00
1826, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Fine . . . . .	.75
1827, Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1828, Square base 2, Proof surface, \$5.00. Unc., \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1828, Curled base 2, Unc., \$2.00. Fine	1.25
1829, Unc., \$1.50. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Very fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1829, Counterstamped "Houck's Panacea, Baltimore," Fine	7.50
1830, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc., \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1831, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc., \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1832, Unc., \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1833, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc., \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1834, Large date, small letters, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc.	1.25
1834, Small date, small letters, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc.	1.25
1834, Large date, large letters, Unc., \$2.00. Ex. fine, \$1.50. Fine	1.00
1835, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc., \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine . . . . .	.75
1836, Lettered edge, Proof surface, \$4.50. Unc., \$1.25. Fine . . . . .	.75
1836, Milled edge, Proof, \$35.00. Unc., \$12.50. Ex. fine	7.50
1837, 1838, 1839, Bust type, Uncirculated Each	1.50
1839, Bust type, O Mint, Ex. fine, \$4.50. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine	2.50
1839, Liberty Seated, Unc., \$4.00. Ex. fine, \$3.00. Fine	2.00
1840, Small letters, Unc., \$1.75. Ex. fine, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1840, O Mint, Unc., \$2.50. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Fine	1.25
1841, Uncirculated, \$7.50. Fine	3.50
1841, O Mint, Unc., \$2.50. Ex. fine	1.75
1842, Large date, Unc., \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1842, Small date, Unc., \$2.50. Ex. fine	1.75
1843, Uncirculated, \$1.25. 1843, O Mint, Fine	1.00
1844, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Ex. fine	1.00
1844, O Mint, Unc., \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1845, O Mint, Ex. fine	1.25
1846, Low date, Uncirculated, \$1.25. 1846, O Mint, Unc.	1.50
1846, Tall date, Uncirculated, \$1.75. Ex. fine	1.25
1846, Over horizontal 6, Unc., \$35.00. Very good	12.50
1847, Unc., \$2.25. Ex. fine	1.75
1847, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$1.75. Ex. fine, \$1.50. Very fine	1.25
1848, Uncirculated	4.50
1849, Uncirculated, \$1.75. Ex. fine	1.50
1850, Uncirculated	3.50
1851, Uncirculated, \$6.50. Ex. fine, \$3.50. Very fine	2.50
1851, O Mint, Proof, \$7.50. Unc., \$4.50. Very fine	1.50
1852, Uncirculated	8.50

Later dates and varieties on other pages.

JOHN ZUG,

Bowie,

Maryland.

U. S. HALF DOLLARS.

1853, Uncirculated, \$2.50. Ex. fine, \$1.75. Very fine	\$ 1.25
1853, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$5.00. Very fine, \$3.50. Fine	2.50
1854, 1854 O, 1855 O, Unc., Each, \$1.00. Ex. fine	.75
1856, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Ex. fine, \$1.00. Fine	.75
1856, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$1.00. Ex. fine	.75
1856, S Mint, Very good	2.50
1857, Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very fine	1.00
1858, 1858 O, Uncirculated	1.00
1859, Proof, \$1.75. Uncirculated	1.25
1859, O Mint, Ex. fine	1.25
1859, S Mint, Very good	2.00
1860, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Very fine	1.00
1860, O Mint, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Ex. fine	1.25
1861, Proof, \$1.75. Uncirculated	1.25
1861, O Mint, Proof, \$7.50. Uncirculated, \$5.00. Very good	1.50
1861, Confederate restrike, Ex. fine, Reverse Unc., brilliant	25.00
1867, 1868, 1869, Proof	Each 1.75
1871, 1872, 1873, Proof	Each 1.50
1875, S Mint, Proof surface, \$2.50. Uncirculated	1.25
1876, 1877, 1878, Proof	Each 1.50
1876, CC Mint, Uncirculated, \$2.50. Ex. fine	1.50
1876 S, 1877 S, Uncirculated	Each 1.00
1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, Proof	Each 1.50
1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, Proof	Each 1.35
1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, Proof	Each 1.25
1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, Proof	Each 1.50
1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, P, S. and D Mints, Unc.	Each 1.75
1915, Panama-Pacific, Uncirculated	13.50
1918, Lincoln, Uncirculated	1.35
1920, Pilgrim, Uncirculated	.85
1920, Maine, Uncirculated	1.40
1921, Missouri, with star, Uncirculated	4.50
1921, Missouri, without star, Uncirculated	7.50
1921, Pilgrim, Uncirculated	1.15
1921, Alabama, with cross, Uncirculated	2.25
1922, Grant, without star, Uncirculated	1.10
1923, Monroe, Uncirculated	1.10
1924, Huguenot, Uncirculated	1.40
1925, Lexington-Concord, Uncirculated	1.10
1925, California, Uncirculated	1.75
1925, Vancouver, Uncirculated	8.50
1925, Stone Mountain, Uncirculated	.75
1926, Sesquicentennial, Uncirculated	1.15
1926, Oregon Trail, Uncirculated	1.50
1927, Bennington, Uncirculated	1.15
1928, Hawaii, Uncirculated	9.00

I may have a few more that I have overlooked. If you do not see what you want let me know what it is. Have all other lines also from half cents to slugs. Will quote prices on any definite list of wants if I have the goods but do not issue any general price list.

JOHN ZUG,

Bowie,

Maryland.

XI AUCTION

Of the Collection of a Prominent Collector.

GREEK, ROMAN AND MODERN COINS,

SEPTEMBER 14, 1929

AT

THE HOBBY SHOP

45-47 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

Favorable Terms.

Quick Action.

Cash Advance If Desired.

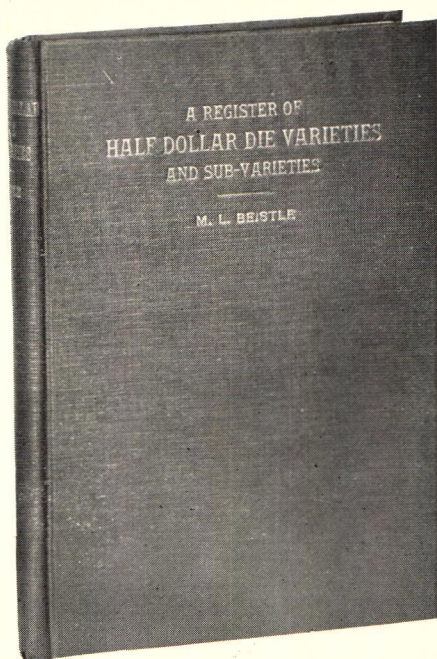
A large personal attendance will assure just prices, guaranteeing a square deal to seller and buyer alike.

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The Numismatic Heart of the Country.



A New Half Dollar Coin Book

**Listing Over 1500
Different
Half Dollars**

(To be out about June 10th)

A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties And Sub-Varieties

By M. L. BEISTLE

The author has spent upwards of 15 years in collecting Half Dollars as a hobby. He has minutely described each Half Dollar in his collection, and has also listed a number of die varieties that are in other numismatists' collections. There are over 1500 varieties and sub-varieties listed and described from 1794 to 1928, both dates inclusive.

The Register will set a new standard for numismatic work, especially among Half Dollar collectors. The volume is beautifully illustrated with plates from photographs. Four plates of 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797 issues and a number of other rarities. One plate contains all types of Half Dollars, and two plates show all Commemorative Half Dollars issued to date.

The Register will contain about 132 pages, 6 by 9 inches, printed on a high grade paper, and bound in cloth.

A small De Luxe edition will be made, which will contain actual photographic plates, interlined with blank pages, edges gilded, and bound in a semi-flexible leather.

The book is now being set in type, and the edition printed will be limited to a very small number, depending upon the subscriptions received.

A full descriptive circular will be sent upon request, by the publishers.

THE BEISTLE COMPANY,
Shippensburg, Pa.



**Fine
Greek
and
Roman
Coins**



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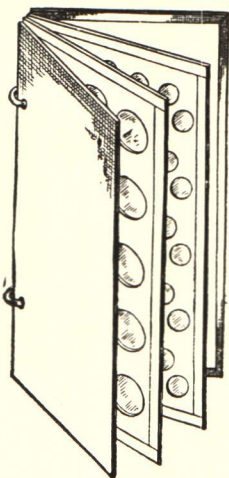
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1803,	H. 1, Very fine, \$4.50. Fine	3.00
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	H. 3, Very fine	4.50
1805,	H. 1, Extremely fine	8.50
	H. 4, Very fine	3.00
	H. 5, Fine	2.50
	H. 6, Fine	3.50
	H. 7, Fine	3.50
	H. 8, Fine	2.50
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VOL. XLII

No. 9

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

SEPTEMBER 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00. SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS

HISTORIC SIEGES

(No. 3)

The Siege of Jerusalem

"A voice from the East! a voice from the West! a voice from the four Winds! a voice against Jerusalem and against the Temple! a voice against the whole people! Woe, Woe to Jerusalem!"
...the burthen of the Son of Ananus.

Four years rang this awful cry throughout the Temple Courts and Holy City's streets....

Four years' bloody strife betwixt Zealots, John of Gischala and Eleazar; burning and pillage on one hand, the deep and silent misery of the people on the other.

Now Vespasian's Legions draw near, and Jerusalem, which killed the prophets, is beset around. Balistae thunder forth great rocks, and the walls crumble. Innocent citizens, even the very worshippers at the altars, are struck down; the unceasing shower of stones and darts lays them mingled with the bodies of the fanatic soldiery.

Fire and famine are now brought to bear with dread effect; the wasted skeleton of the city, repeatedly purged of the advancing Romans by the most astonishing sallies of the Jews, falls part by part. Miserable remnants of the people, crushed now within the walls of the holy precincts of Mount Zion, starved to desperation, kill and devour their own children.

The 10th of August the sun shines for the last time upon the Temple. The blazing gates cannot stem the furious Roman soldiery; a single fiery torch—the most sumptuous building in the world is a flaming furnace. Excited at the view of untold weight of gold, the legions are deaf to every command and threat of Titus—in the midst, Ananus' son shrieks his last cry "Woe! Woe! to the city" and falls slain by a catapult stone—in a volcano of fire the eleven months' resistance of the Jews is extinguished only by death.

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XLII

SEPTEMBER, 1929

No. 9

The Story of the Bechtler Gold Coinage.

In its issue of Sunday, August 4, 1929, the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer published the following story of the Bechtlers and their coins. It contains much historical data that should be placed on record in a numismatic publication. For that reason we are reprinting it, with permission of the Observer. The story is by Clarence Griffin. The illustrations are our own. The Observer's introduction is as follows:

The following story on the Bechtlers, German minters of Rutherfordton, 1831-1847, was prepared by Clarence Griffin, historian of Rutherford county, and is the result of three years' close study of all available information on the subject. Approximately three months has been expended in compiling the facts and writing them, and every resource at the writer's command has been utilized to eliminate possible error of facts. Every effort has been made to collect as much as possible of available material on this subject and about this family, much of which has already been forgotten and lost.

It is the first complete sketch ever offered for publication on the Bechtlers. They have frequently been mentioned in newspaper and historical sketches, but nothing approaching a complete story of their life and work has ever been published. A number of individuals have been interviewed and all existing printed references on the subject have been examined. The paper may be regarded as of real historical importance.

At one time Rutherford county and Rutherfordton were the center of the gold producing area of the United States. From 1790 until 1840 the principal supply of the nation's gold came from the placer mines of those counties west of the Yadkin river in North Carolina, north from Dahlongah, Ga., and from a small territory in South Carolina adjacent to this area. The territory continued to hold the attention of the nation as a producer of gold until the immense gold strikes in California and other Western States, beginning in 1849.

To Rutherfordton also belongs the distinction of operating, during part of that period, the only "private" mint ever operated in the southeastern United States, and which produced more gold coinage than any other similar institution, except the United States mint. To Rutherfordton again belongs the distinction of having the first mint in the nation that coined a gold dollar. This mint was operated by two skilled German metallurgists, Christopher Bechtler, and his son, Augustus Bechtler, and later by Christopher Bechtler, Jr., a nephew of Christopher, the elder.

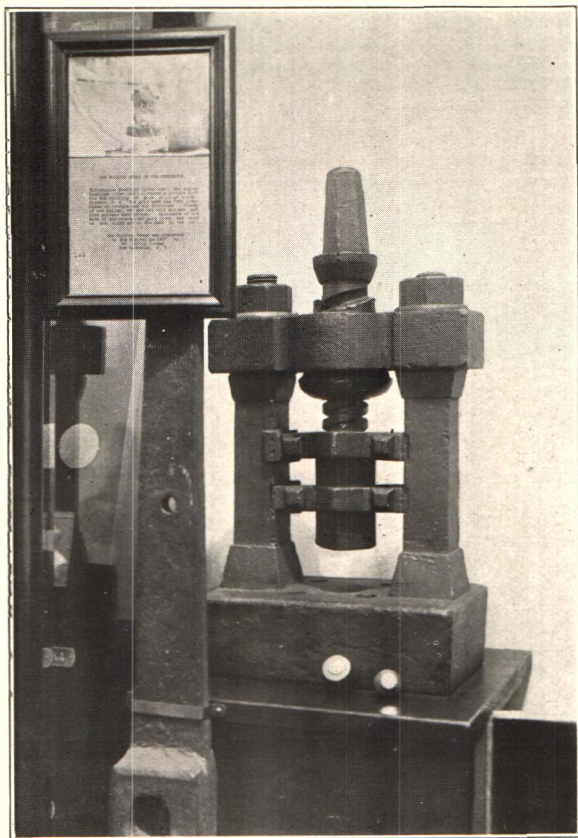
With the opening of the nineteenth century began the exploitation of mineral resources of the South, especially in North Carolina. Gold deposits were disclosed in three regions: In Franklin county; to a greater extent in the central Piedmont plateau, and also along the foot of the Blue Ridge. According to tradition, the metal was first mined in the present boundaries of Gaston county prior to the Revolution, while the Cherokee Indians are said to have found gold in the mountain region long before their removal from the State.

The first recorded discovery of gold was in Mecklenburg county in 1799 by Conrad Reed. From 1804 to 1827 North Carolina mines were the source of all gold produced in the United States. Yet the area of production before 1825 was not extensive. Olmstead declared that the gold area was approximately 1,000 square miles, including the greater part of Montgomery, the

northern part of Anson, the northeast corner of Mecklenburg, western Cabarrus and a corner of Rowan and Randolph counties. After 1825 a much larger area was mined, for Dr. Emmons, in 1856, also enumerated mines in Davidson, Burke, Union, Stanly, Catawba and Guilford counties.

The immense amount of gold mined in this area was wrought into jewelry, and much gold dust was used as a medium of exchange. Part was also shipped to Europe. That little of it was coined into United States money is shown by a report that in 1838 slightly more than two million dollars of Southern gold found its way into the United States mint.

In 1830 Christopher and August Bechtler, father and son, skilled German metal workers, came to Rutherfordton. They were accompanied by Charles Bechtler, a son, and Christopher Bechtler, Jr., a nephew of Christopher



The Press on Which the Bechtler Coins Were Struck.

(Now in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society, New York City.)

Bechtler. After a brief sojourn, Christopher Bechtler, elder, sensed the long-felt need of a circulating medium other than gold dust and the scant supply of Federal and State currency.

The nearest Government mint was at Philadelphia. The distance was too much even for these hardy mountaineers to travel, especially laden with precious metal. The stage coach was the only mode of travel, other than by foot or horseback; the trails were rough and poorly marked and the dangers many. Deep rivers must be forded, mountains crossed and other obstacles overcome before completing a trip from Rutherfordton to the

Philadelphia mint in 1830. Rather than to brave the dangers of such journey the intrepid miners continued to pass the gold dust over the counters of the village and crossroads stores in exchange for the necessities of life. Part of the gold was taken by jewelers within this area, who fashioned it into articles of adornment, and the mountain traders, traveling in covered wagons, carried some on their annual fall trips to Columbia and Charleston, where it was doubtless shipped to Europe.

After residing a short time in Rutherfordton, the Bechtlers saw the opportunity that seldom comes to an individual more than once in a lifetime. There was a crying need of a circulating medium other than that at hand. Early in 1831 Christopher Bechtler began the coinage of \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 pieces from the native gold. In August, 1831, the following advertisement appeared in the Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, published at Rutherfordton, by Roswell Elmer:

Rutherfordton, August 27, 1831.

To Gold Miners and Others:

The undersigned, having coined a great quantity of North Carolina gold into pieces of \$2.50 and \$5 values, of 20 carats fine, and being well prepared to increase the business to any extent, is established $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the road leading from Rutherfordton to Jeans-town, invites the attention of miners in South Carolina and Georgia, as well as North Carolina, to the advantage which would result from having the product of their mines coined or made into ingots bearing their just value rather than disposing of it in its fluxed state without an assay, and therefore liable to produce an improper value: gold in a fluxed state of 22 and 23 carats is generally sold for 84 cents per dwt. in the bank, whereas its intrinsic value, if coined, is 90 or 94 cents, consequently an actual saving of 6 cents per dwt. will be made by having it coined after paying all expense of coining, etc. Should encouragement be given, new dies will be made especially for stamping South Carolina and Georgia gold.

He would also make known here the plan which he has adopted and will pursue: On receiving a bar of fluxed gold to be coined, the same will be divided, a portion assayed (by a fire ordeal) for the purpose of ascertaining its exact fineness, and he will be accountable for the amount of the value of the whole so ascertained—at the same time returning to the owner $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. of each assay, which he may keep for his own satisfaction or for the purpose of having it assayed elsewhere to find its value, that no deception or fraud may be practiced, and, in case there should be, that he might have the means of detecting the same—for all which he holds himself responsible. The following are his prices: For fluxing 400 dwts. or less, \$1; for assaying (by fire ordeal) 1000 dwts or less, \$1; for coining, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. When the gold is to be coined no charge is made for assaying.

He has on hand a handsome assortment of jewelry, watches, etc. Any particular kind of jewelry will be executed to order in the neatest and most skillful manner.

C. BECHTLER.

The Bechtlers were skilled workers in metal. They were natives of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Christopher Bechtler, the elder, came to Rutherfordton in 1830, accompanied by his two sons, Augustus and Charles Bechtler, and his nephew, Christopher Bechtler, Jr. The elder Christopher Bechtler's wife had been left at some other point in his travels, as she did not accompany him to Rutherfordton.

According to records formerly in the clerk of court's office in Rutherfordton, now stored with the State Historical Commission, Christopher Bechtler, senior, was born in Baden in 1782. He arrived in New York by way of Havre on October 12, 1829. He took preliminary steps to secure naturalization papers in Philadelphia on the 25th day of October of the same year, and it is probable that he came to Rutherfordton within a few months afterwards.

The minutes of the Rutherford County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for July, 1832, show the following entry:

Saturday, July 14, 1832: Present, the worshipful John Logan, John K. Wills, John Mills, Martin Bean. Christopher Bechtler, a native citizen of Germany, owing his allegiance to the Grand Duke of Baden, appeared in court, having for more than two years been in the United States, and produced the certified declaration made by him in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of his intention to become a citizen, naturalized, of the United States. Whereupon and on motion made he took the several oaths of abjuration and allegiance to the United States as required by act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

Mr. Bechtler's son, Augustus, though only nineteen years of age, became naturalized on the same day as did his father.

Unfortunately, we do not have a clear description of Christopher Bechtler, the elder. It is known that he was a gunsmith and goldsmith of some reputation and had acquired considerable knowledge in the management of metals prior to leaving Germany. It is said that he was rather mystical and imaginative, as many Germans are, and was superstitious to a marked extent. He was reticent and seldom engaged in a lengthy conversation.

Augustus Bechtler, his son, was a jolly Dutchman, fond of company and his dogs and gun, and never failed to kill a partridge on "the wing." He was a large, well proportioned man, and, it is said, quite handsome.

Christopher Bechtler was like his cousin, Augustus—heavily built, had a bushy head, heavy eyebrows and a dark complexion. But, unlike his cousin, he seemed to be a recluse, keeping off the streets and avoiding any gathering of people. Christopher was a past master in the art of gold and silver-smithing, was an excellent jeweler and gunsmith, and it is said that there was nothing in gold or silver that he or Augustus Bechtler could not make.

Christopher, junior, was always smoking. He would go to the saloon, smoke and drink at the same time. Charles, the second son of Christopher Bechtler, senior, committed suicide, at the home place, near Rutherfordton, shortly after coming to the county. No description of him exists. There is occasional mention of another son, Edward Bechtler, but no records exist to show that there was such an individual by that name. None of the family of present-day Bechtlers have any knowledge of such member of the family. Five children are mentioned in the will, part of whom were with their mother.

Christopher Bechtler, on his arrival in Rutherford county, built a house on a beautifully situated knoll about four miles north of Rutherfordton, on the present State highway No. 19, from Rutherfordton to Marion. He carried on his operations as minter, miner and jeweler here, and also kept a small stock of jewelry for the trade. He did some prospecting for gold on the property where the home was located, and the shafts driven into the hillsides near the site of the house, are still open. He was assisted in all this work by his son, Augustus, who apparently inherited his great ability as metallurgist and goldsmith from his talented father.

The Bechtlers continued their operations until the death of Christopher, senior, in 1842. The greater portion of the gold minted by them was at this point.

After the death of Christopher his son removed to Rutherfordton, took up his residence at the corner of what is now Sixth and North Washington streets, on North Carolina highway No. 20, where he continued to carry on the minting operations established by his father, as well as operating a general jewelry, gold and gunsmith business, as did his father.

Augustus Bechtler died prior to 1847. At the death of his father he did a coinage business about a year, and was succeeded by Christopher Bechtler, junior, a nephew of the mint master. He did some coining of gold for a short time, and ran a jewelry shop in connection with his work. He was an experienced metal worker, but was of the type that lacked ambition, and did not have the conscientious scruples exhibited by his talented uncle. He moved to Spartanburg, S. C., in the early fifties. Thus died Bechtler coinage.

Very little coinage was done by Augustus Bechtler after the death of his father in 1842. He doubtless found that the profession of jeweler and silver-smith was a more lucrative business. The drain of labor of the Southwest and the discovery of gold in California caused a decline in the gold industry in North Carolina after 1845. Overcapitalization, speculation and wasteful methods of mining also characterized the gold industry; yet the first use of

the hydraulic process in the South, probably in the nation, was at the mines of W. H. Vandyke in Burke county, in 1850.

That Christopher Bechtler, Jr., did not adhere to the high standards of honesty set by his elder's namesake is borne out in a report made to the President of the United States, by the Director of the United States mint, R. M. Patterson, in which he makes the following statement: "Assays repeatedly made at this mint shows that the coins thus fabricated are below the nominal value marked upon them; yet they circulate freely at this value, and therefore it must be more advantageous to the miner to carry his bullion to the private rather than the public mint."

The coins minted by the Bechtlers constitute a wide variety. There are only three denominations, \$1, \$2.50 and \$5. Some species of one coin are found in several weights and sizes. Practically all, if not all, coins that are dated bear the same date, which will be explained later. The different weights and sizes of the coins are due to the fact that these skillful metal workers, up to 1834, used the exact quantity of gold to make their coins assay up to their gold standard, and some gold being inferior to gold of other localities, and containing more foreign metals, made heavier coins.

For the same reason there is a difference in the color of the coins. The weight and size were determined largely by whether they were made of "Carolina Gold" or "Georgia Gold." The gold from Georgia and some localities of the central North Carolina counties was a bright yellow color. That of the North Carolina mountain range and some South Carolina counties was a dull color. Some of the dull-colored metal was of inferior quality, being associated with other metals, necessitating the use of less alloy in minting than the gold of higher assay value. The Bechtler coins are pale yellow in color, like the older coins struck by the United States mints, for the reason that the natural alloy, silver, was allowed to remain. Coins struck in later years have been alloyed with copper, the silver being first extracted from the gold ore.



Two Varieties of the Bechtler \$5 Gold.

Noticing that some of the coins were heavier than others led a few suspicious minded people to hint that the Bechtlers did not understand perfectly their work, but such was not the case, for exactly the proper amount of gold was in every coin. Never was there the slightest amount of dishonesty on the part of Christopher and Augustus Bechtler. They died poor, but respected.

Among the better known varieties of the Bechtler coins are the following, part of which are listed in "The Catalogue of Coins" published by the United States Treasury Department:

Coins minted by Christopher Bechtler, senior:

Five-dollar piece 1834. Obverse "C. Bechtler at Rutherford."; in the field: "5—Dollars." Reverse: "Carolina Gold"; in the field: "August 1, 1834—140—G.—20 Carats." The weight of this coin is 137.5 grains. Another \$5 coin, like the above, minted at the same time, weighs 138.5 grains, and is the same size as the above, $15\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths of an inch.

A five-dollar gold piece, undated, has on the obverse, "C. Bechtler. As-sayer," and forming an inner circle: "Rutherford County." On the reverse is "North Carolina Gold*." In the field: "5—Dollars—20 Carats—150.G." in four curved lines. Weight 135.2 grains, size one inch. There is another coin similar to the above piece. The obverse is the same, but the reverse has "Carolina Gold*"; and in the field: "134.G.—*—21 Carats." Weight 135.5 grains.

Five dollars, undated. Obverse: "C. Bechtler. At Rutherford*." In the field: "5—Dollars" in curved line. Reverse: "Georgia Gold"; in the field

"128.G.—*," below: "22 Carats." Weight 135.2 grains. Size $15\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths of an inch.

Two and one-half dollars. One specimen undated has on the obverse "Bechtler. Rutherford." In the field "2.50." Reverse has "Carolina Gold"; in the field: "70 G—20—Carats." Size of this coin is $10\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths of an inch. Weight is 68.8 grains.

Two and one-half dollars. Obverse similar to above, but reverse has "Georgia Gold"; in the field: "64.G.—22—Carats." Size $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, weight 63.7 grains. Another coin almost identical with the above weighs only 63 grains.

One dollar, undated. Obverse: "C. Bechtler. Rutherford." In the field "30.G.—*." Reverse, "Carolina Gold"; in the field, "One" and below "Dollar." Weight of this specimen is 29.8 grains and is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in size.

One dollar, undated. Obverse, "Bechtler. Rutherford.*"; in the field: "28.G." Reverse, "Carolina"; in the field, "One" with the letter "N" inverted; below, "Dollar." Size $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Weight 34.5 grains.



Two Varieties of the Bechtler \$2.50 Gold.

By Augustus Bechtler:

One dollar, undated. Obverse has "A. Bechtler," and in the field "1 Dol *." Reverse carries inscription "Carolina Gold"; and in the field "27.G.—21.C." in two lines. Size $10\frac{1}{2}$ sixteenths of an inch and weight 27 grains.

Another dollar minted by Augustus Bechtler is similar to the above and is the same size, but weighs 21.7 grains.

M. O. Dickerson, present Clerk of the Court of Rutherford County, has perhaps the finest collection of Bechtler coins to be found, and has several fine specimens named in the above list.

The one-dollar coins are divided into three distinct sets, which are marked "27 G."; "28 G." and "30 G." There are some fifteen or more different varieties of this denomination. The thirty-grain dollar is believed to have been the first struck by the Bechtlers, and was made about 1831. In this respect the Bechtlers have the unique distinction of coining the first dollar minted in the United States, as the first regular series of United States dollars were not released for circulation until 1849.



Two Varieties of the Bechtler Gold Dollars.

Four or five distinct varieties of the \$2.50 coins are known to exist. Specimens of this denomination bearing the word "Assayer" are said to be the most valuable coins struck by these German minters, from a standpoint of a numismatist.

There are two series of coins, the first bearing no date, but issued earlier than 1834. These are now scarce and command a good premium. The second series is that which bears the date 1834. In that year there was an important reduction in the standard of the national coins to which the Bechtlers conformed, and by way of distinction, afterwards used the uniform date of that year.

The dies for coining were made by the Bechtlers themselves, as were all other machinery employed by them in this work. There seems to have been a distinct set of dies for each variety of all of the three denominations of coins. These of course were changed in 1834 and new dies made for each variety, which necessitated much patience and labor to execute. The machin-

ery has been scattered until it is now in several States. Part of the dies are in the State Hall of History in Raleigh; the press is on display in the hall of a numismatic society in New York, part of the other dies were removed by relatives to South Carolina and Georgia, and other implements used by the Bechtlers in minting and coining belong to individuals residing in several States.

After receiving the gold from the miners the Bechtlers first reduced it to a common standard, then made the coins equal in value to those of the United States, and when coined delivered it to the respective customers, deducting two and one-half per cent. seigniorage or fee for coining. It was in their power to take improper advantage of those who placed gold in their hands, but there was never any hint of dishonesty.

Some of the gold of this region was alloyed with platina, the specific gravity of which, compared with gold is 21 to 19. It would have been possible to have made up the difference in weight with platina, which would have put a large per cent. into the pockets of the miner. As metallurgists, Christopher and Augustus Bechtler had the skill necessary to do this, but, according to Christopher Bechtler, no honest man would do that, and if any man were found to do such he would soon be found out, for the gold eventually found its way into the United States mint, where it was necessary for him to keep a good character.

G. W. Featherstonhaugh, who visited Bechtler in 1837, gives the following interesting account of his conversation and visit:

"Christopher Bechtler's maxim was that honesty was the best policy and that maxim appeared to govern his conduct. I was never so pleased with observing transactions of business as those I saw at his house during the time I was there. Several country people came with rough gold to be left for coinage. He weighed it before them and entered it in his book, where there was marginal room for noting the subsequent assay. To others he delivered the coin he had struck. The most perfect confidence prevailed between them, and the transactions were conducted with quite as much simplicity as those at a country grist mill, where the miller deducts the toll for the grist he has manufactured."

Christopher Bechtler's home, which stood on the present Rutherfordton-Marion highway, four miles north of Rutherfordton, was the scene of his operations. The house burned a few years ago. It is said that Christopher Bechtler did his work as a mint master in a sort of shed, built over an excavation, or cellar, where he refined, weighed and coined the gold.

During the period that the Bechtlers were operating the Rutherford mint there were no stringent Federal laws against the minting of gold or silver, but, strange to say, the privilege of coining copper was carefully confined to the general Government. About 1834 the United States Treasury officials made an investigation of the operations of the Bechtlers, but finding the coins made were heavier than those made by the Federal Government, and realizing the need of a specie in the Piedmont section, there was no obstacle placed in the way of their work and no orders were issued to discontinue the practice. However, the investigation led Congress in 1835 to authorize the establishment of a branch mint at Charlotte, which was put into operation in 1837.

Complete records showing the exact amount of bullion turned into Bechtler coins from the date of the establishment of the mint in 1831 to 1847 do not exist. However, according to a statement made in a report of the superintendent of the Charlotte mint, in 1840, Christopher Bechtler's books showed that from January, 1831, to February, 1840, he had coined \$2,241,850.50 and had fluxed 1,729,998 pennyweights of gold. The average assay value of a pennyweight of gold is eighty cents, so it may be seen that during the nine years covered by the report a total of \$3,625,840 worth of gold passed through the hands of the Bechtlers.

Bechtler coins were accepted and passed at face value in all of western North Carolina, South Carolina, western Tennessee, Kentucky and portions of Virginia. In a few instances shrewd merchants would demand a ten per cent. discount from face value, and usually got it. One of the country's oldest citizens once told the writer that he was 16 years old before he ever saw any other coin than the Bechtlers. The coins filled a long-felt need for specie and continued to circulate long after the discontinuance of the mint in 1847. At the outbreak of the War between the States the new Confederacy began issuing currency, but did not put out any specie. Bechtler coins,

especially in this locality, were carefully hoarded, and many contracts and agreements of the sixties specified Bechtler gold coins as a consideration rather than the Confederate States currency or the scant supply of Federal specie.

Despite the fact that these coins bore no device emblematic of a national character, or any official guaranty of their purity, they were unhesitatingly accepted by all. In the proper sense of the word they were only "tokens" and when offered at the Government mints were worth less than the face value, as the Government deducted the seigniorage and assay fees for re-minting. Yet these coins were passed over the counters of the stores, where they received the same consideration as if they were made by the United States Government. They were carried by traders into Kentucky and South Carolina, and many homeseekers going westward during the great immigration period of 1850-1860 carried their Bechtler coins with them. Many circulated more freely than did Government specie, and it has not been so many years since the local banks accepted them at face value.

Today Bechtler coins sell at enormous prices. Numismatists quote them from \$5 to \$100 and more. Good specimens of any denomination are difficult to secure. Collectors interested in these coins frequently find individuals in Rutherford, Burke and adjoining counties who own one, two or possibly three coins, but rarely are able to purchase them, as they are treasured as "keepsakes" and souvenirs, and are handed down from father to son. Some of the \$1 coins command very little premium, except the older specimens minted. The highest priced coin, and those most difficult to secure, are the \$2.50 pieces, undated. These usually command a larger price than the \$5 pieces. The \$1 coins with an inverted "N" are considered rare, also the undated \$5 coins.

At first thought it will seem strange that this money should be so rare, considering the vast quantity coined. Yet, when the circumstances surrounding the coinage of this gold and the economic and social conditions of the period from 1840 through 1870 are considered, its rarity will be understood. With the establishment of the branch mint at Charlotte in 1837 many individuals with quantities of these coins had them re-coined into United States specie. With the advent of the banking system into western North Carolina practically all gold passing through these institutions found its way to the nearest mint, where it was re-coined.

During 1850-60 thousands of North Carolinians and Tennesseans emigrated westward. With them went many of the Bechtler coins that had come into their possession, and these coins either were later deposited in banks or kept by the families as heirlooms. The lack of a specie during the War between the States was partially overcome with the use of Bechtlers and many passed out of the country in the course of trade. Large quantities of coins were bought up by speculators in the seventies, who had them re-coined.

The Bechtlers not only made coins, but were adept in the manufacture of collar buttons, cuff links, watch chains, necklaces, brooches, rings and numerous other gold trinkets of adornment, which are eagerly sought after by collectors today, and which bring large sums of money. They were also gunsmiths of great ability, and about 1832 they invented a device to fire a rifle at the rate of eight shots per minute. These guns were in great demand by hunters and others, but evidently only a few were manufactured, and the writer is not aware of a single one being in existence today. These rifles frequently bore a plate with the owner's name inlaid in gold on the stock.

M. O. Dickerson gives an interesting sidelight on the mining operations in western North Carolina during the period from 1830 to 1850. He says that large numbers of people flocked to western North Carolina looking for the precious yellow metal that has long been the magnet for men of adventurous spirit.

"In the section around Bracktown and Jamestown, in McDowell, and Brindletown, in Burke," says Mr. Dickerson, "many old time gold miners lie buried. The miners flocked to the region in such large numbers, and transportation was so poor that whenever one died he was buried in the vicinity. One story is to the effect that a mine disaster in Rutherford county killed a dozen or more men.

"In the sections in the northern part of Rutherford and adjoining communities in McDowell and Burke, which are so pitted with holes left by the miners of long ago that it is dangerous to walk in that region at night, is

the last bivouac of many a gallant soul that sought to find the pot of gold at the rainbow's end."

The story has it that the miners were a motley crew and they hailed from all ends of the earth. Jew and Gentile were there, and the Latin rubbed elbows with the blue-eyed son of the Nordic race. The story offers a good theme for the novelist. The same urge that brought this mixture of races to western North Carolina was responsible for drawing the Bechtlers here.

Perhaps the most unique and quaintly worded will to be found in any courthouse in North Carolina today is that of Christopher Bechtler, Sr., which was probated at the February term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in 1844. The will was written in German, as was all of Bechtler's correspondence. The original will, in German, is recorded on page 123, of will book E, in the Rutherford County Clerk of Court's office. A translation, made and sworn to by Christopher Bechtler, Jr., H. C. G. Schaeffer and Henry Miller, is appended. Miller and Schaeffer were also Germans, and friends and neighbors of the elder Bechtler.

The full text of the will follows:

My last wish and will.

When I die my wife will lose her annuity of brother Lentz. To make up this loss I have put my son Augustus in such a position that nobody can attack him as to my property. Then I wish that Augustus would take my negroes and goods at a low estimate to secure of what is coming to him from his mother. The balance he shall add it to the capital which is in the coining business to enlarge it. The capital he needs to be a net to advance money, or he would have to coin every day. With this capital in the coining business I believe he can spare as much as my wife and not need for a living, so my wife will not be compelled to a be a burden to her children.

Our ore will be found good. If it will bring money I wish that my wife would get first so much capital that she could make her living out of the interest, and the balance of my property, as well as this capital, shall be divided into equal shares among my five children after the death of my wife. My sons-in-law who should not be of solid character shall have interest of this shares, but shall not have the power to make use of the capital, and in that case it shall be secured to their wives and children.

Rutherfordton, Nov. 28, 1842.

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER, SR.

If Augustus has no objections against the above he will sign it with his own hand.

AUGUSTUS BECHTLER.

Witness, and if necessary, executors:

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER, JR.,
H. C. G. SCHAEFFER,
HENRY MILLER.

The Bechtlers contributed much in an economic way to the development of commerce and trade within their restricted territory. The Bechtlers worked in their own sphere for the sole joy of working, and thus fulfilled the great mission of life. The demand for their product was great—they fulfilled this demand in an honest, conscientious way, and won the gratitude and love of their fellow men. When the final summons came they left the world with their purpose fulfilled, and in a better way than they found it. That they died in semi-poverty should be a monument to their integrity and trustworthiness.

The bodies of Christopher and Charles Bechtler were interred near the original Bechtler home, north of Rutherfordton. Early in the eighties relatives of the deceased removed the bodies to a Northern State, where they were re-interred. The other members of the family left the county prior to the War between the States. The old home has burned. The stillness of the burying ground where they were first interred is disturbed by the noisy whirl of countless motor cars hurrying along State highway No. 19, and nothing remains to remind the casual passerby of "the glory that once was the Bechtlers."

No markers, either at the old home site or in Rutherfordton, stand to

point out these two interesting spots. To the present generation the name Bechtler is an obscure one, with practically no meaning. Yet, the dust of these faithful German pioneer coiners rest in peace with the satisfaction of a task well performed for the part they played in the economic development of North Carolina and surrounding States.

The Modern Cataloguers' Commissions.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

The commissions being paid by estates, dealers and private collectors for having important coin collections listed and sold are not keeping pace with the advanced cost of almost everything else. Nobody can deny that the 1929 dollar has not nearly the purchasing power the dollar had before 1914. Sixty-seven per cent. is the most the conservative economist can give the present dollar in purchasing power as compared to the old dollar.

In New York the art and antique sales being conducted by the big art galleries are exceptions, for the galleries are charging from \$8 to \$12.50 per page for simply listing the objects to be offered. To this enormous expense is added a generous commission and amounts for advertising, mailing and what not. So that in the end the owner of the goods offered may feel flattered to receive 50 per cent. of what these objects fetch at auction sale.

In the realm of coin sales things are sharply different. Some collectors and dealers expect to get their collections sold for as small or less commission than ever before. It is understood the dealer who offered one of the greatest of all coin collections, which consumed about ten days in the selling, got only 15 per cent. and did not make anything out of the sale. Recently the writer held a three days' sale, where he suffered an actual loss through an unwise agreement to sell the collection for a small commission. He remembers no sale since he has been in business where he had so much work and effort and got so little reward. Two or three hundred dollars over actual expenses for a three days' sale can be considered as no reward whatsoever for his work. Aside from his expenses, he should get at least day's wages. This is not an age when men can, or will, work for nothing. Even the carpenter, if he is a union man, gets \$11 or \$12 a day in New York State. The plumber charges us \$1.75 per hour for his work. Coin cataloguers are often expected to catalogue and sell for 15 per cent. or less and pay all the bills in addition.

The recent Dr. Lawrence sale, which brought \$49,000, would seem at first glance to have brought the writer, the cataloguer, a handsome return. But did it? His commission was 20 per cent., but he had to pay all the expenses of two editions of a catalog and a plate catalog, issued with 22 photographic plates, which cost him net \$8 a copy, and which he sold for \$5. The worst rub of all was he had to hand to the man who got him the collection over 25 per cent. of his commission, viz. 5½ per cent. This individual was the one who appraised various objects connected with the settlement of the estate. So we have the commission cut down to 14½ per cent. The printer's bills and other fixed expenses caused a large shrinkage in profits. It seems increasingly hard for any cataloguer to obtain a fair commission for selling any unusually large or important collection. This, of course, is partly due to the competition among the dealers and cataloguers, and also to the reluctance of estates and individuals to loosen up a bit. Usually there is a hard fight to secure any large collection about to come on the market. I'll admit, however, that some of our mail-sale cataloguers are stiffening their rates, and one of them writes me: "The day of 20 per cent. commissions is over." More power to him! A mail-sale man has much smaller overhead than a city cataloguer. And yet here is one who cannot afford to sell for 20 per cent.

To any who complain about a few instances in some sales where United States coins bring only face value, I say, don't send such coins to be auctioned. Collectors know the value of such pieces. Recently a local collection sent to me contained about fifty Columbian half dollars. I ask: Why collect such material in quantity and then expect to realize on it? Doesn't every collector know how common this coin is?

In Europe conditions are, of course, different. So are overhead charges.

wages and general expenses. While some few English cataloguers may sell for 10 per cent., it has a string to it. All lots so offered must bring \$25 or more or the rate is not in effect, so I am informed. In Germany, cataloguers charge handsomely for showing a coin in the plates and there are extras unheard of here in the United States. There are no 10 per cent. rates in Germany, I am told.

Rest assured the American cataloguer does not want the earth, but he should and must receive a fair return for his services. When he sells coins for others he assumes the full risk of collecting accounts, and by experience the writer knows that the cataloguer has to pay for coins that disappear at the sales. The cataloguer has to make good all losses. His risks, and they are not few, make a fair return imperative. He does not ask anything unreasonable, but dealers and collectors must forget that a coin collection can be profitably offered for a commission of 12½ or 15 per cent. No medals or paper money should ever be offered under 25 per cent., and a good many lots justify 30 to 35 per cent. Don't forget the two big items of expense for the cataloguer—the overhead, his rent, clerkship, auctioneer, etc., and the printing bill. These are what deprive him of his profits. Surely his work and experience are worthy of reward, and he must receive more than he has been recently getting in the way of commissions.

SAYS NEW CURRENCY IS SNIPPY AND MAL-DESIGNED.

The principal excitement of the past month around Washington (as elsewhere) was the arrival of the new paper money. Somehow or other, it doesn't seem to come up to its advance press notices. From the standpoint of art, it is just about zero in American cultural achievement.

The inherited hang-overs from the low-art period of the early greenback days—the close of the era of romance and chivalry shortly before the Civil War—seem to be more horrible than ever in the new money. It is reported from various cities that innocent taxi drivers and others had refused to take the new bills because they didn't accept "coupons." Such observations are wholly natural and logical, for that is exactly what the new money looks like.

The inexplicable part of the case is that the Treasury Department has done a superb job with metal money the last few years, giving the country something to be proud of and something calculated to raise the artistic sensibilities of its people. No finer chance for a duplication of that job with paper money could have been desired. Here was a medium that would receive nation-wide attention. The advance publicity was well staged. Suspense was created and carried on just long enough. Millions of people were anxiously waiting to see the wonderful new money—to enjoy it and to participate in an event of deeply revolutionary and significant character. New money! Smaller money! More economically manufactured money! More beautiful money—!

And they got a cheap-looking, inartistic, snippy, mal-designed bunch of paper which must have reminded them of the premium slips they used to receive from cut-rate grocery stores which issued coupons with purchases and told you that if you saved enough you could get a diamond ring, a gold watch or a Spanish guitar.

The verdict of a committee of any six recognized artists on the design of the new currency would be worth reading.—Washingtonian, August, 1929.

MILWAUKEE REFUSES TO TAKE \$2 BILLS.

Let the lions on the new \$2 bills roar. Historically correct or not, Milwaukee won't be bothered. For there are no \$2 bills in circulation there, says the Milwaukee Journal. People of the Northwest don't like \$2 bills. They are unlucky, some say. Others just don't like them. So none were put out.

Down in Virginia a banker found there were lions in the yard of the Jefferson home at Monticello pictured on one side of the bill. He immediately protested. Jefferson had no iron lions on his lawn, he opined. There was a furor and a hubbub in some circles. Not in Milwaukee. They have no \$2 bills.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK CITY (Continued).

Ocean Bank (Opened Dec. 10, 1849. Circulation \$84,990 in 1862).

- 635. \$1. C., Neptune holding a trident and seated in a floating shell, steamship and other vessels in distance, 1 at right. R., ship under sail, ONE below. L., ONE, 1 above, State arms below.
- 636. \$2. C., Neptune seated in a floating shell pointing to a steamship. R., State arms, 2 above, sailor seated on merchandise below. L., man and girl in a lifeboat, a ship wrecked in the distance, 2 above. TWO in red. Dec. 5, 1859.
- 637. \$2. C., similar to No. 636. R., State arms, II above, sailor seated on merchandise below. L., man and girl in a lifeboat, a ship wrecked in the distance, II above.
- 638. \$3. C., similar to No. 636. R., III, State arms above, arms of New York City below. L., a large figure 3, a female seated, rocks, lighthouse and ocean, III above.
- 639. \$5. C., similar to No. 636. R., girl, lighthouse, rocks and ocean, FIVE above and below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE on 5 below. Nov. 20, 1855.
- 640. \$5. C., similar to No. 636. R., girl and lighthouse. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
- 641. \$5. C., sailor, merchandise, men and cart on a wharf, bow of a ship and vessels in a harbor. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., sailor at a wheel, 5 above.
- 642. \$10. C., similar to No. 636. R., an inscription on a shell, 10 above and below. L., 10 on a large X; two sailors, river, shore and lighthouse; State arms below.
- 643. \$20. C., similar to No. 636. R., child seated on a dolphin and holding 20 above, TWENTY below. L., State arms, 20 above, TWENTY below.
- 644. \$50. C., similar to No. 636. R., view of the Ocean Bank Building, FIFTY below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 645. \$100. C., similar to No. 636. R., an Indian kneeling on a rock and holding a bow, 100 below. L., State arms, C above.

Ontario Bank, Parent Bank (Had a Branch in Utica).

Oriental Bank.

(Opened July 11, 1853, at Grand Street and East Broadway. Circulation \$122,066 in 1862.)

- 646. \$1. C., farmer leaning on an ax, a gold dollar on the left. R., female seated holding a fan, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above.
- 647. \$1. Have no description.
- 648. \$2. C., two gold dollars, three cows. R., milkmaid seated with a pail, farmer reclining on right, 2 above. L., female seated with a fan, 2 above.
- 649. \$3. C., sailor seated on a bale, three gold dollars and farmer seated on left, blacksmith seated on right. R., female seated holding a bird in one hand, and a fan in the other hand, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
- 650. \$5. C., three cherubs and five gold dollars, Indian girl seated on left,

- a hunter on the right. R., female seated with a fan, fountain and urn in the distance, 5 above. L., two elephants and a man, 5 above, State arms below.
651. \$5. Have no description.
652. \$10. C., a mechanic seated with arm resting on a boiler, man at work in the distance, 10 at right. R., female seated holding a fan, TEN above. L., State arms, 10 above.
653. \$20. C., two half-finished ships on stocks, view in a shipyard. R., female seated holding a bird and a fan, 20 above. L., female portrait, XX above, State arms below.
654. \$50. C., man reclining on a pillar and looking at a scroll, stonecutters at work on the right. R., female seated holding a bird and a fan, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above, FIFTY below.
655. \$100. C., female seated pointing with wand to vessels in the distance, bales, barrel, etc. R., female seated holding a bird in one hand and a fan in the other hand, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above, Venus and swan below.

Pacific Bank.

(Opened June 17, 1850. Reorganized as a State Bank in 1859. Circulation \$124,414 in 1862. Changed to a National Bank in 1863.)

656. \$1. C., female seated with right hand resting on a figure 1, steamboat and train in distance. R., steamship, 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above, two dolphins below.
657. \$2. C., State arms. R., train, 2, two dolphins below. L., sea god and goddess, 2 above, steamship below.
658. \$3. C., a ship under full sail and other vessels. R., steamship, 3 above, two dolphins below. L., 3, State arms below, THREE above.
659. \$5. C., sailor seated leaning against a bale, ship in distance. R., 5, steamship and FIVE above, vessels and FIVE below. L., FIVE, 5 above, State arms below. July 1, 1854.
660. \$5. Similar to No. 659, excepting FIVE in red.
661. \$10. C., shield surmounted by a male bust, female standing each side, sheaf, bales, barrels, etc., 10 at left. R., cherub seated on a dolphin, TEN above and below. L., State arms, TEN above and below.
662. \$20. C., Justice seated on left of a shield, cars and vessels in distance. R., vessels, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., State arms, XX above, 20 below.
663. \$50. C., female seated, globe, books and scrolls on right, anvil, wheel, inkstand, etc., on left, 50 at right. R., Indian seated on left of a shield, sailor on right, bale, barrels, etc., above, train below. L., two dolphins, 50 above, State arms below.
664. \$100. C., female seated, right arm resting on an eagle, left on a shield; factory, train and men plowing in distance, 100 at right. R., a shell, vessel in an oval above, 100 below. L., State arms, a sea god and goddess below, 100 above.

Park Bank.

(Opened March 1, 1856. Circulation \$337,637 in 1862. Changed to National Park Bank, March 14, 1865.)

665. \$1. C., title of bank; view of the City Hall and Park, lower center; ONE on 1 on right and left upper center. R., Indian chief standing on a cliff, ONE below. L., sailor erect leaning on a shield, State arms below.
666. \$1. Have no description.
667. \$2. C., title of bank; view of City Hall and Park lower center. R., portrait of a girl, 2 above. L., State arms, spread eagle, one foot resting on a shield below, TWO above.
668. \$2. Have no description.
669. \$3. C., title of bank; steamship and vessels at sea lower center. R., drove of cattle, 3 above. L., man on horseback lassoing wild cattle, State arms above.

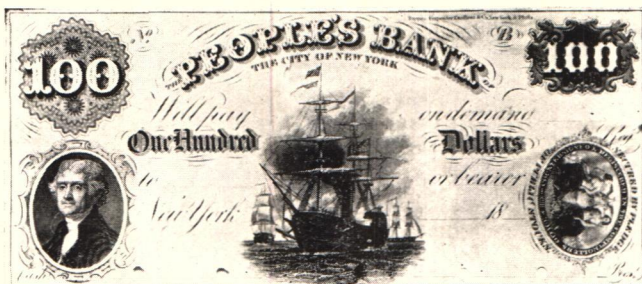
670. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Indian seated on left of a shield surmounted by an eagle, sailor seated on right, 5 above.
671. \$10. C., nine cherubs, female seated leaning on a shield and cornucopia, ten gold dollars. R., sailor leaning on a bale, State arms below, TEN above. L., portrait of a girl, 10 above.
672. \$20. C., three females seated in a group, quadrant, hammer, compass, etc., State arms below. R., Indian seated on right of a shield, sailor seated on left, XX above. L., Justice, TWENTY above.
673. \$50. C., female and eagle in clouds, State arms below. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., Minerva, FIFTY above.
674. \$100. C., view of the City Hall, State arms below. R., steamship at sea, 100 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 100 above.
675. \$500. C., title of bank, State arms below. R., sailor seated on left of a shield, Indian seated on right, a female seated on each side of a shield on the right, \$500 above. L., male portrait, 500 above.
676. \$1000. C., steamship at sea, State arms below. R., M above. L., sailor erect holding a flag, hand resting on a capstan, barrels and bale, 1000 above.

Paterson Branch Bank (Branch of the Paterson Bank of Paterson, N. J.).

Peoples Bank.

(Opened April 1, 1851, at 173 Canal St. Circulation \$90,929 in 1862.)

677. \$1. C., a train coming through a cut and from under a bridge. Portrait of General Taylor, 1 above. L., State arms, ONE above, ONE on 1 below.
678. \$2. C., a view of the bank and other buildings. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
679. \$3. C., a mechanic seated, hammer, boiler, anvil and bale, cars and factories in the background. R., portrait of Lafayette, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
680. \$5. C., steamboat on the Hudson river, dock, track and train on right. R., portrait of Franklin, FIVE above. L., State arms, FIVE above and below.
681. \$10. C., two females, one seated on a bale and holding a scroll, pole and cap; sheaf, fruit and distant train and vessels. R., portrait of Washington, X above. L., State arms, TEN above, 10 below.
682. \$20. C., female seated and leaning on a bale, distant vessels. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., State arms, 20 above.
683. \$50. C., spread eagle, shield, etc. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.



No. 684.

684. \$100. C., title of bank; a large steamship, vessels in distance lower center. R., State arms, 100 above. L., male portrait, 100 above.

Peters, Campbell and Company's Bank, 34 Wall Street.

Phoenix Bank (Incorporated Feb. 2, 1817. Circulation \$76,045 in 1862).

- 685. \$1. C., a Phoenix in the fire, 1 each side. R., ONE on a figure 1, surrounded by scroll work. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
- 686. \$1. Have no description.
- 687. \$1. Have no description.
- 688. \$2. Have no description.
- 689. \$2. Have no description.
- 690. \$2. Have no description.
- 691. \$2. Have no description.
- 692. \$2. Have no description.
- 693. \$2. Have no description.
- 694. \$2. Have no description.
- 695. \$2. C., similar to No. 685, 2 each side. R., TWO TWO in a figure 2. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 696. \$3. C., similar to No. 685, 3 each side, III below. R., THREE, 3 above and below. L., same as right.
- 697. \$3. C., similar to No. 685, 3 each side. R., 3 surrounded by scroll work. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 698. \$5. Have no description.
- 699. \$5. C., three females standing, representing Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, distant ship, 5 each side, portrait of Washington below. R. and L., a Phoenix in fire, FIVE above.
- 700. \$5. C., similar to No. 685. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., 5.
- 701. \$10. Have no description.
- 702. \$10. Have no description.
- 703. \$10. Have no description.
- 704. \$10. C., spread eagle. R., 10. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
- 705. \$13. Have no description.
- 706. \$14. Have no description.
- 707. \$20. Have no description.
- 708. \$20. Have no description.
- 709. \$20. C., XX. R., a Phoenix in fire. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 710. \$50. Have no description.
- 711. \$50. Have no description.
- 712. \$50. C., title of bank. R., 50. L., State arms, 50 each side, a Phoenix in the fire below.
- 713. \$100. Have no description.
- 714. \$100. C., a man on horseback, distant house, 100 each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., POST NOTE across.
- 715. \$100. C., similar to No. 685, C each side. R., State arms, 100 above and below. L., 100, surrounded by scroll work.
- 716. \$500. Have no description.
- 717. \$500. Have no description.
- 718. \$500. C., similar to No. 685, 500 at left. R., D, surrounded by scroll work. L., State arms.
- 719. \$1000. Have no description.
- 720. \$1000. Have no description.
- 721. \$1000. Have no description.
- 722. \$1000. C., similar to No. 685. R., M. L., State arms, 1000 above.

Pickersgill's (W. C.), Bank, 49 Wall Street.

Prime and Company's Bank, 54 Wall Street.

Read, Drexel and Company's Bank, 40 Wall Street.

Read and Lathrop's Bank, 40 Wall Street.

Real Estate Bank (Opened in 1838 at 116 Broadway).

Riggs and Company's Bank, 56 Wall Street.

Robins (George S.) and Son's Bank, 54 William Street.

Rose Hill Savings Bank (Incorporated April 17, 1854).

Saint Nicholas Bank.

(Opened Nov. 15, 1852. Circulation \$152,908 in 1862. Changed to Saint Nicholas National Bank, April 1, 1865.)

- 723. \$1. C., Saint Nicholas Hotel, 1 each side. R., Santa Claus filling stockings with toys, ONE above and below. L., male portrait, ONE above, State arms below.
- 724. \$1. Similar to No. 723, excepting ONE in red. Dec. 2, 1861.
- 725. \$2. C., Santa Claus in a sleigh on the roof of a house, 2 at right, ornamental 2 containing a small cherub at left. R., Indian on left and sailor on right of a shield; bale, barrels and boxes above and below. L., male portrait, TWO above, State arms below.
- 726. \$3. C., Saint Nicholas Hotel, 3 at left. R., Santa Claus filling stockings with toys, 3 above. L., male portrait, THREE above, State arms below.
- 727. \$5. C., title of bank. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., Santa Claus seated in a sleigh drawn by eight reindeer, State arms below.
- 728. \$10. C., Santa Claus seated in a sleigh drawn by eight reindeer. R., St. Nicholas Bank Building, 10 above. L., 10, State arms below.
- 729. \$20. C., title of bank. R., portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, 20 above. L., Santa Claus making a call, two children in bed, 20 above.
- 730. \$50. C., Santa Claus making a call, children asleep. R., portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
- 731. \$100. C., title of bank. R., portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, 100 above. L., view of the United States Capitol at Washington, State arms below.

Satterlee and Company's Bank, 49 Exchange Place.

Schuchart and Gebhard's Bank, 21 Nassau Street.

Scott (William B.) and Company's Bank, 111 Broadway.

Seamans Bank for Savings (Incorporated Jan. 31, 1829).

Second Avenue Railroad Company (Incorporated Dec. 18, 1852).

Seventh Ward Bank.

(Incorporated April 30, 1833. Circulation \$222,081 in 1862. Changed to Seventh Ward National Bank April 11, 1865.)

- 732. \$1. C., female seated on a bale, shield, 1 at left. R., steamship, 1 above, ONE below. L., Minerva, State arms below.
- 733. \$2. C., female seated, arm resting on a cog wheel, anvil, etc., vessels and train in distance. R., a ship under full sail, 2 above, TWO below. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
- 734. \$3. C., female seated, and Neptune in a sea shell drawn by three sea horses, sea god and goddess in the water. R., a ship on the stocks, 3 above, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
- 735. \$5. C., title of bank, 5 at right, a female seated on a bale, eagle and anchor on the right, figure of Mercury in the clouds on the left, lower center. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., 5 above and below.
- 736. \$5. Have no description.
- 737. \$10. C., similar to No. 735; launching a ship each side of title of bank. R., State arms, 10 above and below. L., portrait of Jefferson, 10 above and below.
- 738. \$20. C., similar to No. 735, XX each side. R., State arms, 20 above and below. L., female seated in clouds, right arm on a book, eagle on left, 20 above, XX below.
- 739. \$50. C., similar to No. 735, 50 each side. R., female seated in clouds, book, eagle, etc., 50 below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 740. \$100. C., similar to No. 735, portrait of Franklin at right, portrait

- of Washington at left. R., launching a ship, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.
741. \$500. C., similar to No. 735, 500 at right, State arms at left. R., launching a ship. L., FIVE HUNDRED across.
742. \$1000. C., similar to No. 735, 1000 at right, State arms at left. R. and L., launching a ship.

Shoe and Leather Bank.

(Opened Dec. 3, 1852. Circulation \$366,413 in 1862. Changed to National Shoe and Leather Bank, April 1, 1865.)

743. \$1. C., a man on a horse chasing wild cattle. R., State arms, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above.
744. \$2. C., similar to No. 743. R., portrait of a lady, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 below.
745. \$3. C., similar to No. 743. R., portrait of a lady, 3 above. L., a man dressing leather, State arms below.
746. \$5. C., men on horses lassoing wild cattle, 5 each side. R., State arms, 5 above. L., FIVE, 5 above, two small girls below.
747. \$5. C., similar to No. 743. R., State arms, 5 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 5 above.
748. \$10. C., similar to No. 746, female portrait at left, beehive below. R., 10 above, State arms below. L., X above, 10 below.
749. \$20. C., similar to No. 743. R., State arms, 20 above. L., Mercury seated in the clouds, 20 below.
750. \$50. C., title of bank, man on a horse chasing wild cattle below. R., State arms, 50 above. L., male portrait, 50 above.
751. \$100. C., title of bank. R., man on horse chasing wild cattle, 100 above, State arms below. L., male portrait, 100 below.
752. \$100. C. and R., similar to No. 751. L., female portrait, 100 on red die below. C and HUNDRED in red. April 5, 1860.

Six Penny Savings Bank (Incorporated June 4, 1853).

Sixth Avenue Railroad Company (Incorporated Sept. 6, 1851).

Speyer (Philip) and Company's Bank, 72 Broadway.

Staten Island Railroad.

Stadlemair, Eschen and Schorn's Bank, 162 Broadway.

State Stock Security Bank (Articles filed in 1838).

Stuart (J. and J.) and Company's Bank, 76 Cedar Street.

Stuyvesant Banking Company (Articles filed in 1838).

Suffolk Bank.

(Opened July 1, 1852. Capital \$100,000. Closed and notes redeemed at par by State Bank Department.)

753. \$1. C., boy seated on a bale, Indian seated on the ground, eagle, steamship, wigwam and forest in background. R., State arms, 1 above and below. L., male bust, 1 above.
754. \$2. C., boy and Indian, eagle, windmill, steamship at right, forest and wigwam at left. R., State arms, 2 above and below. L., bust of Henry Clay, 2 above.
755. \$3. C., 3. R., State arms, 3 above and below. L., boy and Choctaw Indian seated, eagle on arm of windmill, steamship at right, wigwam at left. L., bust of Taylor.
756. \$5. C., State arms. R., boy and Choctaw Indian, city arms, eagle, steamship and wigwam, 5 below. L., bust of Adams, 5 above and below.
757. \$10. C., Indian chief with fishing rod, boy seated on bale, city arms, eagle, forest and wigwam, State arms at right. R., X with 10 in center, man with spyglasses, monument in distance, 10 above. L., bust of Clinton.

758. \$20. C., Indian chief, boy, city arms, eagle, wigwam, forest, steamship, etc., steamship below. R., bust of Washington, 20 above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
759. \$50. C., ship, steamship, schooner and sloop, lighthouse in distance, clasped hands below. R., cupid, 50 above, L below. L., cupid, 50 above, State arms below.
760. \$100. C., State arms, 100 each side, safe below. R., female with bunch of grapes in each hand, C below. L., female with olive branch and sword, C below.

Taylor Brothers' Bank, 2 Wall Street.

Tenth Ward Bank.

(Opened Dec. 1, 1838. Capital \$100,000. Failed in 1840. Notes re-deemed at 94 per cent.)

761. \$1. C., a reaping scene, farmer in field, child and dog, 1 on medallion head each side, spread eagle below. R., woman holding child, 1 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above and below. June 20, 1840.
762. \$5. C., woman seated holding child, farmers in field in distance, FIVE on medallion head each side, primitive train below. R., female seated, FIVE above, 5 below. L., Roman Senator, FIVE above, 5 below. Jan. 10, 1840.

Third Avenue Railroad Company.

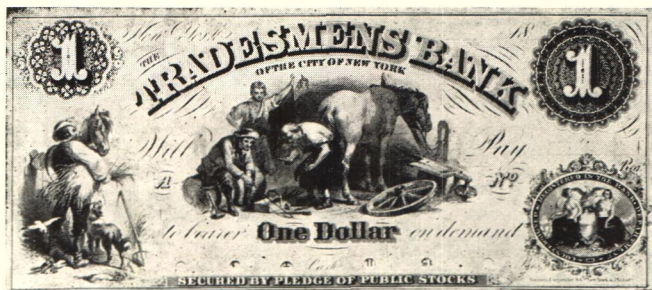
763. 2c. C., large 2, THIRD AVE. above, RAILROAD CO. below. Brown print.

Third Avenue Savings Bank.

Thompson Brothers' Bank, 2 Wall Street.

Tradesmen's Bank.

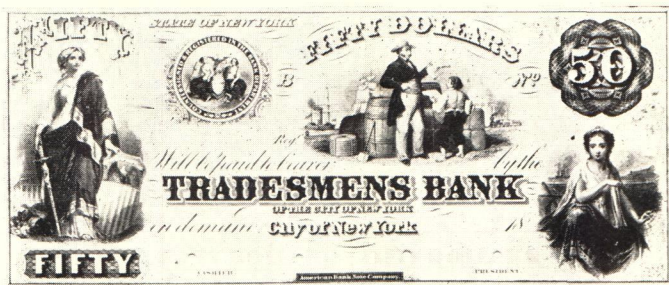
(Incorporated March 29, 1823. Capital \$600,000. Circulation \$212,255 in 1862. Changed to Tradesmen's National Bank March 17, 1865.)



No. 764.

764. \$1. C., a blacksmith shoeing a horse, two men looking on. R., State arms, 1 above. L., man feeding a horse; dog and pigeons, 1 above.
765. \$2. C., 2, portrait of a girl on right, portrait of a boy on left. R., State arms, 2 above. L., blacksmith's boy blowing a fire, 2 above.
766. \$2. C., Justice seated on a bale; man, horse and dray, distant vessels. R., eagle, 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
767. \$3. C., three sailors on a wharf, one seated on an anchor and holding a telescope, State arms at left. R., portrait of a child, 3 above. L., two mechanics at work, 3 above.

768. \$3. C., similar to No. 766, 3 at right. R., three females, 3 below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
769. \$5. C., title of bank, 5 at right. R., full-length of Lafayette. L., Justice seated on a bale; man, horse and dray, distant vessel, 5 above. Dec. 12, 1840.
770. \$5. C., a sailor seated holding a flag; bale, barrels and distant ship. R., 5 on a V. L., State arms, 5 above.
771. \$10. C., title of bank, hammer and arm below. R., Liberty seated, shield surmounted by an eagle surrounded by the arms of the Thirteen Original States, 10 above. L., similar to No. 769, 10 above. TEN in red. Oct. 26, 1845.
772. \$10. C., sailor and two farmers, ship in distance, X at left. R., State arms, 10 above. L., female with tablets, child at her feet, TEN above.
773. \$10. C., a stonecutter on a cornice holding a mallet and chisel. R., 10 on an X. L., State arms, X above.
774. \$10. C., bull's head, scales, tree, box, barrel, etc., horse in distance, 10 at left. R., female seated, beehive above. L., State arms, small medallion head above and below.
775. \$20. C., State arms. R., cooper at work, 20 above. L., Indian maid, shield and eagle, distant steamer, XX below.
776. \$20. C., similar to No. 774, eagle and shield with 20 on it at left. R., TWENTY across. L., State arms, TWENTY above.



No. 777.

777. \$50. C., man buying paper from a boy, bales, barrels, etc., State arms at left. R., female, 50 above. L., Minerva, FIFTY above and below.
778. \$50. C., similar to No. 774, 50 at left. R., FIFTY across. L., State arms, 50 below.
779. \$100. C., sailor and Indian on either side of a shield, surmounted by an eagle, State arms above. R., female seated on a bale, child at her feet, 100 above. L., C above, 100 below.
780. \$100. C., similar to No. 774, 100 each side. R., State arms, medallion head above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

Trevor and Colgate's Bank, 47 Wall Street.

Union Bank.

(Incorporated March 8, 1811. Successor to the Jersey Bank, located at Powles Hook, New Jersey. Circulation \$230,192 in 1862. Changed to Union National Bank in June, 1865.)

781. \$1. Have no description.
782. \$3. C., female seated holding cornucopia, distant ship, 3 each side. R. and L., 3. July 1, 1811.
783. \$3. C., female seated holding caduceus, leaning against cornucopia, distant ship, III at right, 3 at left, spread eagle below. R., THREE 3 THREE across. L., THREE across. May 1, 1825.
784. \$5. C., female seated holding band containing FIVE, distant ship,

- V at right, 5 at left, V below. R. and L., FIVE across. Jan. 1, 1818.
785. \$5. C., female seated on bale, distant ship, FIVE at right, 5 at left. R., FIVE, 5 above and below. L., 5, FIVE above and below. Nov. 1, 1838.
786. \$5. C., female with an eagle flying in the clouds, shield, cornucopia, etc., V each side. R., a female seated in a large ornamental figure 5, FIVE above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
787. \$10. C., similar to No. 786, X on 10 at left. R., female seated, 10 above, TEN below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
788. \$20. C., similar to No. 786, State arms on left, 20 each side. R., female seated in a scroll, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., same as right.
789. \$20. Have no description.
790. \$50. C., similar to No. 786, 50 each side. R., half-length of female in an oval, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
791. \$100. C., similar to No. 786, 100 each side. L., State arms, C above and below.
792. \$500. C., female seated in clouds and feeding an eagle from a cup; D each side. R., 500 across. L., State arms.
793. \$1000. C., Liberty seated, shield and cornucopia, train and steamboat in distance, M each side. R., 1000 across. L., State arms.

Union Savings Bank.

United States Accelerating Steam Navigation Company.

794. \$50. C., Steamboat "Dove," rowboat, etc., 50 each side. R., FIFTY across. L., same as right. 50 in red. June 1, 1841.

United States Foreign & Domestic Exchange Company.

795. \$1. C., title, 1 at left, State arms below. R., Mercury seated, ship, ONE below. L., steamboat, scroll work above and below. Sept. 20, 1837.
796. \$2. C., title, 2 at left, dog, safe and key below. R., spread eagle on a rock in the sea, TWO below. L., steamboat, scroll work above and below. Sept. 20, 1837.
797. \$3. C., title, 3 at left, dog holding key below. R., Ceres seated, globe, books, Indian with gun at right. L., steamboat, scroll work above and below. Sept. 20, 1837.



No. 798.

798. \$4. Similar to No. 797, excepting denomination. Sept. 20, 1837.
799. \$20. C., large 20, dog holding key below. R., female seated, right arm on a vase from which water is flowing, distant ships. L., steamboat in an oval, TWENTY above, DOLLARS below. Dec. 11, 1837.

United States Lombard Company (Failed in 1825).

United States Trust and Banking Company (Articles filed in 1838).

United States Trust Company (Incorporated 1853).

Van Antwerp and Company's Bank, 9 Wall Street.

Van Saun (J. A.) and Son's Bank, 22 Pine Street.

Van Vleck's (J. T.) Bank (Closed in 1862).

Van Vleck and Tucker's Bank (Opened in 1862).

Vermilye and Company's Bank.

Von Hoffman (L.) and Company's Bank, 6 Hanover Street.

Ward, Campbell and Company's Bank, 59 Pine Street.

Ward and Company's Bank, 54 Wall Street.

Washington Bank.

(Opened July 18, 1839. Capital \$125,000. Failed 1843. Final liquidation July 1, 1846.)

Wells, Fargo and Company's Bank, 82 Broadway.

Weston, Dortic and Company's Bank, 19 William Street.

Whitehouse, Son and Morrison's Bank, 36 William Street.

White, Morris and Company's Bank, 25 Wall Street.

Winn (I. W.) & Co., 61 Barclay Street, N. Y.

- 800. 5c. C., female seated on chest, shield, distant town and ships; 5 each side. R. and L., ornamental dies composed of 5s. Nov. 15, 1862.
- 801. 10c. C., Minerva and Ceres seated, distant ships, 10 each side. R. and L., XXXXXX across. Nov. 15, 1862.
- 802. 25c. Have no description.
- 803. 50c. Have no description.

Winslow, Lanier and Company's Bank, 52 Wall Street.

Woolgrowers Bank.

(Opened Jan. 12, 1839. Capital \$100,000. Closed in 1841. Notes re-deemed at par).

York and Jersey Steamboat Ferry Company.

- 804. 1c. Have no description.
- 805. 3c. Have no description.
- 806. 3c. Have no description.
- 807. 4c. Have no description.
- 808. 6c. C., SIX 6 CENTS. Ornamental border surrounding the note. Type-set note. Back of note, C., a large 6, CENTS at right, SIX at left. Printed by T. & J. Swords, New York. Aug. 1, 1815.
- 809. 10c. Similar to No. 808, excepting denomination. Feb. 10, 1816.
- 810. 12½c. C., steamboat, 12½ each side. Plain border surrounding the note. June 1, 1816.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HAVE YOU HEARD THIS ONE?

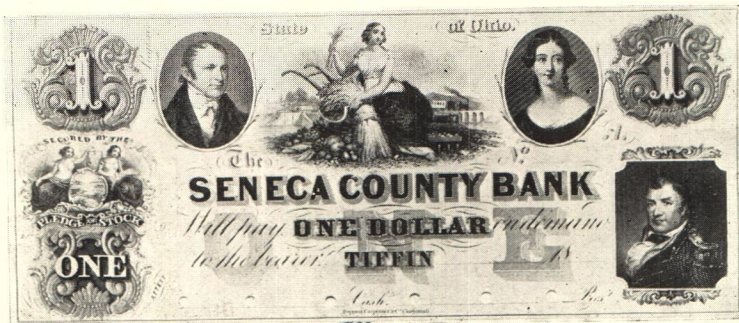
Have you heard of the Scotchman who squeezed a nickel so tight that the next person receiving it found the Indian riding the buffalo?

Seneca County Bank.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

In the spring of 1847 the question of establishing a bank in Tiffin, Ohio, was agitated by some of the moneyed men in the place, and it became apparent very soon that rival interests were growing into conflicting proportions. One wing followed the leadership of R. W. Shawhan, and the other, that of R. W. Reid, the leading rival merchants of Tiffin at that time. To the outside world it seemed at times that one party would succeed, and then the other, but finally Reid, who was considered very scrupulous in most undertakings, succeeded in securing a charter.

In July, 1847, Benjamin Tomb, William H. Gibson, Samuel Waggoner, R. G. Pennington, Alfred Johnson, Rufus W. Reid, Daniel Smith, William Fleet,



William M. Buel and Daniel Brown made the proper application for the organization of an independent bank. Pending the granting of the application, they decided that the amount already subscribed was insufficient, but the truth in the case was they became alarmed at the rival element showing greater force, so they, in conjunction with others, enlarged the capital stock to \$100,000. In August they filed their amended application, which was speedily acted upon by the State Bank Commissioners. Perhaps it would have been better for all parties concerned, as well as the community at large, if the other faction had succeeded. Who can tell?

The bank was organized by the election of Benjamin Tomb, president, and Buel, Pennington, Reid and Waggoner, directors. The following year, 1848, Tomb resigned the presidency and Abel Rawson was appointed in his stead. Pennington was appointed cashier pro tem. William E. Chittenden was afterward made regular cashier. The bank started business November 13, 1847, and was known as the Seneca County Bank.

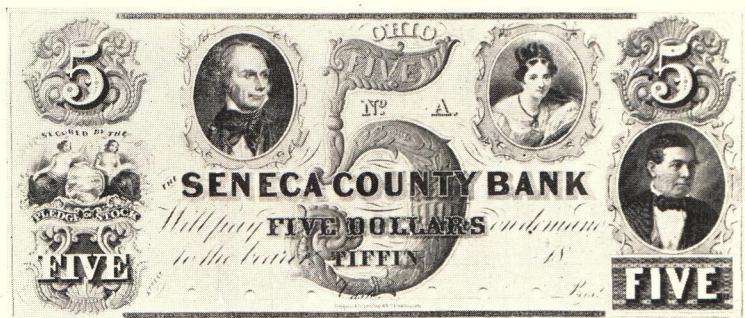
For a season the bank prospered, but the young craft carried too much Reid on board and later ran ashore. After the institution had suspended, Charles L. Johnson, who had been a popular young merchant in Tiffin,

bought the charter of the collapsed bank, kindled up its dying embers for a short duration, and started afresh in 1851. The old creditors crowded their claims without rest or mercy, and some one obtained a judgment on cognovit, in Franklin County, Ohio, and then great excitement followed.

A. P. Stone was treasurer of Ohio. James T. Claypoole, who was his particular friend, made application to be appointed receiver of the defunct bank, assisted by some of the creditors, and finally succeeded, but at that time, as the agent of a creditor, he procured an execution on the judgment and came to Tiffin with it, where he placed the execution in the hands of one Weirick, Sheriff of Seneca County, hurrying him at once to the bank.

Johnson, finding that he had a bigger load than he could carry, and as troubles began to thicken around him very rapidly, perpetrated the same folly that so many men are guilty of, by resorting to strong drink to drown his troubles.

Weirick, the Sheriff, and Claypoole hurried to the bank before time of closing. They found Johnson alone, holding on to a chair. The vault was



open and a few old books were scattered over the counter; everything seemed demoralized. They stated their business to Johnson, who said, "All r-r-right gen'l'men, c'm'n take all th'r is."

The Sheriff could find nothing that Claypoole would have him make a levy upon. Some unpleasant things were said, but Johnson only laughed, and asked Claypoole whether he would have a drink. Claypoole, somewhat out of humor and very much excited, went to the telegraph office and hastily sent the following telegram to Treasurer Stone at Columbus: "Tiffin, Ohio, April 25, 1857. Seneca County Bank gone to hell; will be there tonight." Signed James T. Claypoole.

At the time of the collapse there were in circulation \$63,000 of the Seneca County Bank bills. The issue consisted of ones, threes, fives and tens, each denomination being profusely decorated with portraits. The engraving was done by Toppan, Carpenter & Company, Cincinnati. By kindness of Mr. D. C. Wismer, this paper is illustrated with note cuts picturing intaglio India proofs, serial letter A. Of the Seneca County Bank notes the writer has a circulated set, serial letter B.

Heidelberg on Coins and Medals.

By DR. HANS NUSSBAUM, Frankfurt-a-Main, Germany.

When the name of Heidelberg is mentioned it is the call of a magic word. In every human being there is a secret or frank yearning for romance, and surely in the minds of many Americans the meaning of "Heidelberg" is the embodiment of everything that in Europe, and especially in Germany, is surrounded with the charm of romance.

On the one hand the student life of Heidelberg, and on the other the ruins of a proud old Castle, overlooking from their heights the valley of the Neckar river, are the two things which have imbued the name of Heidelberg with the halo of romance and have inspired again and again the yearning for the



No. 1.

ancient city—a yearning which has not only been expressed in beautiful phrases of poetry but has also received a splendid concrete reality in the generous American donation toward the reconstruction of the university sponsored by Ambassador Shurman. I, therefore, believe that everything that concerns Heidelberg will evoke lively interest in America, and for that reason I hope that the present modest paper on the subject of the coins and medals referring to Heidelberg will be read in a kindly and sympathetic spirit.

The history of Heidelberg reaches far into the Middle Ages, but, while it has been closely knit to the history of the Electorate of the Palatinate, it does not enter upon the stage of world history until the period of the Thirty



No. 2.

Years' War (1618-48), with the appearance of the unfortunate Elector Frederick V.

From its earlier days a few rulers may be mentioned who are closely associated with the development of Heidelberg. The first place should be conceded to Duke Ruprecht I, who in the year 1386 founded the university, which at the same time was the earliest institution of this kind to be founded within German lands. There is no authentic portrait of this ruler, and the coins issued by him do not show one; but the gold gulden patterned after the type of those of Florence, with the lily and St. John the Baptist, gives the title RUPER DVX (Duke Rupert). (Illustration No. 1.)

The next important personage is Elector Otto Henry (died 1559), who erected that part of the Castle of Heidelberg, named after him the "Otto

Heinrich Building"—a characteristic prince of the Renaissance. Richly gowned, energetic, full of the joy of living and keenly appreciative of good wine and food, that is the portrait we may conceive of him, as shown on the medal of our illustration. (No. 2.)



No. 3.

We further illustrate a taler of Elector Frederick IV (1583-1610) (No. 3), whose personality is not of any particular interest, but whose portrait should not be omitted from this series, as he is one of the principal builders of the great Heidelberg Castle.



No. 4.

The Elector Frederick V, son and successor of Frederick IV, is one of the most tragic figures of his time. As a youth of only 15 years, in 1610, he ascended the electoral throne of the Palatinate, one of the most beautiful



No. 5.

and richest districts of Germany. In 1613 he married the proud and ambitious Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, King of England, one of the best "catches" of the Europe of his day, and everything seemed to augur a brilliant career for the young prince. But suddenly in 1618, the revolt of

Protestant Bohemia against the rule of the Catholic Hapsburgs started the war which later was to be known as the Thirty Years' War. After expelling the troops of Austria, the Estates of Bohemia offers its crown to Frederick in 1619. Urged on by his wife, the Elector accepts the fatal gift. The royal couple make their solemn entry into Prague in the late autumn of 1619. The dream lasts a year, but in the following fall everything is ended and the Elector is hopelessly defeated in the battle of the White Mountain and



No. 6.

(Illustration is reduced.)

chased into exile, taunted by his enemies with the title of "Winter-King." Banned and deprived of his hereditary domains and of the electoral office, he dies in exile as a broken fugitive in Mayence, in 1632, at the early age of 47. His coins and medals graphically tell this story. At first there are the coinages of the Heidelberg Mint; then, after the Bohemian election, follow a large quantity of issues struck in the countries of the Crown of Bohemia, from the mints of Prague, Joachimsthal, Kuttenberg, Breslau,



No. 7.

(Illustration is reduced.)

Oels and many others. And after his collapse the coinages, too, cease. For the Prince, once so rich and powerful, has not a single city left as his own where he might strike coins.

We illustrate only two pieces (Nos. 4 and 5), which show Frederick V at the height and splendor of his career. First a five-ducat piece of 1619, which the City of Prague presented as a donation of homage to the royal couple upon their entry in state, and, secondly, a medal struck upon the

occasion of the Bohemian coronation, showing the joint portraits of the Elector and his Consort.

The storms of the Great War are now over, and finally Charles Louis, son of Frederick V, was able to ascend the electoral throne of the Palatinate, though only after surrendering a considerable part of the former domains. His rule is noted by the restoration of the ravages caused by the war, and his first cares were for the repairs of his residential city, Heidelberg. The large and very rare medal of our illustration (No. 6), issued in 1661, showing on the obverse the armored figure of the elector, and on the reverse the



No. 8.

view of the city and Castle of Heidelberg upon the River Neckar, was struck to commemorate the restoration of the devastated city. It was during the reign of Charles Louis, in 1664, that one of the most remarkable structures, which will always remain in the memories of visitors to the Castle, was erected, "the Great Tun." Upon this event also a number of medals have been struck and we illustrate one (No. 7) of the prettiest, which shows on one side a view of the Castle, and on the other the Great Tun itself. From the time of the successor of Charles Louis, Elector Charles, there is also a very rare medal, of 1681, which we likewise illustrate (No. 8), showing



No. 9.

the view of Heidelberg, and especially, in addition to the city and Castle, a section of the adjoining Neckar country.

During the reign of Elector Philip William (1685-90) occurred the first destruction of the Castle, in 1689, by the French army, which devastated the unfortunate Palatinate under the generals of Louis XIV in a most frightful manner. We illustrate a medal (No. 9), which satirizes very graphically the cruelties of the French soldiery. But the reign of Elector Philip William also records a more cheerful event, the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg in the year 1686. Upon this occasion also a medal was struck, illustrated as No. 10.

In the year 1693, under the Elector John William, the Castle of Heidelberg was destroyed a second time by the French, and this involved its almost complete destruction. There is no medal showing the sad condition of the Castle at this time, and it was not until the year 1718 that a medal struck upon the entry of Elector Charles Philip in Heidelberg shows in the far distant background above the city the gaping ruins of the Castle. Under this same Elector, Charles Philip, medals were again issued commemorating "the Great Tun" in Heidelberg.



No. 10.

Throughout the eighteenth century the Castle remained in its original state of ruination, and though we have enough interesting medals of award and commemoration for the University of Heidelberg from these and later periods, none of them show any view of the city and Castle. In the year 1802 the city of Heidelberg was transferred to the rulers of the House of Baden. Not until the nineteenth century was well advanced did the incomparable charm of Heidelberg and its ruins begin to be discovered—a charm which to our own days no visitor has been able to escape.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for September, 1904, contained the following articles: "The Earliest American Colonial Copper Coin"; "Notion Counter for New Collectors"; "Coins of Bible Places"; "Liberty As She Appears at Her Best on Our Silver Coinage"; "The Dollar of 1804"; "The Grinning Mouth"; "Women Make Paper Money." The department devoted to the A. N. A. is omitted in this month's issue, but the Constitution and By-Laws are published in anticipation of the approaching convention at St. Louis.

"EARLY AMERICAN MONEY."

Under the above title the Central Trust Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is issuing a series of six leaflets dealing with money in the United States from the time of the first settlers to the present day. The first leaflet deals with the subject of barter and the Massachusetts silver coins of 1652. The artist's conception of the interior of John Hull's coinage establishment is shown in colors on the first page.

CABBAGE AS CURRENCY.

A strange deal was made recently in St. George, Queensland. A well-known and wealthy grazier sold to the local Chinese market gardener a steam engine and pump, and in payment for the same the Chow has to supply him with one bag of cabbage a week for five years. The local agents received their commission of one bag of cabbage on the deal.

American Colonial Coinage.

By HUGH BRICKERT.

(Paper read at a meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society, July 12, 1929.)

All through the Middle Ages there was a great scarcity of the precious metals in Europe, with a consequent scarcity of money. For that reason trade was carried on largely by barter and exchange all through this period. At the time of the discovery of America the want of sufficient coinage was being felt more keenly than ever before, so the European explorers who followed Columbus to the New World made great efforts to find gold and silver. The Spaniards were very successful, but all the others met disappointment. The Spaniards not only found rich mines in Mexico and Peru, but also seized large amounts of gold and silver that had been accumulated by the natives.

The natives used gold and silver as mediums of exchange, but mostly in the form of bars of bullion, and to some extent in rings and similar objects, but had no coins. At first the Spaniards sent it back to Spain in the same forms, but soon conceived the idea of coining it in America. In 1535, only sixteen years after the conquest of Mexico, a law was passed which provided for the establishment of a mint at the City of Mexico, and the first coins must have been struck soon afterward. This was the first coinage in the Western Hemisphere.

For more than a century no kind of money but Spanish was minted in the New World, because the other European countries adopted a different policy. Instead of coining money in their colonies for use at home, as Spain did, they coined money at home for the use of their colonies in America. This policy was followed, with a few exceptions, until the Revolution.

The first British-American coins were made for the Sommer Islands, as the Bermudas were then called. They are undated, but are supposed to have been made in 1616. This coinage was of very little commercial importance, but is interesting to numismatists as the first coinage made by Great Britain for one of her American colonies.

The British colonies in North America were troubled by a lack of money from the start, and at the middle of the seventeenth century the need became acute. At this time the civil war was raging in England between the Puritans and Royalists, and the mother country was too busy with her own troubles to care for the needs of her colonies. The need was felt most in Massachusetts, because she was the principal trading colony of the time, and so in 1651 the General Court of Massachusetts authorized the establishment of a mint at Boston. This was the first mint in what is now the United States.

Silver seems to have been the only metal coined at the Boston mint, and is supposed to have been obtained by trading with the Spanish colonies in Mexico and the West Indies. It was coined in the denominations of twelve-pence or shilling, sixpence, threepence and twopence.

The monarchy was restored in Great Britain in 1660, but the Boston mint was allowed to continue in operation until 1683, when it was finally closed by the British Government. However, the coins from the Boston mint were all dated 1652, and it is now impossible to tell exactly when they were made. It is reasonable, however, to make certain surmises. It will be observed that some of these coins are very wide and thin, while others are narrower and thicker, and it is reasonable to suppose that the wide, thin ones are the older. The reason is that the British coins of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries are of this type, while British coins of the latter part of the seventeenth century are much narrower and thicker in proportion to their weight. This change took place in England a little after the middle of the seventeenth century, and the Massachusetts coinage was, in all probability, changed soon afterward in imitation.

In 1658 Lord Baltimore, the "Lord Proprietor" of Maryland, issued a coinage for that colony. The coins were made in a private mint in England and sent out to the colony. Unfortunately, this project was soon suppressed by the British Government, so that this coinage never amounted to much, commercially, and is of interest only to historians and numismatists. This coinage consisted of four denominations, viz., a shilling, sixpence and fourpence in silver, and a small copper piece called denarium.

The next British-American coinage of any importance was the coinage of William Wood. In the early part of the eighteenth century an Englishman of that name secured a contract with the British Government to make small coins for Ireland and the American colonies. These coins, of copper, were of two types, one for the American colonies and the other for Ireland. The type intended for America had a rose on the reverse, with the words ROSA AMERICANA, hence they are known as the Rosa Americana coins. They were in the denominations of twopence, penny, and halfpenny. The type intended for Ireland had on the reverse a seated figure with a harp, and the word HIBERNIA. They were in the denominations of farthing and halfpenny.

The Rosa Americana coins were well received in America, but the Hibernia coins proved unpopular in Ireland, so most of them seem to have been sent to the American colonies, and in a few years Woods' contract was terminated by the Government.

A few years later some copper coins were made at Granby, Connecticut, by a man named Higley, but I have been unable to find out if he made them for the colony or issued them as private coinage. They were of the value of threepence, and in four designs, two of which were dated 1737 and 1739, the others being undated. They are now very scarce, which indicates that they were issued in small numbers, and it is not likely that they were of much importance in the business of the time.

Another colonial coinage was that called Mark Newby, which was presumably the name of the coiner, though I have not been able to find out anything more about him, except that he is supposed to have issued his coins in the colony of New Jersey. I have also been unable to find out if this was a public or private coinage. There are no less than seven different coins in this series, three of silver and four of copper, all of which are undated. It seems strange that so little is known of these coins, for they are not especially rare, and were probably issued in considerable amounts.

The last coinage by Great Britain for one of her colonies now included in the United States was the series of Virginia coins issued just before the Revolution. It consisted of a copper penny and halfpenny dated 1773 and a copper penny and halfpenny and silver shilling dated 1774. The shilling is rare, and it is quite probable that the few specimens known were only patterns. The copper pieces, however, are still fairly common, and seem to have been issued in considerable amounts.

In addition to the British colonies, there were also French and Spanish colonies which are now a part of the United States, and their coinage may properly be considered in this connection. These colonies did not have their own mints, but the French colonies used money made for them in France, while the Spanish territories north of Mexico were supplied from the mint at Mexico City.

A paper on Colonial coinage would be incomplete without mention of the great part played in our Colonial history by the Spanish coinage. This money, principally from the Mexico City mint, was in very general use in all the North American colonies from their first settlements until well into the nineteenth century, and its use was not only countenanced but legalized. This was due to the fact that for three centuries, up to about 1820, Spain controlled most of the gold and silver production of the world and had an abundant coinage of high quality, while the rest of the world produced very little of these metals, and suffered from a continual shortage of them. So the Spanish coins were commonly used during the Colonial period of our history, and our own United States coins were made in imitation of them and gradually displaced them. The Spanish eight-real piece, or "piece-of-eight," had been called "dollar" long before the Revolution, and was so well known and popular that it became proverbial, and the phrase "sound as a dollar" became a common expression, and is still sometimes heard.

Another interesting expression is the adjective "picayunish," coming from the word picayune, which was applied to the Spanish half-real piece and later to the United States five-cent piece. The Encyclopedia Britannica gives it as follows: "PICAYUNE. The name in Florida and Louisiana of the Spanish half real, equal to one-sixteenth of a dollar or six and one-fourth cents, and hence used of the United States five-cent piece. The French "picailon," from which the word was adapted in America, was an old copper coin of Piedmont. Its origin is doubtful, but is possibly related to the Italian "piccolo," little, small. In America the word is used of anything

trifling, petty, mean or contemptible." The use of this expression seems to have spread northward from Louisiana, for as late as 1900 it was in common use in the Middle West, where I used to hear it often.

Another expression formerly very common, and still sometimes heard, is the use of the word "bit" as meaning one-eighth of a dollar. The Spanish one-real piece was in common use during the Colonial period, but the English speaking colonists called it a "bit" instead of using its proper name, just as they called the eight-real piece a "dollar." Thus they became accustomed to counting money in eighths of a dollar, and after the real passed out of use they continued to do so, calling a twenty-five cent piece "two bits," etc.

KEEPING A RECORD OF A COIN COLLECTION.

I have collected coins and medals for a number of years and, although my specialty in the collecting field is the commemorative issues of the United States, I also collect other issues of our nation, as well as coins from other countries.

After one has acquired a number of numismatic specimens the question of keeping a record of them becomes necessary. The collector may keep his coins in a lock box in his bank, and it is not always convenient to make a special trip there to see whether he has a certain coin of this or that year or of a certain die variety. I experienced this same situation, and to help me in keeping track of my coins and medals I devised the following plan, which has been of great help to me.

I keep my coins in envelopes two inches square. I take cigar boxes that are a little over four inches wide and fix partitions through them from one end to the other, making two compartments about two inches wide and as long as the box itself. The boxes are at least two inches deep.

I place the envelopes containing the coins in the compartments in much the same manner that filing cards are put in filing boxes. The envelopes are suitably labeled to identify the coins and placed in the order that best suits the fancy of the owner.

Now for the record of the coins. I have a small wooden card file box holding cards three by five inches in size. I fill out a card for each envelope, putting data on the card corresponding to that on the envelope. The cards are filed in the box in the same order that the envelopes are filed in the cigar boxes. At any time new coins can be placed in the boxes and corresponding cards filed in the card file box.

Thus, it will be seen that it is an easy matter to look up the record of any coin by merely referring to the card file. I am merely passing this on to others who need some record system of this kind. If there are others who have a better system or who can offer improvements to mine, I would appreciate their information on it.

PAUL H. GINTHER.

New Holland, Ill., July 25, 1929.

JUST NEWSPAPER STUFF.

Removing the last spoonful of her boiled egg at breakfast, 12-year-old Margaret Hagan, of Toronto, Canada, discovered, reposing close to the shell of the egg, a dime of Canadian coinage. The coin is so worn the date cannot be determined but upon one edge there is a small nick, which the discoverer opines is the place where the prospecting hen pecked at it.—Newspaper clipping.

COINS WILLED TO SWEDISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

In the will of Mr. Sven Svensson, of Stockholm Sweden, his collection of coins, medals, stamps, etc., appraised at 105,000 kronar, is bequeathed to the Swedish Numismatic Society, at Stockholm, under the name of "Sven Svensson."—Free trans. by J. deL.

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Copy for advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

A BUSY WINTER SEASON IN NUMISMATICS IS INDICATED.

Notwithstanding that we are just emerging from the heated period, there are evidences that the coming winter in numismatics will witness a season of great activity. During the summer and vacation time there is always a let-up to the activities of both collector and dealer. The advertising pages of THE NUMISMATIST are a fairly accurate gauge to the commercial side of numismatics, and an examination of the dealers' announcements this month will show that practically all our old advertisers are still with us, with a considerable percentage of new ones. After the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. those who were present will return home with greater enthusiasm

and interest than before, with a consequent marked activity in buying and selling. Our October issue will be a splendid one for dealers to make announcements of the coins they have to offer. Being the issue in which the report of the convention will be published, it will be read more carefully, including advertisements, than the ordinary issue.

MEDAL FOR ROYAL MARRIAGE.

To commemorate the marriage of Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, and Martha, the Swedish princess, on March 21, 1929, a medal was issued by C. C. Sporrang & Co., of Stockholm, from designs by Svante Nilsson.



The obverse shows the busts of the Prince and Princess, with their names, "Olav Martha." The reverse has the Swedish and Norwegian arms, surmounted by the crown of the Crown Prince. The inscription is: "Til Erindring om Formaelingen den 21 de Mars 1929."

The medal is 56mm. in diameter and is struck in silver and bronze.

J. deL.

ATLANTA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

At the Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., on July 18, the Atlanta Numismatic Society was organized with fifteen members. Letters conveying interest in and best wishes for the success of the organization were read from Charles Markus, president of the A. N. A., and Farran Zerbe and Moritz Wormser, members of the Board of Governors. These gentlemen were elected honorary members. Assurances were received from at least fifteen others that they would be present and join the society at its next meeting.

The ladies present at the organization meeting were urged to form an auxiliary and to report at the next meeting what had been done in connection with the matter. The secretary was also instructed to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to submit them at the next meeting.

Officers were elected as follows for six months: J. J. Gonzales, president; J. H. Hardwick, first vice-president; T. M. Loveless, second vice-president; W. S. Sanders, secretary and treasurer. M. Sheinbaum, J. J. Gonzales, W. S. Sanders, J. H. Hardwick, J. C. White, T. M. Loveless and F. H. Powers were elected to the board of directors.

ANCIENT COINS UNEARTHED IN HALLAND, SWEDEN.

An unusual find of coins was made recently in Halland, near Flintarp, in Haslov, Sweden, by a farmer, Gotthard Nilsson, while plowing. They were Roman denarii of Emperor Nero, 96-98 A. D., and the inscriptions are in good condition. The coins are said to be genuine and not barbaric imitations. It is probable the coins had been buried in a wooden box, as a bronze ornament was also found close to the coins.—Free trans. by J. deL.

TWO FRENCH MEDALS WITH AMERICAN INTEREST.

The French Mint has recently issued two medals of interest to collectors in this country.

One is in commemoration of the transfer to America of the remains of the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, who died several weeks ago in Paris. The obverse is by the engraver Legastelois and has the bust of the Ambassador, with the inscription MYRON T. HERRICK 1854-1929. The reverse is by the engraver Morlon and has a view of the cruiser Tourville. The inscription is THE CRUISER TOURVILLE BRINGS BACK TO THE UNITED STATES THE REMAINS OF MYRON T. HERRICK MDCCCXXIX.



The other medal commemorates the election of President Hoover and is by Mme. Moroux. The obverse has the bust of the President, with HERBERT C. HOOVER. The reverse has the arms of the United States, with ELU PRESIDENT above and LE 6 NOVEMBRE 1928 below.



The Hoover medal is struck in bronze and the Herrick medal in silver and bronze. The illustrations are reduced.

COINS DUG UP BY ELBE RIVER DREDGERS.

A press dispatch from Wittenberg, Germany, says that a treasure chest full of gold and silver coins of the eighteenth century was pulled out of the mud by a dredge on the Elbe River. Most of the money consisted of silver coins dated from 1740 to 1811, but there were also several French Louis d'or.

Although the find was made in broad daylight, it became known only when a policeman saw a child near the dredge playing with money. The greater part of the money was traced to two bargemen. It is assumed that the treasure was looted from the Napoleonic wars.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR CARROLL MEDAL.

It is customary upon the nomination of a lieutenant-governor in the Province of Quebec to issue a medal bearing his portrait. The work on this medal is usually given to a noted Canadian artist and is always very much sought, being one of the most contested prizes awarded to the school and college pupils of the Province of Quebec.

The recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Henry George Carroll, has not departed from this tradition and has commissioned the sculptor-medalist Jean Bailleul to prepare the designs of this medal, which will be distributed to the best scholars of the province, next year.

On the obverse is a portrait of Hon. H. G. Carroll in his official uniform, surrounded by the inscription, HON. H. G. CARROLL Lt. GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC. The reverse has a wreath of maple leaves to the left, and laurel leaves to the right. At top, 1929; below, his coat-of-arms, with his motto inscribed on a ribbon, SAGAX VIARUM RERUM TENAX. Below a space is left blank for inscription of the name of the recipient.

Mr. Jean Bailleul, director and founder of the Quebec School of Fine Arts, studied under the noted sculptors Barrias and Constan. He is well known as sculptor, having designed and executed the monument to the dead soldiers of the last war, erected at Rimouski, Quebec, and one to De La Verandry, considered his masterpiece, on the front of the Parliament Buildings, Quebec. He was less known as a medalist until recently.

The many artists who have seen the medal of Hon. H. G. Carroll, and especially Mr. Boucher, of the Musee du Louvre, are unanimous in saying it is a very fine piece of art. This medal will be struck by Bertrand, Paris, in bronze, silver and gold, and delivered in September.

LIONEL A. LAPOINTE,

6255 Christopher Columbus St., Montreal, Canada.

COIN OF AFGHANISTAN PRETENDER.



The coin illustrated here is a half rupee of Afghanistan of Bache I Sacho, Pretender, A. H. 1347 (1928). If press reports are correct, his name signifies "water boy."

SOME MINOR VARIETIES IN OLD U. S. NOTES.

Those who have numerous duplicates of the dollar note of 1869 should examine them to detect the difference that is to be found in the green background work at the top of the bill, which consists of the word "one" repeated many times in minute letters.

Note B1882305*, Series of 1869, has two distinct overprints at the top. The word "one" in the uppermost print is much larger than in the lower part of the green color work. Note V9294399* has the same green color work, but only one overprint in which the small word "one" is all of one size.

In the \$1 note of the Series of 1880, Schofield and Gilfillan, the reverse plate can be found in two varieties. Those with serial numbers of the "Z" series in the millions will have the words "Series of 1880" at the left end, while those notes of the same series, with numbers in the range Z700000* will have "Series of 1880" at the top of the note.

For one who likes to hunt varieties, the older \$1 and \$2 bills provide a fruitful field, providing, in addition, many attractive differences in seals, numbers, and paper varieties.

R. H. LLOYD.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, CHARLES MARKUS, 1513 W. Twelfth St., Davenport, Iowa.
First Vice-President, ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago.
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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

BRAND, H. A.—**Ohio**—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 BRANDON, BASIL—**California**—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 BRIGGS, C. E.—**Iowa**—Lisbon, Iowa.
 BROWN, FRANK—**Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont**—215 Beacon St., Worcester, Mass.
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 FLETCHER, L. L.—**England**—Norwood Lodge, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
 GODARD, GEORGE S.—**Connecticut**—State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama**—645 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
 HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
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 LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—**Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba**—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
 LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 LAWLESS, ELMER—**Illinois**—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas, Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—**Philippine Islands**—Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—**Quebec**—747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—**British Columbia**—525 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3716 Delmar Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 SPEER, W. B.—**Tennessee, Kentucky**—734 Georgia Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 TAPP, GAROLD W.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
 THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—551 South 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted September 1, 1929.

- 3554 Henry E. Forsberg, 1301 Realty Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.
 3555 Paul D. Burks, 717 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3556 Joseph Stravitsch, Jr., 9508 135th Ave., Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
 3557 Rev. Fred A. Buchholz, P. O. Box 126, New Holland, Ill.
 3558 William J. Kralieski, 6235 Melrose Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3559 Arthur M. Jones, 32 North Main Street, Paris, Texas.
 3560 Elmer E. Johnson, Care of the Elks Club, Long Beach, Cal.
 3561 Dr. J. P. Bantug, 1460 Pennsylvania Avenue, Manila, P. I.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to October 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the October issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
R. E. McLain (General),	Samuel Kabealo
409 Home Saving and Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio . . .	Arthur Morgan
J. T. Glickman (General),	Western Reserve Numismatic Club
315 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio	H. L. Freeman
Joseph J. Zid (General),	Western Reserve Numismatic Club
8018 Laumer Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio	H. L. Freeman
Thomas H. Isitt (General),	Western Reserve Numismatic Club
2051 West 38th Street, Cleveland, Ohio	Charles H. Fisher
John D. MacNab (United States),	Frank S. Lusk
Florence Hotel, Missoula, Mont.	Harry T. Wilson
Pittsburgh Coin Club,	H. D. Gibbs
303 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Joseph A. Sloan
C. L. Carlsson (United States Coins),	M. H. Bolender
P. O. Box 14, Ivoryton, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
Joseph Everett Ward (U. S. Commemorative Half Dollars),	Howland Wood
1334 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.	Harry T. Wilson
E. H. R. Green (General),	Harry T. Wilson
Round Hill House, South Dartmouth, Mass.	J. Henri Ripstra
Edward Rodin (U. S. Commemorative Half Dollars),	Moritz Wormser
3464 Knox Place, Bronx, New York	Harry T. Wilson
Arthur W. Deas (United States Coins),	Moritz Wormser
1806 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
A. S. Penniston (United States Coins),	Moritz Wormser
709 Hitt Street, Columbia, Mo.	Harry T. Wilson
Charles S. Reese (Coins of Americas),	Moritz Wormser
P. O. Box 322, Santa Rosa, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson
Samuel Willett Comstock (Gold Coins),	Moritz Wormser
4 Farrington Avenue, Allston, Boston, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson
Howard T. Brockway (Ancients and U. S. Colonial),	Moritz Wormser
Brookston, Ind.	Harry T. Wilson
William R. Tait (United States Coins),	Moritz Wormser
586 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Carmine Ligouri (U. S. Cents and Half Dollars),	Moritz Wormser
870 East 228th Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Charles Harbeck, M. D. (Roman Imperial Bronze),	M. P. Carey
2409 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, Cal.	Adolph Larson, Jr.
E. S. Lee (United States Cents),	M. H. Bolender
642 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson
M. A. Powills (General),	Lawrence Josephson
6406 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.	Ernest Jonas
Harry C. Mathews (United States Coins),	Rud. Kohler
2106 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Enoch L. Tallchief (United States Half Dollars),	Moritz Wormser
P. O. Box 533, Bellflower, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson

A. S. Moore (United States Coins),	Harry T. Wilson
New Market, Va.	J. Henri Ripstra
Miss Mittie E. Burch (General),	Harry T. Wilson
The Portner, Apt. 231, Washington, D. C.	J. Henri Ripstra
Frederick F. Bott (General),	Charles L. Brisley
191 Marlborough Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson
W. Edward Dickinson (United States Coins),	John E. Morse
32 Claremont Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Charles L. Anderson, from 703 North Second Street, McGehee, Ark., to P. O. Box 707, McGehee, Ark.

Sidney S. Anhalt, from 600 West 111th St., New York, N. Y., to Care Hotel President, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y.

M. F. Bailey, from 714 Chevrolet Ave., Flint, Mich., to 329 West Hamilton Ave., Flint, Mich.

Gideon Carlstrom, from 265 Vermont Ave., Providence, R. I., to 129 Sumter Street, Providence, R. I.

Raymond B. Cooper, from 4053 Cortland Street, Chicago, Ill., to 2143 North Keystone Ave., Cragin Station, Chicago, Ill.

Howard H. Hanlon, from 2017 41st Street, Seattle, Wash., to 1508 39th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

J. H. Hardwick, from 422 Sinclair Ave., Atlanta, Ga., to Room 611, Southern R. R. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Maj. Edward Hoopes, from Room 505, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., to Room 1520, Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Otto Oddehon, from P. O. Box 681, Kansas City, Mo., to Lees Summit, Mo.

P. M. Silloway, from Geyser, Mont., to Lewistown, Mo.

Charles H. Spencer, from 6808 Crandon Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 59 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Percy E. Wickes, from 14 York Street, Hartford, Conn., to 1 Nichols Court, West Hartford, Conn.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

OH! THE WAY OF A WOMAN.

There's an old lady in Perth, West Australia, with a savings bank account running into about £50. Every morning she calls in at the suburban banking branch and demands to see her cash to make sure it hasn't been stolen. The first morning she was told she'd have to draw it out to see it, and she promptly filled in a withdrawal. This procedure went on for weeks, because she at once deposited the amount again. One day she calmly stuffed the notes in her purse and was going out when a panic-stricken teller sprang over the counter and intercepted her. "Pardon me, madam," he said, "please let me have your pass-book again." With the book back in his possession he made the necessary entries and got her to write a fresh withdrawal (the other he had torn up as he'd done for many days). When, however, he had everything in order, the old lady decided to re-deposit once more.—Smith's Weekly.

"METALLIZED" PAPER FOR CURRENCY IS LATEST.

Currency made of sheets of metal, so that bills would never wear out, could not be counterfeited and would need a giant to tear one of them in two, is the latest German application of the process for spraying molten metals on wood, cloth, paper or other substances. It is said that designs for paper money may be either printed or engraved on metallized paper, especially of aluminum. These bills can be cleaned by washing or wiping with a damp cloth. They are reasonably fireproof, it is reported. How they would withstand the continual folding and crumpling of actual use has not been determined.

Deaths.

ALFRED CHITTY.

Australian numismatics sustained a severe loss in the death of Alfred Chitty, of Melbourne, which occurred on June 4, 1929. Mr. Chitty had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for many years, and through correspondence with its members had maintained an interest in numismatics of the Western Hemisphere. He was 80 years old.

His interest in numismatics began as a lad in London, when, while watching some excavation work, he saw a laborer take a coin from a spadeful of earth. He purchased it with all the money he had at the time—a sixpence. It proved to be an ancient Roman coin. His interest was aroused and he decided to buy others, thus forming a foundation for a numismatic career which lasted for more than sixty years.

In late years Mr. Chitty was numismatist at the Adelaide Library, where he had charge of the coin collection. From there he went to the coin room at the Melbourne Public Library, where he delivered weekly lectures on numismatics. He presented to the library a collection of English silver and other coins and Australian tokens. He retired about three years ago. He was interested particularly in Australian tokens and medals, but also collected the Civil War tokens of the United States. He is survived by five sons and three daughters.

MRS. EMMA GILL.

Mrs. Emma Gill, wife of John A. Gill, Palo Alto, Cal., a member of the A. N. A., died at the Palo Alto Hospital on July 15. She was an active worker in church and charitable circles and a charter member of the Woman's City Club, of San Francisco. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Todhunter, of Sacramento. Besides her husband she is survived by three children.

NEW POLISH COIN ISSUED.

Cable reports from Warsaw announce that Poland is now initiating the circulation of a new silver coin, thus fulfilling the last requirement of the stabilization plan. The new currency was issued about the same time as the new United States currency. Charles S. Dewey, who was among those responsible for the design of the new American money, is supervising the circulation of the new Polish money.

The stabilization plan called for the conversion of the outstanding treasury notes so that the notes on the Bank of Poland would constitute the only paper currency in circulation. One-half of the 280,000,000 zlotys was exchanged for the bank notes purchased by the treasury from the Bank of Poland from sums acquired from the stabilization loan. The Government is now proceeding to replace the remaining 140,000,000 zlotys with 28,000,000 of the new 5-zloty silver coins.

COINAGE FOR JULY, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during July, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Bronze—One Cent, 2,000,000.

COINS FOUND IN WARRIOR'S GRAVE IN SWEDEN.

Many interesting discoveries have been made in the old warriors' graves near Visby, Sweden. Recently a leather pouch with many coins in it was found with the bones in one grave.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Numismatic Society, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. W. S. Sanders, Secretary, Courtney Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at 314 Commonwealth Annex Building. David Frolich, Secretary, 303 McCance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 249th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, August 9th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Boyd, Gutttag, Kusterer, Marx, Perez, Proskey, Robertson, Telleen, Wormser and Miss Kraus. As guests, Mr. A. R. Jentes and Mr. A. W. Deas.

The topic for the evening was "Flags on Coins, Medals, Tokens and Paper Money." Exhibits were made as follows:

Mr. Leonard Kusterer: Two Civil War tokens, "Shoot Him on the Spot" and "Shoot Him on the Spoot."

Mr. Joseph Barnet: A selection of Civil War tokens and cards with flags; medals of the Columbian, Panama-Pacific, St. Louis and Buffalo Expositions; a series of Centennial medals; 1873 U. S. pattern dollar, Adams-Woodin 1324, and silver World's Fair medal showing the Colorado Building.

Miss Margaret Kraus: Three Swedish medals and a ducat of Charles XIII, from the Falun Mine, province of Dalarna.

Mr. Harold v. H. Proskey: A selection of high spots of the collection of Jewish coins of the late David Proskey.

Mr. Julius Gutttag: A selection of broken-bank bills and fractional notes

of Illinois; also a sheet of the \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes (small size), the new issue of a New York national bank.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez: The first medal of the Philippine Numismatic Society, showing the Rizal monument; Egypt, Fuad, 5 pounds gold. An excessively rare Philippine 4-peso piece, dated 1882, with the bust of Alfonso XII; a Peru sol surcharged for use in the Philippines.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Flags on coins and medals showing development of flags, pennants, banners and standards, battle flags and church banners; Teutonic Order, Deventer, Hesse, Holland, Solenre, Nuremberg, Lubeck, Malta, Wurttemberg, Wurzburg, Prussia, Venice, Regensburg, Saxony, Peru and China. Mr. Wormser gave a very interesting talk on the development of flags.

It was recommended by the Executive Committee to the club for the September meeting an exhibition of United States cents from 1793 to 1840. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the subject for the September meeting be "Cents from 1793 to 1840."

The Secretary was requested to hand over the New York Numismatic Club proxy for the A. N. A. convention to Mr. Moritz Wormser, who expects to attend the next A. N. A. Convention at Chicago.

The Membership Committee proposed the name of Arthur W. Deas, 1267 Sixth Avenue, New York City, proposed by F. C. C. Boyd and seconded by Moritz Wormser. Following the usual procedure, this application will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The President then called on Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, our member from the Philippine Islands. Mr. Perez spoke of the new Philippine Numismatic Society and of the great interest shown by the members of that society. He also spoke about the counterstamped coins that most all dealers and collectors have heretofore attributed to Cuba. Mr. Perez stated definitely and conclusively that these counterstamped coins were used exclusively for the Philippine Islands and that upon his return home he will be very glad to send the club a copy of the acts showing this to be true. The members were all very glad to see Mr. Gilbert S. Perez again.

Mr. Wormser then called on Mr. Jentes, one of our guests, and also Mr. Arthur W. Deas, the new applicant for membership in the New York Numismatic Club. Mr. Deas spoke very interestingly of his collecting activities.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Thursday, July 25, 1929, at the Central High School, Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Brickert, Dyson, Fox, Russell and Schneider.

As there were no communications, the evening was devoted to a general discussion of numismatics. Owing to the illness of Mr. Hodge, the secretary, who was to read a paper at this meeting, the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Dyson, of Alexandria, Va., showed some photographs of the windows in his store in which he exhibited a large collection of old and new paper money and coins of the United States. This interest was caused by the issuing of the new paper money. There was also a large exhibit of paper money and coins of the United States in the department store of Woodward & Lothrop, in Washington.

Mr. Fox showed a large collection of early Chinese coins used in barter, which was to illustrate the paper which was to have been read by Mr. Hodge.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Thursday, August 8, 1929, at the Central High School, Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Brickert, Blake, of Jersey City, N. J., Deetz, Fox, Heid, Hodge, McCauley and Mr. Todd, and Master M. G. Anderson, Mr. Blake's grandson, as a visitor. It was a pleasure to again have Mr. Blake with us, he being in the city for a few days.

There being no business to be brought before the meeting, the President then called upon Mr. Hodge to read his paper on "Early Chinese Barter," which dealt especially with those articles made of metal and used as mediums

of exchange. The knife, spade, hoe and sword and their evolution was described, showing the transition from the original implements used in agriculture, warfare and domestic use to the miniature pieces used as money.

At the conclusion of his paper a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hodge for his very interesting paper.

The president then called on Mr. Blake for a few remarks, and upon being advised that exhibits were in order Mr. Blake showed an ancient Chinese bank note issued during the Ming dynasty by Emperor T'ai Tsu, whose title was Huang Wu, A. D. 1368-1399, about 100 years before Columbus set out from Spain for the New World. This note was printed from blocks on a dark slate-colored paper made from the bark of the mulberry tree and is 9x13 inches. Its denomination is 1 kwan or one string cash. This particular note is illustrated and described in full in *THE NUMISMATIST* for May, 1912. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Blake graciously presented this note to the Society as a nucleus for a collection, which it is hoped will be added to from time to time by the members.

Mr. McCauley, who is connected with the Bureau of Printing and Engraving and was formerly custodian of plates, made some remarks on the new issues of our paper money, which were very interesting.

As several members of the Society will be out of town on the next meeting, August 22nd, this meeting has been called off, as well as the first meeting in September, which would have been on the 13th.

The meetings of the Society will be resumed again on September 27th at the regular meeting place, the Thomson School Community Center, corner of 12th and L Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

The subject for the next meeting will be the Federal coinage prior to 1800. The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 168th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Brandon on July 31, 1929, 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Dr. Milliken, Messrs. Kraft, Simpson, Wilson, Mohr, Brandon, Landecker, Hill, West, Smoots, Rosborough, Hansen, Fellows, Vogel, Goldsmith, Rausch and Wernstrom. Guest, Mr. Anderson.

The secretary distributed currency pamphlets sent to the members by Farran Zerbe.

On motion duly carried, Mr. Rosborough, who intends to be present at the A. N. A. convention, was asked to represent the Society. The motion was extended to include Mr. Goodman and any other members who may attend.

Mr. Rosborough announced his intention to further the candidacy of the secretary for election to the Board of Governors of the A. N. A. He further stated that he wanted the society to sponsor certain ideas at the convention. They were as follows:

1. That dealers' charges for auction services are exorbitant.
2. That prices of American coins should be stabilized.
3. That the A. N. A. be asked to act on these issues.

Considerable discussion followed, but it was the consensus of opinion of the members that these issues should not be presented at A. N. A. convention on behalf of the Society.

Mr. Rosborough withdrew as a representative of the society for the coming A. N. A. convention.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held Monday, July 22nd, at 8 o'clock at the Central Y. M. C. A. The members present were President Gilroy, Hopkins, Noland, Becker, Miller, Fleming, Girmann, Clark, O'Hara and Lloyd.

A communication from Mr. Spaeth was received relative to a new room. Mr. Spaeth recommended Room 203, on the second floor. Mr. Spaeth's suggestions were noted, the change to be effective in August.

The Secretary read the formal invitation to the American Numismatic Association in convention at Chicago to hold their 1930 convention in the city of Buffalo. After discussion the resolution was unanimously passed. The Secretary then read a tentative program for the convention. Considerable discussion on convention duties and experience took place.

Donations were as follows: By Mr. Lloyd, Masonic penny of Niagara Falls. By Mr. Hopkins, Westphalian fifty-million-mark coin.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. O'Hara: 1835 pattern cent, A.-W. 200; cent, 1819, A. 8, uncirculated; 1797 half cent, G. 3; 1834 half cent, G. 104a; two-cent pieces, 1864 to 1873, in uncirculated and proof condition.

By Mr. Hopkins: Medals of the various coin clubs; Wilson and Coolidge Mint medals; Papal medal; uniface medal of the Robbins Company, of Attleboro; Bastille medals of the French Revolution, 1792.

By Mr. Noland: Barbados halfpenny and penny pieces in excellent condition.

By Mr. Lloyd: Cents and half cents; \$5 note of the Housatonic National Bank, of Stockbridge, Mass., No. 1170, series 1882, brown back, signatures of Bruce and Wyman; \$1 note of the First National Bank of Middletown, Ohio, No. 1545, series 1873, Allison and New; Federal Reserve note of New York, \$5, series of 1928, signatures of Woods and Mellon; same, but series of 1928, signatures of Tate and Mellon, serial No. 68265; \$10 note, signatures of Tate and Mellon, No. 68065.

By Mr. Gilroy: Choice coins in the American cent and half-dollar series.

By Mr. Fleming: \$1 and \$2 silver certificates, series of 1896; \$2 coin certificate of 1891; \$1 silver certificate of 1891.

Convention talk occupied the time long after the adjournment.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Bank of Italy Building at 7.30 P. M. July 26, 1929. Mr. M. P. Carey acted as chairman. There were present Messrs. Bounds, Brown, Bull, Carey, Dake, Devore, Harbeck, Hubbard, Jorgensen, Johns, Kean, Larson, Lee, Maslenikoff, Newcomb, Simmons and Swift.

By unanimous vote Messrs. Kenneth Lee, W. J. Lauderdale, Walter Van Rossen, and H. G. Steele were elected to membership. The names of Messrs. Harry C. Alley, L. A. Vonderscheer and George M. Miller were proposed to be voted on at the next meeting.

The secretary, Dr. R. H. Swift, read a communication from the A. N. A., requesting the vote of the California Coin Club for officers of the A. N. A. for the coming year. On motion the vice-president and the secretary were empowered to act for the club.

The secretary reported obtaining the following papers for the A. N. A. convention to be held in Chicago: "Chinese Coins," by Dr. E. W. Thwing; "Copper Plate Money of Sweden," by Adolph Larson, Jr.; "The Genesis of Commercial Money," by J. M. Kean, and "The Use of Coins in Education," by Dr. E. C. Bull.

Mr. Larson and Mr. Kean read their papers before the meeting, Dr. Bull giving a summary of his, and Dr. Swift reporting on Dr. Thwing's paper. The papers read were enthusiastically received by the members for their clever presentation and original research.

A good auction, conducted by Dr. Harbeck and Mr. Carey, followed.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The 15th regular meeting of the Dallas Coin Club was held July 18th, 1929, at Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. The following members were present: Messrs. Hansard, Morton, Cassidy, Marr, Snow, Herzog, Bowman, Brooks, Philpott and McGlamery. The club had as its guests Messrs. W. C. Franklin and J. D. Harris.

Mr. Harris was elected to membership.

A discussion of coins and currency in general was indulged in by all. The Cassidy and Philpott chart was discussed, opinion being that this is a fine work for a collector of currency to have. The club is proud that these gentlemen are members.

We were very glad to have with us again our good friend Chester D. Brooks, who is a charter member of the club. Soon after our club was organized Mr. Brooks was transferred to another city and we seldom have him with us.

The exhibits were then displayed.

President Philpott: A full sheet of the new \$5 bills. These are the first that the Dallas branch of the Federal Reserve (11K) Bank received and were very low numbers. Mr. Philpott also displayed other new bills from the \$1 to the \$20 bill, also with low numbers.

Mr. Cassidy: First greenbacks of the First Issue legal tender, uncirculated; Isabella quarter dollar, uncirculated; Washington-Lafayette dollar, uncirculated; Kentucky cent, very fine; 1794 half dollar, fine; Norse-American medal, uncirculated; Irish dollar of George III, fine, and a Confederate half dollar, uncirculated.

Mr. Hansard: Silver coins from Siam: Maha Mongkut series, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 and 2 ticals; Bangkok, 1/8, 1/4 and 1 ticals; Chula Longkorn, 1/8, 1/4 and 1 ticals; Rama VI, 1/4 and 1/2 ticals; 1/2 fuang, 2 varieties, thick and thin copper; 1/2, 1 and 2 atts, copper; 1/8 fuang and 2 pieces 1/16 fuang, large and small, lead; 2 1/2 and 2 satang, nickel; Scott's card and various German encased postage stamps.

Mr. Morton: Various broken bank bills that were beautifully engraved.

Mr. McGlamery: A set of the Confederate currency of 1864, consisting of all denominations; also a set of Commemorative half dollars.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.00 P. M.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 7.50 P. M. Tuesday evening, August 6, 1929, at Carnegie Institute, with Vice-President Locker in the chair. President Marlier came in later. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Parker, Roberts, Manning, Smith, Hoffman and Gies. Mr. Charles E. Thorp was a visitor.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Gaede: 1000 year commemorative five-mark piece of 1929, City of Meissen; 1929 Austrian two shilling; medal of Ebert, first President of Germany, and a medal of the Church of Cologne.

Mr. Laughlin: Ancient silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great; 1832 half dollar, rev., break; 1864 2c. piece, and a Cleveland Masonic Chapter Penny.

Mr. Smith: 46 copper Colonials; Pine Tree threepence, 1652, and a Pine Tree sixpence of 1652.

Mr. Hoffman: 54 U. S. cents, 1794 to 1854.

Mr. Manning: 1794, H. 7, and 1795, H. 3, half dollars; U. S. cents, Liberty cap, 1796 and 1810 and 1811; Trade dollar, 1874, CC, and an encased 3c. U. S. postage stamp, Ayer's Pills.

Mr. Marlier: China, 8 portrait dollars, uncirculated.

Mr. Gies: 100 freaks and counterstamped coins.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 to meet the first Tuesday in September.

THE CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 126th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 105 West Adams street on August 7th. Members present were Messrs. Josephson, Ripstra, Mrs. Ripstra, Boyer, Mrs. Boyer, Sternberg, Lorenz, Miller, Gammill, Budvitis, Jackson, Vogel, Brown, Ciszewski, Mielcarek, Cederlund, Luttenberger, Frost, Visco, Wittenborn, Ross, Collier, Unseitig, Carlsen, Thacker, McKinley, Rackus, Jonas, Kopicki, Jaenicke, Kralleski, Stevens, Fields, Strubinger, Lagerstrom, Leon, Naerup, Sarnecki, Sheldon, Thornburgh, Wilson, Lawless, Wendt and Mygatt. Present as visitors were Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Ciszewski, Miss E. Leon and Frank Lorenz. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President Josephson.

Applications of C. J. Bendle and M. A. Powills were read and they were elected to membership.

A communication from Mr. Chas. T. Seltman, of Cambridge, England, lecturer for the Archaeological Institute of America, was read and the secretary was instructed to send an invitation to attend the meeting of December 4, 1929.

Communications from Mr. Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., and President Davis were read.

Mr. Ripstra, chairman of the Convention Committee, stated that Mrs. Boyer would give a clear outline of the program, which she did in a wonderful way, judging from the applause she received. We can truthfully say her work has been appreciated.

Vice-President Josephson called for the vote of the Chicago Coin Club as to its choice for officers of the A. N. A. for the year 1930, and the secretary was instructed to vote for the following officers: For President, Alden Scott Boyer; for First Vice-President, Sheppard Pond; for Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud; for General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson; for Treasurer, George H. Blake; for Librarian, Paul M. Lange.

Dr. Rackus spoke of his exhibit, which consisted of a very rare specimen of the odd-shaped gold coin of the Incas, also several odd-shaped pieces of obsidian.

Other exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Leon: \$5 Mormon Gold, 1850; \$2½ Mormon Gold, 1849; \$5 Clark, Gruber, 1861, uncirculated; \$100 note, 1902, Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., and several other notes of \$5 and \$10 denominations.

Mr. Vogel: An exhibit of the new bank notes, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20, all with the following number: 0000151A.

Dr. Luttenberger: Panama-Pacific half dollar; also 30 pieces of fractional currency, from the 3c. to the 50c.

Mr. Stevens: 50 half dollars, from fine to uncirculated, from 1795 to 1906. Mr. Brown: China, taels, Empress Dowager Tze-Shi; Che Kiang, Yun-Nan; Emperor Hsuan Tung, Foo Kien.

Mr. Cederlund: Landau, 1702, five extremely rare pieces struck from a portion of a silver platter, all hallmarked, and three pieces of Landau of 1713.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—The first regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Coin Club was held Wednesday evening, July 10, 1929, at the office of Mr. Jos. A. Sloan, Room 314 Commonwealth Annex Building, with President Sloan presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Sloan, Gibbs, Smith, A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich and E. Frohlich.

Mr. August Sallach was proposed for membership.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gibbs: Nine-cent Feuchtwanger's encased postage; four varieties of the Pine Tree shilling, including one with broad planchet; Oak Tree shilling and twopence; New England sixpence, and ten varieties of American Colonial coppers, all in the finest preservation.

Mr. Smith: 1794 cent, extremely fine, not in Chapman's; 1793 cent, extremely fine; 1793 and 1794 half cents in fine condition.

Mr. A. Frohlich: Czecho-Slovakia tenth and one thousandth anniversary issues in gold and silver; German commemorative three and five mark, silver.

Mr. D. Frohlich: Fifty different large cents in nice condition, and Nevada Dollar in proof.

Mr. E. Frohlich: Twenty-four different commemorative U. S. Half Dollars, all uncirculated.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.20 P. M. to meet again the second Thursday in August.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—The second regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, August 8, 1929, at the office of Mr. Jos. A. Sloan, Room 314 Commonwealth Building, with President Sloan presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Sloan, Gibbs, Smith, A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich, E. Frohlich and Sallach.

Dr. Paul Schnurmann, Frank M. Redpath, C. F. Herting, A. P. Bissell and Henry Hunt were proposed for membership.

Discussion followed on the purpose of the club and the Constitution was re-read for the benefit of all.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Sloan: A set of coins of all denominations from half cent to \$50 slug, one coin of each series, it being also the rarest in that series. All were encased in plush velvet, especially made up for this set by Mr. Sloan.

Mr. Smith: Fifty different Colonial coins, all in the finest state of preservation.

Mr. A. Frohlich: Silver dollars, 1797 and 1803; half dollar, 1795; also six uncirculated large cents.

Mr. D. Frohlich: Several odd-shaped foreign silver coins, and German three and five mark commemorative coins.

Mr. E. Frohlich: Brilliant proof sets of 1879 and 1880 from one cent to one dollar.

Mr. Gibbs: Twelve different foreign double and triple crowns. Also a large selection of Chinese spade and knife or razor money, all in the finest condition.

Mr. Hunt: Fifty English tokens of the early part of the nineteenth century

in silver; early English crowns and odd-shaped English coins, these in beautiful condition.

The meeting adjourned at 10.35 P. M. to meet again the second Thursday in September.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (Melbourne, Australia)—The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms on June 4th, 1929.

It was reported that the National Gallery had acquired a specimen of the rare Separation medal which it was seeking. Although the appeal for such a medal was extensively advertised both in the press and elsewhere, only one copy came to light. This was found some time ago, in a very fine state of preservation, in a suburban back yard. The medal is in lead and not pewter.

Mr. Kenyon read extracts from his wireless talk on "Coin Collecting." Exhibits included Australian War Medals and Decorations, by Mr. Drage; sestertii of Nerva and Caligula, by Mr. Whellams; commemorative medal and cardboard tokens of the Hobson's Bay Railway, by Mr. Clarke; new Irish issue, French ecus, etc., and Melbourne Exhibition medal, by Mr. Kenyon.

GOLD.

THOMAS HOOD (1835-1874).

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
 Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
 Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
 Heavy to get, and light to hold;
 Hoarded, bartered, bought, and sold,
 Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
 Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old
 To the very verge of the churchyard mould;
 Price of many a crime untold:
 Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
 Good or bad a thousand fold!
 How widely its agencies vary—
 To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—
 As even its minted coins express,
 Now stamped with the image of good Queen Bess,
 And now of a Bloody Mary.

SIXTEEN-CENTURY-OLD COUNTERFEITS FOUND IN HUNGARY.

Dr. Andreas Alföldi, who has charge of the various collections of old coins in the National Museum of Budapest, has uncovered a case of counterfeiting that is sixteen centuries old, it is reported.

About a decade ago the remains of what appeared to be an ancient Roman mint were dug up in Hungary, or, rather, in that section of Hungary which was once the Roman province of Pannonien. The coins which were found at the same time, and which were believed to be of authentic mintage, were placed in the Budapest Museum. Thorough examination of the pieces has convinced Dr. Alföldi, however, that they are all false and that the supposed mint was nothing but a counterfeiting mill.

Ostensibly made of gold, he has found that the "gold" in the coins is practically worthless. One piece has a gold coin design on one face and a bronze coin design on the other. From this and other evidence the numismatist has concluded that the spot where the mint was found was once a small settlement inhabited by Celts and itinerant Roman soldiers, and that from this village counterfeit pieces were circulated throughout the Empire.

DOGS' TEETH ARE CURRENCY IN PAPUA.

"Recent reports from New Guinea that Papuans use dog teeth as a medium of exchange, is but one of the odd customs of these natives," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

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1797	1/2 Cent, G. 4, strictly V. G.	2.95
1800	1/2 Cent, Unc., dark olive	3.00
1793	Cent, Crosby 9-H, few flan nicks, perfect beading, Ex. F., gem	65.00
1794	Cent, Hays 21, Rev. V. G., Obv. V. F., surface pitted	4.25
1795	Cent, D. 66, ONE CENT high in wreath, Ex. F.	10.50
1798	Cent, D. 134, very fine	4.75
1802	Cent, D. 168, die break on rev. edge, Ex. F., sharp	4.25
1803	Cent, D. 183, Ex. F.	3.00
1805	Cent, D. 200, slight nick lower part of bust, Ex. F.	6.50
1813	Cent, nick on rev. edge, Very Fine	3.00
1814	Cent, Crossett 4, Ex. F., sharp	4.25
1821	Cent, A. 2, about Very Fine	2.25
1822	Cent, A. 3, Ex. F., sharp, \$3.75 V. F.	1.25
1822	Cent, A. 4, very small, light scratch in front of face, Ex. F.	2.50
1823	Cent, A. 2, perfect date, dark steel, Very Fine	12.00
1824	Cent, A. 4, light steel, practically Uncirculated	7.25
1856	Flying Eagle Cent, Unc., Proof	13.75
1857	Flying Eagle Cent, Unc., brilliant, 50c. Unc., dull .....	.35
1859-60-62-63,	Unc., brill., same as left the dies. Each .....	.25
1863	Cent, bronze, Proof, Very Rare	6.50
1864	White Cent, Unc., brilliant .....	.30
1864	Cent, bronze, no L on ribbon, Unc., brill., red .....	.25
1865-73-75	Cents, Unc., brill. Red. Each .....	.25
Two-Cent	Pieces, 1864 to 1873, complete collection, Proofs	11.50
1864	2c. piece, small motto, Unc., Brill., Red. Same as left the dies	2.25
1863	2c. piece, no bow to ribbon, Unc., Red	4.25
1850	3c. Silver, Liberty Cap, brilliant Proof	8.50
1863	3c. Copper, Obv. same type of Large U. S. Cent, semi-proof...	8.50
1794	1/2 Dime, strictly Very Fine	9.50
1795	1/2 Dime, die break from Y of Liberty to nose, Ex. F., sharp..	4.50
1796	Dime, date connected by a die break, strictly fine	6.50
1798	Dime, Fine, \$7.00. V. G.	4.75
1800	Dime, strictly V. G.	5.25
1823	over 22, Dime, Very Fine, sharp	1.75
1836	2c. Copper-Nickel, eagle on rock, Ex. F., Very Rare	12.00
Twenty-Cent	pieces, 1875-76, Unc., 1877-78 Proofs, complete set ..	12.00
1836	Flying Eagle Silver Dollar, purple proof	29.00
1858	Dollar, Silver, brilliant proof	38.75
1652	Mass. Oak Tree Shilling, Crosby 2-D, Rev., center and top of tree worn smooth. Obv., Very Fine, with bold impression...	27.50
1723	Rosa Americana 2 Pence, Crowned rose, lightly eroded, Ex.F.	9.50
1786	New Jersey Cent, Maris 18-J, V. F.	2.50
1786	New Jersey Cent, Maris 21-N, V. F.	2.50
1787	Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, Unc., olive	2.50
1787	Mass. 1/2 Cent, Ryder 4-C, Ex. F., traces of original red ..	5.50
1791	Washington Liberty and Security Penny, etc.; Unc., part red.	5.75
1791	Washington Cent, small eagle, Proof	12.00
1791	Washington Cent, large eagle, Proof, \$12.00. Unc.	10.00
1853	\$20 Gold Piece, Assay Office, San Francisco, Ex. F.	38.50
1855	Calif. Oct. Gold Dollar, Unc.	4.50
1858	Calif. Oct. Gold Dollar, IF of CALIF. completely double struck, Ex. F.	4.00
1849	Gold Dollar, O Mint, V. F.	3.75
1889	Gold Dollar, Proof, \$4.50. Unc., bright	3.00
1921	Missouri 1/2 Dollar, Star, Unc.	3.15

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3c.	Washington, dark curtain, perfect wide margin. Unc., crisp. Gem	1.15
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15c.	Columbia, blue end, perfect margin. Unc., crisp	1.15
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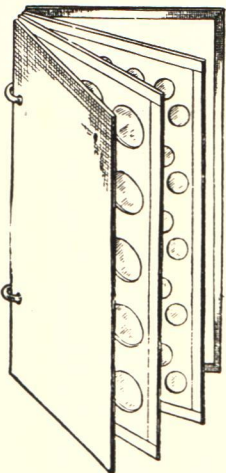
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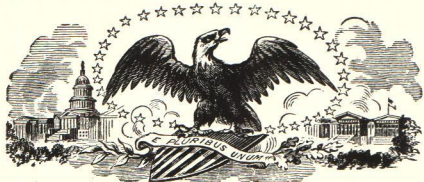
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1859, Napoleon III, 20 Francs, Uncirculated	4.00
1866, Napoleon III, 10 Francs, Uncirculated	2.50
1859, Napoleon III, 5 Francs, Uncirculated	1.50
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1869, 8 Escudos, Brilliant Proof	22.50
1883, 20 Pesos, Uncirculated	25.00
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Guatemala, 1869, 20 Pesos, Uncirculated	25.00
1869, 5 Pesos, Fine	8.50
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Sydney Mint, 1863, Half Sovereign, Extremely fine ..	4.50
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Russia, 1845, Alexander, 5 Roubles, Extremely fine	6.50
1875, Alexander, 3 Roubles, Uncirculated	4.50
1897, Nicholas, 15 Roubles, Uncirculated	13.50
1900, Nicholas, 10 Roubles, Uncirculated	8.50
1897, Nicholas, 7½ Roubles, Very fine	7.00
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1779, Katherine II, 2 Roubles, Extremely fine	3.50
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Germany, 1888, Frederic, 20 Marks, Uncirculated	6.00
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1888, William II, 20 Marks, Very fine	6.00
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Jerome Bonaparte, 1813, 10 Francs, Brilliant Proof	12.50
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VOL. XLII

No. 10

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

OCTOBER 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

PUBLICATION OFFICE, FEDERALSBURG, MD.

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OLD ENGLAND

**LIKE JOHNNIE WALKER,
STILL GOING STRONG.**

What memories are stirred at the back of the History Department of one's cranium at the mention of Old England! Bluff old King Hal of the many wives. Bloody Mary, who, after an orgy of burnings, died saying that the word "Calais" would be found written on her heart. Good Queen Bess, very proud and queenly, reviewing her troops at Tilbury, and inspiring her seamen to crush and destroy the Invincible Armada. James, who saw the departure of the "Pilgrim Fathers" in the Mayflower. Unhappy Charles, victim of his wife and Cromwell's Ironsides. Then Anne, during whose reign the great Marlborough achieved his mighty victories on the Continent. Space lacks to add further to the list, but below are a few items which we suggest are worth collecting.

Henry VIII. Portrait groat	\$ 1.00
Mary. Portrait groat	2.50
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James I. Crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence. Set	17.50
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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
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VOL. XLII

OCTOBER, 1929

No. 12

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK STATE.

The first settlement in New York was made by the Dutch, in 1621, on Manhattan Island, and called New Amsterdam, now New York. Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians at a cost of \$24. New York was one of the Thirteen Original States forming the United States of America in 1776.

ADAMS.

Hungerford's Bank. (Originally an Individual Bank. Opened Sept. 1, 1853.)

1. \$1. C., milkmaid and cows, 1 on a shield at left. R., female holding a rake, 1 above and below. L., State arms, ONE above.
2. \$2. C., men loading hay, yoke of oxen, etc., State arms at left. R., 2 above. L., male portrait, 2 on a shield above.
3. \$3. C., Indian princess, shield, etc., distant ship, 3 each side. R., portrait of Martha Washington, 3 on medallion head above. L., State arms, 3 above.
4. \$5. C., drove of horses running. R., canal view, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above.
5. \$10. C., man on horse, dog and flock of sheep, State arms at left. R., X on shield. L., male portrait, TEN above.
6. \$20. C., similar to No. 2. R., full-length figure in Roman costume, TWENTY above and below. L., male portrait, 20 above.

Jefferson County Bank.

(Incorporated April 17, 1816, Capital \$400,000. Failed and moved to Utica, November 19, 1824; Capital reduced to \$100,000. Capital increased to \$200,000 May 19, 1836. Charter expired Jan. 1, 1854.)

7. 75c. C., spread eagle with arrows and olive branch; trident, shield and horn, 75 at left. R., 75 CENTS across. L., United States shield. Jan. 1, 1817.
8. \$1. Have no description.
9. \$2. Have no description.
10. \$3. Have no description.
11. \$5. C., female seated leaning right arm on a shield containing a rising sun and "EXCELSIOR"; plow, and distant ship, 5 each side; V below. R., 5 STATE of N. YORK 5 across. L., FIVE across.

12. \$10. Have no description.
13. \$20. Have no description.
14. \$50. Have no description.
15. \$100. C., steamboat on the Hudson River, 100 each side, C below. R., STATE of NEW YORK, C above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

ADDISON.

Addison Bank. (Opened May 17, 1856.)

16. \$1. C., spread eagle standing on a shield, clouds and stars above. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., ONE, State arms below, ONE on medallion head above.
17. \$2. C., man on a raft, man in a boat. R., TWO on a medallion head, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below. TWO three times across each end.
18. \$5. C., three females in clouds, center one kneeling. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Martha Washington, FiVe above.
19. \$10. C., portrait of Washington between two females; sheaf, scythe, wand, anchor and distant cars and ship. R., 10, State arms below. L., male portrait, 10 on medallion head above.

ADIRONDACK.

McIntyre Bank.

(Opened in September, 1847. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par until Feb. 27, 1861.)

ALBANY.

Albany City Bank. (Incorporated April 30, 1834.)

20. \$1. C., female seated on left of an anvil, man seated on right, Mercury in background, 1 each side. R., ONE across. L., State arms, 1 above and below.



No. 21.

21. \$1. C., a miniature view of Albany, globe and eagle above, Ceres at right, Indian at left. R., 1. L., medallion head, State arms above.
22. \$2. C., female volant holding cornucopia, 2 at left; steamboat below. R., two cupids, 2 above and below. L., female standing representing Art, TWO above and below. May 13, 1846.
23. \$2. C., Vulcan seated on the right of an anvil, female seated at left, Mercury in the background, 2 in a wreath each side. R., TWO across. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
24. \$2. C., similar to No. 21. R., 2. L., State arms, female portrait below.
25. \$3. C., building, 3 at right. R., State arms, 3 above and below. L., males, females, anvil, etc., 3 below.

26. \$3. C., female pointing to a ship in distance. R., 3. L., State arms, 3 above.
27. \$5. C., similar to No. 23, 5 each side. R., 5, Capitol above, house and trees below. L., State arms, 5 above and below. Oct. 1, 1863. FIVE in red.
28. \$10. C., similar to No. 23. X each side. R., State Capitol, X in wreath above, 10 below. L., State arms, 10 above and below. TEN in red. April 1, 1860.
29. \$20. C., XX on a large round die. R., similar to C. of No. 23, 20 below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
30. \$20. C., female with sheaf, cars in distance, 20 each side. R., medallion head, 20 above and below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
31. \$50. C., 50 on a square die. R., similar to C. of No. 23, 50 below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
32. \$100. C., 100, building at right, Vulcan, female and anvil, etc., at left. R., 100 above, C below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

Albany City Savings Institution. (Incorporated March 29, 1850.)

Albany Exchange Bank. (Opened January 30, 1839.)

33. \$1. C., female standing, child at her side, plow, anchor and distant ship, 1 at left. R., female seated, holding distaff, ONE above. L., scroll work, ONE below. Oct. 1, 1844.
34. \$1. C., three men looking at plans in a shipyard, 1 at right. R., State arms, ONE above, female portrait below. L., male portrait, 1 above.
35. \$2. C., II on a large die. R., female holding a frame, 2 above. L., female portrait, TWO above and below. July 1, 1843.
36. \$2. C., an Indian maid seated, shield, implements, etc.; State arms at right. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., male portrait, 2 above.
37. \$3. Have no description.
38. \$3. Have no description.
39. \$5. C., female seated in a figure 5, a female each side, V each side, building below. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. FIVE in red. Sept. 5, 1858.
40. \$5. C., female seated in a figure 5, a female seated each side, cars and shipping in distance, V each side. R. and L., similar to No. 39.
41. \$10. C., a shield, female each side, cars and buildings in distance, building below. R., State arms, 10 above, TEN below. L., same as right.
42. \$10. C., similar to No. 41. R., two females seated in a circle, 10 above, TEN below. L., Justice seated, eagle, safe, etc., 10 above, TEN below.
43. \$50. C., two Indians and a boy, vessels and woods in the distance, FIFTY on medallion head each side. R., female reclining, FIFTY above, 50 below. L., Liberty, FIFTY above, 50 below.
44. \$100. C., two females reclining, eagle, vessels, bridge, etc., 100 on a medallion head each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., Justice, HUNDRED above, 100 below.

Albany Exchange Savings Bank. (Incorporated April 18, 1856.)

Albany Manufacturing Company Bank.

Albany Mercantile Company.

Albany Northern Railroad Co. (Articles filed April 25, 1850.)

Albany Savings Bank (Incorporated March 24, 1820).

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. (Incorporated April 19, 1851.)

Albany and West Stockbridge Railroad Company.

Bank of Albany.

(First Incorporated April 10, 1792. Capital \$40,000; allowed to reduce two-fifths April 4, 1820, and shares reduced from \$400 to \$30 April 17, 1830. Charter expired January 1, 1855.)

45. \$1. C., farmer holding a sickle on left of a shield surmounted by a sloop, Indian seated on the right, 1 each side. R., State arms, 1 above and below. L., male portrait, ONE above, 1 below.
46. \$2. C., similar to No. 45, 2 each side. R., State arms, 2 above and below. L., male portrait, 2 above and below.
47. \$3. C., similar to No. 45, 3 each side. R., State arms, 3 above and below. L., THREE, male portrait above and below.
48. \$5. C., similar to No. 45. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., 5 on a large round die, scrolls above and below.
49. \$10. C., similar to No. 45. R., State arms, X above, 10 below. L., 10 on large round die, scrolls above and below.
50. \$20. C., similar to No. 45, 20 each side. R., XX on a die. L., State arms, XX above and below.

Bank of Commerce.

51. \$1. C., female seated beside a vase of flowers, 1 each side. R., steamboats, ONE above and below. L., State arms, ONE above and below. Oct. 14, 1854.

Bank of the Capitol. (Opened February 1, 1853. Failed in 1861.)

52. \$1. C., a farmer resting on an ax, a gold dollar beside a tree on the left, house and wagon on the right, 1 at right. R., an Indian maid holding bow and spear, ONE above. L., female portrait, State arms below, ONE above.
53. \$2. C., farmer and milkmaid seated, gold dollar, pail, rake, etc.; three cows and houses in distance, 2 at left. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., spread eagle, shield, etc., State arms above, 2 below.
54. \$3. C., farmer, sailor and mechanic seated, three gold dollars, scythe, hammer, etc. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above, THREE below.
55. \$5. C., Indian girl seated on left of five gold dollars, hunter seated on right. R., five females grouped around a figure 5, FIVE above. L., FIVE, State arms below, 5 above.
56. \$10. C., State Capitol, 10 at left. R., male portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., female seated in clouds and feeding an eagle from a cup, State arms below.
57. \$20. C., wharf, boats, horses, carts, men, train of cars, depot, etc., State arms at left. R., sailor standing with quadrant, dividers, globe, etc., 20 above. L., a man, vessel in distance, 20 above.
58. \$50. C., the steamboat America towing canal boats; State arms lower center. R., FIFTY DOLLARS across. L., female portrait, 50 above.

Bank of the Interior. (Opened June 1, 1857. Closed in 1861.)

59. \$5. C., female seated with arm resting on a shield, sheaf on the right, ship in distance on the left. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Washington, FIVE above.
60. \$10. C., an anvil, female seated with compass and hammer on right, female seated with cornucopia on left. R., State arms, 10 above, TEN below. L., spread eagle on shield, 10 above.
61. \$20. C., title of Bank, State arms below. R., female seated on boxes, bale, etc., 20 above. L., farmer sharpening a scythe, 20 above.
62. \$50. C., men, women and children picking hops, State arms at right. R., deer, 50 above. L., Justice seated, 50 above.
63. \$100. C., title of Bank, State arms below. R., Minerva, 100 above. L., a large steamboat, 100 above.
64. \$500. C., boy on horseback, cows, sheep, etc., State arms at right. R., load of hay, etc., D and 500 above. L., two girls with sheaves, 500 above.

Canal Bank.

(Incorporated May 2, 1829. Capital \$300,000. Failed July 11, 1848. Notes redeemed at 40 per cent.)

65. \$1. C., 1 on a shield. R., female volant holding ONE. L., Liberty standing, State arms below. ONE in slate. Apr. 18, 1847.

**No. 65.**

66. \$3. Have no description.
67. \$3. Have no description.
68. \$5. Have no description.

Commercial Bank.

(Incorporated April 12, 1825. Opened August 28, 1826. Changed to National Commercial Bank in 1865.)

69. \$1. C., three females seated, one pointing to a ship, 1 each side. R., portrait of DeWitt Clinton. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
70. \$2. C., Indian girl on a cliff overlooking city, TWO on a medallion at left. R., portrait of Franklin, TWO above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
71. \$3. C., two females seated holding a shield, 3 on medallion head each side. R., portrait of Jackson, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
72. \$5. C., three females seated, one pointing to a ship, FIVE on medallion head each side. R., portrait of DeWitt Clinton, 5 above, V below. L., portrait of Washington, 5 above, V below.
73. \$10. C., similar to No. 72; State arms at right, TEN on medallion head at left. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above and below. L., male portrait, 10 above and below.
74. \$20. C., two females, one seated, the other reclining and pointing to distant ships, State arms at right, 20 at left. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below. L., male portrait, 20 above and below.
75. \$50. C., similar to No. 72; State arms at right, 50 on medallion head at left. R., male portrait, 50 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 50 above and below.
76. \$100. C., similar to No. 72; State arms at right, 100 at left. R., male portrait, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 100 above and below.

Deposit Bank of Albany. (Articles filed in 1838.)

Exchange Savings Bank.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.

Hope Bank of Albany. (Organized in 1863.)

Mechanics and Farmers Bank. (Opened Dec. 1, 1852.)

77. \$1. C., Ceres seated, a man seated holding a measure, a level, book,

- etc., 1 each side. R., portrait of Washington, ONE above and below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
78. \$2. C., similar to No. 77; 2 at left. R., portrait of Washington, 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
79. \$3. C., similar to No. 77; 3 at right. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
80. \$5. C., similar to No. 77; 5 at right. R., female standing, right hand resting on a shield containing a figure 5, FIVE above. L., State arms, 5 above.
81. \$5. C., blacksmith seated, one arm resting on an anvil, FIVE below. R., Ceres, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.
82. \$10. C., title of bank, man and woman seated, implements and grain lower center. R., TEN, X above. L., State arms, X above.
83. \$50. C., title of bank, State arms lower center. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., man and woman seated, sheaves, etc., 50 above.
84. \$50. C., mechanic seated, 50 lower center. L., FIFTY across, 50 above and below.
85. \$100. C., title of bank, State arms lower center. R., man and woman seated, sheaves, etc., 100 above. L., male portrait, C above.

Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Albany.

(First Incorporated March 22, 1811. Capital \$600,000. Reduced one-fourth April 4, 1820. Charter expired January 1, 1853.)

86. \$2. C., a blacksmith, II at right, 2 at left, 2 below. R. and L., TWO across. Feb. 4, 1815.
87. \$3. C., farmers making hay, 3 at left. R., 3 above. L., THREE across. Feb. 2, 1819.
88. \$5. C., man and woman seated, sheaves, etc., FIVE at right, 5 at left. R., FIVE on round die. L., State arms, 5 above and below. May 1, 1850.
89. \$100. C., mechanic seated, 100 below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank of Albany.

(Incorporated April 12, 1855.)

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

90. \$3. C., primitive train at depot, man and woman on platform, locomotive on side track, etc.; dog, safe and key below. R., sailboat, III above, 3 below. L., female standing, 3 above. December 12, 1838.

Merchants Bank. (Opened March 21, 1853.)

91. \$1. C., canal boat passing through a lock, man on horseback, men, dog, etc., cars passing over a bridge on right, men loading hay on left. R., State arms, 1 above. L., portrait of DeWitt Clinton, 1 above.
92. \$2. C., female seated by a basket of corn holding an ear of corn, city and ships in distance. R., State arms, 2 above. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above.
93. \$3. C., three females in a group floating in the water and supporting a cherub. R., State arms, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 below.
94. \$5. C., a river view, cars and village, train crossing river on a bridge, and distant mountains. R., State arms, 5 above. L., portrait of John Hancock, 5 above.
95. \$10. C., portrait of John Jay. R., State arms, 10 above. L., a steamship, 10 below.
96. \$20. C., a female seated in clouds, shield, eagle, etc. R., State arms, 20 above. L., half-length of female holding basket of flowers, 20 above, TWENTY below.

National Bank. (Opened Jan. 16, 1856. Closed 1861.)

97. \$1. C., female seated by an anchor, ship in distance, ONE on 1 each

- side. R., round die with several ONES on it, 1 above and below. L., male portrait, ONE above, State arms below.
98. \$1. C., male portrait, 1 each side. R., man standing. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
99. \$2. C., female seated on a bale and pouring water into a cup for an eagle to drink; distant ship. R., 2 above and below. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
100. \$3. C., female seated, holding shield and cap, an eagle on right, 3 at left. R., THREE on 3, 3 below. L., portrait of Washington, State arms above.
101. \$5. C., three females seated, quadrant, compass, etc., ship in distance. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., 5 on a shield; barrel, bale and ship above; barrel, boxes and cars below.
102. \$10. C., female seated leaning on cornucopia and pointing to a distant ship. R., TEN, 10 above, State arms below. L., portrait of Webster, 10 above.
103. \$20. C., female seated under a canopy, her hand resting on a shield, cornucopia, sheaf and vessel, 20 at right, State arms below. L., TWENTY, 20 above, portrait of Indian chief below.
104. \$50. C., Liberty reclining, eagle, globe and vessels, 50 at right; State arms lower center. L., female portrait, 50 below.
105. \$100. C., female draped in United States flag and seated on the back of an eagle flying in the clouds, State arms at left. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., sailor standing, shield, 100 above.

New York State Bank.

(First Incorporated March 19, 1803. Capital \$460,000. Opened as an Association December 31, 1850. Changed to New York State National Bank in 1865.)

106. \$1. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, a female each side, 1 on each side above. R., ONE across. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
107. \$1. Have no description.
108. \$2. C., 2, 2 below. R., TWO. L., TWO, State arms at right. May 22, 1805.
109. \$2. C., State arms, TWO D at right, 2 at left, 2 below. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., TWO across. July 1, 1817.
110. \$2. C., 2. R., State arms, 2 above and below. L., same as right.
111. \$3. C., State arms, 3 below. R., NEW YORK STATE BANK across. L., THREE across. Nov. 25, 1812.
112. \$3. C., a female seated on each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle, 3 each side. R., THREE across. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
113. \$5. C., title of bank, State arms below. R., N. Y. STATE BANK across, 5 on V above. L., FIVE across. June 4, 1815.
114. \$5. C., five females grouped about a figure 5. R., shield containing an Indian, 5 above. L., female seated on a bale, 5 above, V below. Sept. 1, 1843.
115. \$5. C., similar to No. 112; 5 each side. R., 5. L., State arms.
116. \$10. C., State arms, 10 at left, TEN below. L., TEN below. Sept. 6, 1803.
117. \$10. C., similar to No. 116. R., TEN above. L., TEN across. June 19, 1812.
118. \$10. C., similar to No. 112; 10 each side. R., three dies surrounded by scrolls. L., State arms.
119. \$20. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, Justice seated at right, Liberty seated at left, 20 at upper left. R., TWENTY. L., TWENTY across. No. 440. Serial letter H. Apr. 10, 1804.
120. \$20. C., similar to No. 112; 20 each side. R., canal and boats, XX above, 20 below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
121. \$50. C., similar to No. 112; 50 each side. R., FIFTY across. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
122. \$100. C., 100, male head below. R., State arms, 100 below. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

New York Central Railroad Company.

(Consolidated with several other Railroads April 2, 1853.)

Six Penny Savings Bank. (Incorporated April 17, 1854.)**Thomas Squires' Bank.****Union Bank of Albany.** (Opened July 4, 1853.)

- 123. \$1. C., view of the Old Dutch Church, two horses and load of hay, houses in background. R., 1, ONE above, male portrait below. L., 1, ONE above, State arms below.
- 124. \$2. C., forest scene, men cutting down trees. R., portrait of a girl, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO and 2 above. Feb. 1, 1854.
- 125. \$2. C., scene of a street in Albany, row of houses on left side. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., TWO on 2, TWO above, State arms below. Jan. 1, 1859.
- 126. \$5. C., male portrait, factories in distance on right, train coming around a curve on the left. R., 5, FIVE above, portrait of Washington below. L., 5, FIVE above, State arms below.
- 127. \$10. C., title of bank, five cherubs in a group, scythe, grain, etc., X each side, lower center. R., State arms, 10 on TEN across a letter X, 10 below. L., male portrait, TEN above, 10 below.
- 128. \$20. C., female seated holding a flag, eagle resting on a shield, 20 at left. R., State arms, XX above and below. L., male portrait, TWENTY above, 20 below.

Union Savings Bank. (Incorporated April 13, 1854.)**Watson (W.) and Company's Bank.****ALBION.****Bank of Albion.** (Opened July 15, 1839.)

- 129. \$1. C., female standing with a child by her side, anchor, plow, etc., 1 at left. R., female seated holding a distaff, ONE above. L., inscription in scroll work, ONE below.
- 130. \$2. C., Ceres seated, factory, cars and canal in distance, 2 each side. R., man seated, ears of corn above and below. L., female seated beside a safe, TWO above and below. Nov. 20, 1862.
- 131. \$2. Similar to No. 130, excepting TWO in green.
- 132. \$3. C., female portrait in a frame surrounded by flags, drum, cannon, etc., 3 at left, female reclining below. R., 3 above. L., male and female, figure 3 in center, State arms below.
- 133. \$3. C., portrait of an Indian maid, flags, drum, quadrant, etc., 3 each side. L., 3, female each side, III below.
- 134. \$5. C., female seated in a chariot holding a key and globe, Mercury on right, two females on left, lions, dragons, etc. R., female seated with shield, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated by a safe, 5 above, FIVE below.
- 135. \$10. C., the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, State arms at right. R., portrait of Martha Washington, X above, 10 below. L., portrait of Washington, X above, 10 below.

Bank of Orleans. (Opened April 30, 1854. Capital \$200,000.00.)

- 136. \$1. C., eagle on branch of a tree; canal boats and train, horse below. R., Ceres, 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, female portrait above and below.
- 137. \$2. C., farmers harvesting, woman carrying grain, barn in distance on right, 2 at left, dog's head below. R., female, cupid and cornucopia, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 138. \$3. C., child, dog, key and safe, 3 at right, sheaf of wheat, agricultural implements below. R., female in figure 3, 3 above and below.
- 139. \$5. C., portrait of Jackson, 5 each side, spread eagle below. R., two men cradling grain, house in distance, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above and below. Jan. 1, 1856.
- 140. \$10. C., farmer holding a rake and sheaf of wheat, female each side; steamboat in distance, 10 each side, eagle below. R., female volant, TEN above, 10 below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.

141. \$20. C., Indian and sailor seated, the latter on a cannon, 20 between them, ship on right, canal locks below. R., canal boat and locks, XX above, 20 below. L., State arms, XX above, 20 below.
142. \$50. C., man cradling grain, farm house in distance, 50 each side. R., two females, book, two cupids soaring in air, 50 below. L., female, horses and chariot, cupid soaring in air, State arms below.
143. \$100. C., two males, one of them Neptune seated in his chariot, distant ship, State arms at right. R., Justice, harbor and shipping, barrels and bales of goods, 100 below. L., 100.

Orleans County Bank. (Organized in 1860.)

144. \$1. C., man and boy plowing with two horses. R., female feeding fowls, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
145. \$2. C., milkmaid milking cow; man, ladder, dog, houses, etc. R., girl's head, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
146. \$3. C., man drinking, two horses, plow, boy, etc. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 below.
147. \$5. C., black and white horse frightened at lightning, cattle in distance. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., male portrait, 5 below.
148. \$10. C., farmer grinding scythe, negro turning, men mowing, house and barn in distance. R., State arms, 10 above, TEN below. L., girl's head, 10 above.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FORMER SERIES OF PAPAL COINS.

With the possible resumption of the series of Papal coins, the following from the London Times will be of interest to collectors:

It is now expected that there will be a resumption by the Holy See of the issue of Papal coins and stamps, after an interval of nearly six decades. In the history of Papal coins there have been previous interruptions—one, of 19 months, when the French proclaimed a Roman Republic in 1798; another for several months in 1800-01; a longer one after Napoleon had annexed Rome to the French Empire in May, 1808 (this lasted until January, 1814), and a fourth during the stormy existence of the Roman Republic of February, 1849. In that year the Papal authority was restored in July, but not before the republic had restored the Roman eagle to the currency.

On all these occasions the Papacy, on recovering possession of its mint, resumed the issue of scudi and bajocchi (roughly dollars and cents); but in 1867 Pope Pius IX, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the Papal State, which by then had been restricted to Latium, assimilated his currency to that of the Kingdom of Italy, which had devoured the rest of his earlier dominions, Umbria, the Marches, Romagna, Benevento, and Ponte Corvo, and issued lire and centesimi. In common with Belgium, the only other State to strike such a piece, he put a coin for 1½ lire, equivalent roughly to the old mezzo scudo, into circulation, and continued the former practice of dating his coins according both to the Christian year and that of his own reign. When 1870 began Pius IX was still in the 24th year of his reign, and the coins were dated accordingly; but in June the Pope "exceeded the years of Peter" and anno XXV appeared on the comparatively rare pieces struck before September 20, 1870, when the Papal mint was occupied, together with the rest of Rome, by the Italians. This once more suspended this issue of Papal coins, but the issue of the exceedingly interesting series of Papal medals, many of which are of beautiful workmanship, was, happily, not discontinued. The Papal money passed out of circulation, and the hopeful foreigner who tendered a lira of Pope Pius IX by way of payment for admission to the Vatican Museum in the reign of Pope Pius X saw it scornfully rejected by the Papal functionary who was sitting at the receipt of custom. The use of scudi and bajocchi as means of reckoning values and prices long survived the withdrawal of these coins.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Chicago, Ill., August 24-29, 1929.

(Editor's Note.—On account of lack of space it is impossible to publish all the papers read at the convention in this issue. They will be published in the near future, as space permits.)

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

The first session of the 1929 Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association was called to order at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., at 10.30 A. M. by President Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa, in the Florentine Room of the Hotel.

President Markus—It pleases me greatly to call to order this first business session. We have with us Mr. Davis, president of the Chicago Coin Club, who will give us an address of welcome. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. R. E. Davis.

Mr. Davis—In behalf of the Chicago Coin Club I wish to bid you welcome, and we want you to have a good time. At this time it is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. John W. Gorby, of the Congress Trust and Savings Bank and a representative of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gorby—Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce I am very happy to welcome you to our city of Chicago. It has already been my pleasure to meet several of your members, mostly from Eastern cities, and I am impressed with the high quality of your personnel and the high quality of citizenship that you have interested in this movement. There are many reasons why we are delighted to have you in Chicago. Here is a city, a part of which you have seen, but most of which you will not have the opportunity to see in the course of your short stay here. There are so many reasons why we welcome you to Chicago that it is hardly possible for me to name them all, but I will name one or two. This city, and I speak from more or less intimate knowledge of nearly every city in the United States, having been in nearly all of them, has given me more inspiration than any other city I have ever known, not excluding Boston, New York and the National Capital. The city of Chicago has in it more people of the up-and-doing spirit than any city I have known, and I am not a native of Chicago. We have occasional hold-ups and murders in Chicago, but what large city hasn't them?

This city of 4,000,000 people and its suburbs looking down upon you is a city where 1900 trains a day arrive and depart, a city making a tremendous rate of speed, excepting perhaps the air lines. We just take in everything, but at that we are a mere nobody in comparison with California. A friend of mine traveling in Alaska noticed a sign along the road into Nome, reading, "City Limits of Los Angeles." We are not that bad, nor that good.

This city has a reason to be proud, for we certainly have had our problems. Fifty years ago this great city was reduced to ashes by the great fire, the biggest fire in the history of the world, the devastation reaching all the way from Lincoln Park to Twenty-second street, after which many people moved to St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities, bidding good-bye, believing Chicago was done for; but out of the ashes a greater city is risen as was proved by our wonderful Columbian Exposition held in 1893, which no doubt many of you visited. And in 1933 we will outdo that exposition with one beyond anything you have ever seen. It will be the Century of Progress and our plans now are to present something the world never before has dreamed of. We are going to take in every branch of science (the National Research Congress will have charge of this) and the scientists of the world are going to have an opportunity to work out their dreams to show what science can do for light and aid and comfort. Chemists will show results that have made our lives more happy and comfortable. Transporta-

tion will show the vast fields that have opened up. Why, my own State of Ohio in the year 1837 held a meeting in a schoolhouse to protest against the building of a railroad, as it was considered to be the child of the devil, and these were not backwoods men, either. One of the leaders of my city who had read the Scriptures thoroughly said he found nothing in the Bible in regard to a railroad. One interesting point was their estimate of the speed of perhaps 12 miles an hour would be fast, and the rate of 20 miles an hour would tear a human to pieces. Fifty years ago that was the conclusion of intelligent but dignified men who today would travel 150 miles an hour, leaving Los Angeles at 2.15 one day and arrive in the City of Cleveland in two days.

This city of inspiration has many historical spots, which through the information as it comes to me, I may use authentically. If you are historically inclined, over at the corner of La Salle and Monroe streets you will see a big, tall building standing on the site where Lincoln was nominated for President. You will also find a tablet on the old Northwestern Building where Tremont House used to stand. You will also find this is the city where the nominations of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft took place. This is a very historic center because of the nomination of the Presidents.

Seeing there are ladies present here this morning, I want to point out to you a figure that grew up in our midst, not a very widely-known figure perhaps, but a figure that had much to do with the conversion of the U. S. A. in the last ten years—Frances E. Willard. Think for a moment! Frances E. Willard, an humble young woman, made up her mind to dry up the United States. Think of the audacity to do a thing like that, and she started in by putting the matter before the school children, and when this generation grew up the result of her labor bore fruit. This woman was a resident of Evanston, a suburb of Chicago. You can go out there and see the humble little home where she lived. I have talked too long, but I just wanted you to know about the wonderful city and its marvelous institutions.

President Markus—We will now commence the regular order of business and you will hear the names of the various committees read so you will know to whom to refer any business of this convention which you may desire to bring before the organization. The committees are as follows:

Committee on Nominations—Harry W. Rapp, Detroit, Mich., chairman; Charles L. Bickford, Cleveland, Ohio; John P. Kennedy, Los Angeles, Cal.

Committee on Papers—Moritz Wormser, New York City, chairman; Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.; Leonard Kusterer, Bridgeport, Conn.; James G. Macallister, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. A. Burmeister, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee on Credentials—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill., chairman; L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada; F. T. Joers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Committee on Elections—L. Josephson, Chicago, Ill., chairman; Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.; P. W. Locker, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. C. C. Boyd, New York City; Charles L. Brisley, Detroit, Mich.

Committee on Resolutions—R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill., chairman; George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

President Markus—Members will please turn over their proxies to our general General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, some time today, for record. This does not include your own ballot. You will fill that in later. Your proxies will be returned to you as soon as Secretary Wilson has tabulated them. Now, is there a proposal that the nomination of officers be made a special order of business for Tuesday morning at 11.30?

Member—I make a motion that nominations be made at 11.15 tomorrow. Motion seconded and carried.

President Markus—I will entertain a motion that the time of election be set for 11.30 Wednesday, the polls to close at 12 o'clock. Motion made and carried.

President Markus—Tuesday we will have the nominations and discuss the city to entertain this convention in 1930. The election will be held on Wednesday morning at 11.30.

President Markus—The next order of business will be reports of officers. Mr. Lange will read his report as Librarian and Curator.

Report of the Librarian and Curator.

Mr. President and Members of the A. N. A.: A year has rolled around

again since I had the honor of reporting to you, and it is with sorrow that I must say that the members do not use the library as they should. The few requests received were for books not in our library, and the money to purchase books voted at the last convention has not materialized.

We have had sent to us many catalogs and some books relating to numismatic subjects, and these were reported in *THE NUMISMATIST* when received.

Our collection had 84 coins donated or purchased. These were turned over to the Smithsonian Institution as a loan exhibit.

I wish again to call the attention of our members to the need of the library of books on numismatics that are in request, mainly the higher-priced works, as Cohen, Babelon, etc. Our library will only be of use if we devote enough energy to it to make it worth while.

PAUL M. LANGE,
Librarian and Curator.

Member—I would like to ask why books were not purchased.

Mr. Lange—We did not know how to get the money and nothing was said as to what we should buy.

Member—I thought it had been definitely decided to make a selection of books and to draw on the treasury for it to the extent of \$50.

Mr. Lange—We shall try to get the books we get inquiries on.

President Markus—This is a matter to be brought before the Resolutions Committee and it can be later discussed. The next order of business will be a report read by our genial General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson.

Annual Report of the General Secretary for the Year Ending Aug. 24, 1929.

To the President and Members of The American Numismatic Association:

Membership.

Active members	1065
Life members	29
Honorary members	6
Corporate members	24
Complimentary	1
Total Membership, all classes, as of August 24, 1929	1125

Members Admitted During the Year.

Active	140
Corporate	3
Total	143

Loss for the Year.

Active members delinquent	89
Corporate members delinquent	2
By resignation—Active members	20
By death—Active members	18
By declining renewal	1
Total	130

Summary Totals.

New members	143
Reinstated	7
Total	150
Loss for the year	130
Gain for the year	20
Transfer from Active to Life membership	3
Applications pending	45

FINANCIAL REPORT.

	Receipts—Paid to	
	The Numismatist.	The Treasurer.
September, 1928	\$ 20.00	\$ 29.50
October, 1928	12.00	7.50
November, 1928	30.25	21.00
December, 1928	1144.50	603.00
January, 1929	398.75	208.00
February, 1929	130.00	67.00
March, 1929	218.00	114.00
April, 1929	84.00	44.00
May, 1929	36.00	18.00
June, 1929	22.50	11.00
July, 1929	13.00	8.00
August, 1929	23.75	13.00
Totals	\$2132.75	\$1144.00
Balance on hand August 20, 1928		\$1178.65
Total		\$2322.65
To balance with Treasurer's Report. Interest		25.21
Total		\$2347.86

Disbursements.

Printing and stationery	\$ 153.97
Postage	76.75
Freight and cartage of show cases	23.44
Repair show case lock	1.00
General Secretary	250.00
Half of stenographer's bill for services at Rochester.	32.50
Sundry expense at Rochester	35.35
Life members' subscriptions to The Numismatist	56.00
Foreign Libraries' subscriptions to The Numismatist.	24.00
Exchange on checks	46.61
Bars—Chicago Convention	17.50
Advertisements in Newspapers and Magazines	329.25
Engrossing resolution on death of Harry H. Yawger.	35.00
Funeral flowers for Harry H. Yawger	15.00
Folding, addressing and mailing	45.00
Typewriter repairs	5.00
Coins purchased	28.39
Total	\$1174.76
Cash balance on hand August 24, 1929 as per voucher record Nos. 144 to 178 inclusive	\$1173.10

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

President Markus—You have heard the report of our Secretary, Harry T. Wilson. What is your pleasure?

Member—I make a motion we accept is as read, to be filed and published in The Numismatist.

Mr. Wormser—If I may be permitted, I think we should give Mr. Wilson a rising vote of thanks for his very fine work.

Dr. Henderson—I would like to say that if a member is expelled it should be kept secret and not made a matter of business.

Member—Or the phraseology changed to, perhaps, that a member's application for renewal of membership is being held in suspense.

Mr. Wilson—Do you want to change the report on that matter?

President Markus—This meeting will be suspended for five minutes on account of insufficient hearing quality of this room. We will assemble in one of the other rooms and resume business in five minutes.

(Business was resumed in another room.)

President Markus—A motion is made that the report as read by Harry T. Wilson, our Secretary, be accepted. (Motion carried.)

President Markus—One of the most important reports we are to hear is that of the Chairman of the Board of Governors. We shall be glad to hear Mr. Zerbe read his report.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Board of Governors has not had reason for any extraordinary activities during the year. Routine matters and subjects presented by members, none of which required reference to the Board, have had prompt attention by the Chairman. That one member of the board—Mr. Wormser—was convenient for frequent counsel was an advantage in giving matters consideration and decision.

Membership renewal application of two members have been ordered held in suspense during the year for the reason that no satisfactory defense has been made to complaints that were sustained by convincing evidence. Our membership should be composed and preserved so that those that enjoy it must know that honorable practice is a vital requisite.

Proposals that the Association should strive to have a numismatic agency established and maintained by the Government for the sale of coins, similar to the philatelic agency for the sale of stamps, have come from several sources. Those making the proposals evidently did not reason or know that a Government numismatic agency for the sale of United States coins of the current year, all that could be expected, would have little advantage, if any, to offer the coin buyer and certainly no promise of profit to the Government. The philatelic agency is maintained for the reason that it produces a very considerable annual profit for the Government and not that it is an advantage to stamp collectors and dealers.

Your fiduciary officers—the Treasurer and the Business Manager of The Numismatist—have cooperated with suggestions and your funds are now all carried in good advantage interest-bearing bank accounts, and it has been made of record with the depositories and with your officers an understood procedure for the Association to have uninterrupted control of its funds in the event of a vacancy in any of its fiduciary offices.

Your by-laws require that the life membership funds be invested in bonds, and also that certain officers shall be bonded. These requirements have not been in practice and for that reason this reference is now made as a matter of record. With consideration of the personnel of the present fiduciary officers and their long qualified service, this Board, like its predecessors, has not enforced the bonding law. Governed by the repeated report of the Treasurer of his troubled experience with Government bond investment, and which is true with all registered bonds, it is my judgment that to have our funds invested in bonds is neither desirable or particularly profitable. With our funds in good interest-bearing bank accounts, as they are now deposited, they produce almost equal income with that of high class bonds and they are liquid and immediately available. Now that our funds have, for the first time, accumulated to considerable amounts, it should be anticipated, so as to leave no question for the future, that bonds will be required with any change of fiduciary officer personnel.

That our annual receipts are now in amount for income tax law attention, a report should be filed for the current year so as to comply with the law and to obtain tax payment exemption as is granted to all scientific, educational, etc., organizations that are not conducted for profit.

The satisfactory editorial conduct of The Numismatist has been in evidence with each issue during the year. The report to be submitted by the Business Manager will speak for his stewardship. The liberal advertising patronage is notable, particularly pleasing, and has made possible the long continued low advertising rates and improvement of the publication. We are favored with a continual increase in circulation. This is to the advantage of the advertiser, but in consideration that subscriptions only cover a part of production costs and which cost increases with quantity, as circulation increases, proportionate sustaining advertising rates are essential.

To record my impressions of the ideal combination of qualifications the Association has in Frank G. Duffield as its Editor and Business Manager, I take advantage of this opportunity to introduce here a paragraph from my

letter acknowledging receipt of his annual report and which will probably be my last official communication to him:

"Natural ability, scholarship, application and integrity coordinated with hobby, tact and diplomacy and a practical knowledge of printing, photography and business methods, all combine to make the ideal requisite the Association has in you as its Editor and Business Manager."

Your Chairman has enjoyed the friendly relations and hearty cooperation of all the officers, and has had the opportunity of observing and commends the extraordinary interest and service of your officer in charge of publicity and the purchase of specimens for the Association's collection in the Smithsonian Institution.

It has been a pleasure and a satisfaction to me to have had again, after a lapse of twenty years, the opportunity to be associated with you in an official capacity.

This report has been reviewed by and approved at a pre-convention meeting of the Board.

Respectfully,

FARRAN ZERBE,

Chairman, Board of Governors.

President Markus—You have heard this splendid report. What is your pleasure?

Member—I move that it be received by a rising vote, with thanks to the Chairman for the splendid showing he has made. (Carried.)

President Markus—Mr. Blake is unfortunately absent. His report generally precedes that of the Business Manager of The Numismatist. A very important report and one that each member will be delighted to hear is Mr. Duffield's, the Business Manager and Editor of The Numismatist.

Report of the Business Manager of The Numismatist.

To the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A.:

Herewith is the annual report of the Business Manager of The Numismatist for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1929, compiled from the twelve monthly reports for the year:

RECEIPTS.

From advertising	\$2725.02
From subscriptions	2952.76
From the sale of back numbers, extra and sample copies	286.99
From refund from George H. Blake, Treasurer, for half cost of stenographer's services at Rochester Convention, 1928	32.50
From postage advanced	1.00
From reimbursement of duty paid on cuts from foreign advertiser	1.20
From sale of lot of used cuts	15.00
From refund for furnishing cuts to advertiser	26.00
From refund for furnishing reprints of advertisement and contributed article	2.25
From refund for printing envelopes and slips	10.00
From contributions	12.00
Total receipts	\$6064.72
Balance on hand a year ago (July 31, 1928)	3115.52
Aggregate	\$9180.24

EXPENSES.

For printing The Numismatist	\$2316.52
For cuts for illustrations	768.56
For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist	73.00
For postage on The Numismatist	126.88
For mailing and addressing The Numismatist	60.00
For salary of editor and business manager	1380.00
For office postage	114.43

For photographs and photo supplies	37.64
For services of stenographer at Rochester Convention	65.00
For copy paper	1.05
For letter heads for business manager	4.25
For index cards	1.05
For twine . . . . .	.35
For typewriter ribbons	2.00
For affidavits on publisher's statements . . . . .	.50
For billing statements for business manager	2.50
For wrapping paper	1.00
For envelopes for business manager	3.75
For circulars and slips	4.75
For telegram . . . . .	.90
For expressage . . . . .	.76
For muslin-lined envelopes	2.00
For clasp envelopes	6.51
For duty on cuts from foreign advertiser	1.20
For drawing for cut	1.00
For reprints of advertisement and contributed article	2.25
For payments to bank to make good uncollectible checks	8.10
Total expenses	\$4985.95
Balance on hand from operations	\$4194.29
To this should be added interest received, as follows:	
From savings account	\$ 65.00
From checking account	19.61
	\$ 84.61
Balance on hand July 31, 1929	\$4278.90

Respectfully submitted,
F. G. DUFFIELD,
Business Manager.

Mr. Duffield—This is the best showing we have made in the conduct of The Numismatist. This year we have had an increase on all three important items—advertising, subscribers, and the sale of back numbers. Each of these three items are considerably greater than last year. I might say that during the past year, \$3000 was placed in the savings department of the First National Bank of Baltimore, which has been drawing 4% interest, and we are receiving 2% interest on the checking account.

President Markus—You have heard the reading of this splendid and encouraging report. What is your pleasure?

Member—I move that Mr. Duffield be kept in office.

President Markus—And I think a rising vote of thanks should be extended him. You have heard the motion. Let's give Mr. Duffield a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Wormser—Mr. President, I think we should take similar action on the report of the Secretary. May I make that as a motion?

President Markus—You have heard the motion. (Motion carried.)

Mr. Burmeister—Within the year we expect to have another member in Milwaukee—we have three there now. I have one new application which I secured before I came away.

President Markus—I have a report here from Ernest Cerny, District Secretary, which I will read:

Very sorry I can't be present at the convention on account of connection with Western Union Telegraph Company. Can't leave my position at that particular time. Hope you all will enjoy yourselves to the full extent, and also hope the weather will be kind for the occasion. I ought to send you a little report of activities in my district. Can't report much now, but prospect is very bright here for the fall, and I'm pretty sure I'll get a few new members. Several of them promised to join from January 1, 1930. Right now they all prefer fishing and other sports, more than to be interested in coins. But we have a few collectors here who understand the science

and who will join the fraternity if given little time. Once more I wish success to the coming convention.

ERNEST CERNY,
Denver, Col.

Mr. Thorson—I want to report very encouraging progress out West. I received the Omaha Public Library life membership and have prospects of further life memberships before our next convention. The Omaha Public Library is open to the public. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and they receive visitors there now every day. We have the cooperation of the Mayor of the city, and with his help, as well as that of others, we are making it interesting for the visitors. We have given several Omaha representatives an opportunity to express their preference as to the formation of a coin club and have asked them to join our association. The result in getting names and prospects for membership are splendid and we have greatly interested the officers of our city in the hobby. I hope to get through a proposition with the library board to set aside a certain amount of money each year to purchase additional specimens for the collection. We hope to add some splendid coins and all these things are working out gradually and successfully. For that reason I want the cooperation of this meeting and would like to have you send thanks to certain of the officers for their cooperation and interest in the collection. I will ask for that letter after I have read the splendid paper as submitted by the custodian of the library. (Mrs. Thorson read this paper later.) That is about all I have to report at this time. I hope to have something further to say at the next meeting.

President Markus—That was certainly a splendid report. Will you take cognizance of that, Mr. Davis, chairman of the Resolutions Committee?

Mr. Lawless—I have not much to report in the line of new members, having, all told, about nine. The past year all I have done for numismatics in Chicago is to have the Historical Society make an exhibit. We have shown them bank notes, coins and paper money which they did not have, but they did have some Mormon notes, I can't recall the name, which we had photographed and sent to The Numismatist for publication. What notes they have at the Society are pasted in books. They have one of the Illinois-Michigan Canal notes, which they are willing at any time to dispose of. I have approached the Art Institute several times to exhibit coins that have been donated, but they cannot see why the Chicago Art Institute should exhibit this material unless the man donating it endows a room. Up to this time they have nothing in numismatics at the Art Institute. We are trying to work along with the Chicago Coin Club to help the Chicago Historical Society. Mr. Bolender, I think, added quite a few members to the association in the past year. Personally, I brought in only three members. Otherwise I have nothing further to report.

President Markus—From Canada we have the sad news of the death of Rev. Father Donat last March at the age of 70 years. We will now hear from Mr. Perez, who came all the way from Manila, Philippine Islands, to meet with us.

Mr. Perez—It is a pleasure to be with you, and I am very glad to report that there is a considerable amount of enthusiasm on the other side of the globe and our society has thirty-five members. I would like you to know that we have a collection at the University of the Philippines and at the Philippine National Museum, and in conclusion I would like to state that the Philippine Numismatic Association invites all the members of the A. N. A., whenever they take a round-the-world trip, to stop at Manila. You are always welcome there.

Mr. Wormser—Since this subject is fresh in mind, Mr. Perez has mentioned to me, and I think it should be done, that both the Philippine and Canadian members be classified separately, and not as "foreign," as heretofore. I think Mr. Perez's suggestion a splendid one and it ought to be carried out.

Mr. Duffield—Include the Hawaiian Islands. They are United States territory, the same as the Philippine Islands. We have about a dozen, or fifteen members or subscribers in the Hawaiian Islands.

President Markus—Mr. Briggs, District Secretary for Iowa, we would like to hear your report.

Mr. Briggs—I have not much of a report to make from down in Iowa.

Things are going along as they have been for several years. We are picking up a few coins and still on the job, as the fellows say. That is all I can say in the way of a report.

President Markus—Mr. Kohler, we would like to hear from you on the State of New York.

Mr. Kohler—I have no detailed report to make—only that numismatics in New York City never stops—it goes on all the time, day and night, meal time and sleeping time and all the time. That is actually so, because we are working on it all the time, and we have some large banks in New York who get lots of communications from the outside asking about this and that—all sorts of inquiries regarding medals and coins and money. We are kept busy the year round answering inquiries, which we do to the best of our ability, and that is the best kind of work we can do, not only for the American Numismatic Association, but for the individual. We keep getting new members all the time. I will say we don't go out of our way to reach them—they come to us and we put them on the right path. That is all I can say on the subject.

President Markus—Are there any other District Secretaries here to report?

Mr. Wormser—I would like to say a word about J. J. Gonzales, of Atlanta.

President Markus—I have no direct report from Mr. Gonzales, but I have a letter here of which Mr. Wormser may not be aware. We know that in the South it is very difficult to get members for the A. N. A., but Mr. Gonzales was determined that he would form a coin club in Atlanta, but the only members he could get, collect almost everything else but coins. We are willing to take them all in and teach them coin collecting and set them on the right track. I sent down to Atlanta by-laws, annual membership cards, catalogues and a mass of literature to aid them to form a club, and we are going to hear some fine things from them in the next year. I have been highly honored by the Atlanta society as an honorary member, owing to what I tried to do for them and it is a fine reflection on the entire membership. His letter is as follows:

Am advising, with genuine regrets, that business again prevents attending our annual gathering, hence this written report for my district. I succeeded in organizing recently, the Atlanta Numismatic Society, and feel now that interest and co-operation will increase. I am still anxious to, and trust business will afford me ample time for organizing at least one club each in Florida, Louisiana and Alabama. May I submit or suggest for your earnest consideration during this convention, and without further delay, some plan or medium by or through which your members would feel they are receiving something besides an annual statement and notice of the Convention? True, *The Numismatist*, a splendid, most interesting magazine, comes monthly, but why not make the subscription \$3 or assess us all \$1 or \$2 more for something bi-monthly or quarterly bearing signature of President or Secretary, designed to arouse interest in the Association, and to stimulate growth in virgin soil or fields. Please accept the above with assurances of earnest desires for the welfare of our Association and its lasting strength. Awaiting your commands and with best wishes for a successful convention.

J. J. GONZALES,

Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Wormser—I think what our President has just said practically covers what I had to say and Mr. Gonzales should be given a vote of thanks for the fine work he has done down there. The thing that caught the interest of the South was the exhibit he held down in Atlanta and had a good crowd of people coming there.

Mr. Boyer—We are not only getting nice publicity in the magazines in Chicago for this convention, but now they are going to make a moving-talking picture—the Paramount Picture Company.

President Markus—I will entertain a collective motion regarding all of these reports received and read. You have heard them. What is your pleasure? (Motion made and carried.)

Mr. Bauer—These District Secretaries are doing all they can, but, if I may suggest, we should offer a vote of thanks to all the dealers who have assisted the A. N. A., sometimes to their own financial loss, and I would like to have this meeting tender a vote of thanks to all these dealers and all

persons who have endeavored to get members and increase the membership during the past year.

President Markus—You have heard the motion by Mr. Bauer. Will some one second it? (Motion made and carried.) I would like to hear a report from the Advertising Committee, to be read by our highly efficient chairman, Mr. Wormser.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association: As committee of one on A. N. A. advertising, I beg to submit my report of the activities of your committee during the year elapsed since our last Convention. The advertising campaign and the results obtained from it, are best shown in the following tabulation, which shows the name of the publications and their dates, the cost of same and the results in replies.

Analyzing this report, it follows closely similar reports of previous years. Some publications used in previous years have again been used, new ones have been added and others discontinued. As previously pointed out, our advertising is experimental and we cannot tell beforehand in what medium we find the most responsive readers.

In money value, the return has been about 50 per cent. This, however, is not the standard by which to measure the value of our advertising exactly, as undoubtedly there are some results which are not immediately apparent, and, on the other hand, some which do not reach the chairman of your committee direct, as they may go direct to our General Secretary or to the business manager, as they may have received renewals of subscriptions, and applications for memberships to their offices direct.

It should also be clearly understood that the actual expense of the campaign was somewhat higher, as expenses for postage and incidentals were not included in the figures as tabulated.

Some of the advertising media have shown very inadequate returns, and for that reason of course should be discontinued in a new campaign.

Your chairman was particularly disappointed in the result obtained from a magazine catering to book collectors, while the result from stamp collectors magazines seems to have been fairly satisfactory. It should really not be very difficult to interest some book collectors in numismatics, and the chairman hopes to make another effort at the followers of this hobby through a different advertising medium next year, if permitted. Your chairman still continues of the firm conviction that this advertising is very much worth while, and if it accomplishes no other object, it at least calls to the attention of the readers that there is such a hobby as coin collecting, that it is very much alive and that it publishes a very fine magazine devoted to its interests. Your chairman firmly believes that the Association owes this kind of advertising to its members, and that it is the only national numismatic body which can do it to advantage, and consistently with the purpose of its foundation and existence.

The actual amount expended, \$311.97, is still well within the maximum amounts discussed at any of our previous conventions; and if this expenditure proves too heavy a drain upon the general treasury of the A. N. A., your chairman believes that this drain could be eased by having part of the expenditure assumed by the management of The Numismatist, which department of the Association—if I may call it such—is the one most directly benefited by the advertising. If I remember correctly, this practice was followed in previous years, but discontinued lately as the general treasury of the Association seemed to have sufficient funds on hand to meet these disbursements.

For the following year, I would again recommend a continuation of the advertising campaign along the same lines as heretofore, but in view of the considerable amount of time spent upon it by the present chairman, would welcome the appointment of another chairman who might perhaps infuse the campaign with some more novel and more successful ideas.

On the other hand, should the convention decide to drop the entire advertising campaign, your chairman would not feel in the least bit hurt, as it would relieve him of a great deal of volunteer work.

Your chairman might also mention that in connection with the advertising campaign and as a follow-up, letters have recently been addressed to the entire list of names available from the previous advertising campaigns, who had sent in inquiries or who had subscribed and whose subscriptions had been allowed to lapse. A number of former readers were thus secured again.

In that connection also letters were written to all those who were subscribers to The Numismatist and not members of the Association, and a goodly number of such subscribers were obtained as applicants for membership.

This latter activity has been too recent to submit a final report.

The result of this follow-up to date has been included in our figures on the advertising campaign.

Respectfully submitted,
MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman Committee on Advertising.

President Markus—It is unnecessary to comment on this report, for the simple reason that anything coming from Mr. Wormser is in detail and right to the point and worthy of your consideration. What is your pleasure regarding this report?

Mr. Chapman—I move it be adopted, Mr. President, and a rising vote of thanks given to him for his activities. (Carried.)

President Markus—We have here a copy of a telegram that was sent since we met here last week. It is regarding the sad news of the death of Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, Ohio, and this message was sent to Mrs. Judson Brenner:

Please accept the sincere sympathy of the members attending the convention of the American Numismatic Association. We have just been informed of your great bereavement and extend our heartfelt condolence.

HARRY T. WILSON,
WALDO C. MOORE,
FRANK G. DUFFIELD,
Committee.

President Markus—Proper action will be taken later. I thought it well to extend our condolence for her great loss. Now is the proper time for anything to be brought to the attention of the convention. I wish you would place matters in writing for the attention of the Resolutions Committee, so it can be discussed and deliberated on. Send in your questions, views, etc., bringing them to the attention of the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mr. R. E. Davis.

Mr. Duffield—Would you accept this as a motion? I move that the General Secretary be authorized and instructed to have made a seal for the A. N. A., and that a sum not exceeding \$25 be appropriated for that purpose. I think we have reached the time when we should have a seal. For years we have been using a design in The Numismatist as our official emblem, which we call our seal, and which has never been officially adopted by the Association. We should have a seal to attach to official correspondence. We have been incorporated now for nearly twenty years and have never had a seal, and I think it is time we had one. I made a rough sketch here of what I think it should be like, but it is not necessary to use this.

President Markus—This matter of a seal cannot be determined in a minute and I would like to hear from the various members regarding their opinion regarding a seal.

Mr. Wormser—I am heartily in favor of having a seal, as I think it necessary to have an official seal on many documents we may have to sign in behalf of the Association. All officers who sign in behalf of the organization should use the seal. But I do not understand why the design we now have should be changed. I would like to hear the reason. This design has been used for a great many years, and there must be some reason for departing from this design. It is the same design as has been used on our stationery for a great many years. What is the reason for the change?

Dr. Henderson—Is Mr. Duffield sure that this has not been adopted by the A. N. A.?

Mr. Kohler—I believe it is the understanding of the members of this Association that this is our official seal or emblem.

Mr. Briggs—I want to know how the emblem got there.

Mr. Chapman—This emblem we have carried for 25 years on our buttons and I don't see why we should change it.

Mr. Bauer—I don't quite get Mr. Briggs.

Mr. Briggs—I shall endeavor to answer Mr. Bauer. I remember very

well when the late Joseph Hooper designed it for our seal. He explained the design, which was arranged with Dr. Heath. The Roman lamp on this design is "spreading the light of numismatics" and giving general knowledge, and that is the intent of that seal. Mr. Duffield may have good reason for changing that design, but I firmly protest any change.

President Markus—Any further remarks?

Mr. Voetter—For official and regular use could not this design be used by the simple addition of the word "seal."

President Markus—Anybody else have anything to say?

Mr. Thorson—I beg for a bit of information on the subject before the conference. I don't know what brought this up. I am using this as our official seal, and have been for years, and I don't see why it shouldn't be continued. I am really not quite clear on this.

Mr. Josephson—My suggestion would be to use the old design and put a circle round it, making it official.

Mr. Morse—It would have to be registered at Washington, then no one could use the design and it would make it official.

President Markus—I want to hear from you all first and then have Mr. Duffield answer the inquiries collectively.

Mr. Duffield—Most of you have the wrong impression, and if I could have had the floor sooner it would have saved a great deal of this discussion. The emblem we are now using has never been adopted as an official seal of the Association, and as proof of that I refer you to the article on the seal in the last membership list which Mr. Wormser compiled.

Mr. Chapman—Let's adopt it, then, and end the discussion.

President Markus—There is an accurate account of this in the membership booklet in a paragraph on Page 13.

Mr. Duffield—The impression seems to be with most of you that I want to do away with the design that we have been using all these years. After this motion is disposed of I want to make another motion that the emblem we are now using, and have used for a number of years, be declared the official emblem. This morning I drew a rough design of the proposed seal. You can have a seal made like the design for about \$5 or \$10, and if my idea isn't satisfactory it can be changed. But I do think we should have something to stamp our official papers to show they are official. The design we now have can be used as our emblem, which I have no desire to do away with, since we have been using it all these years.

Mr. Thorson—I move that the Resolutions Committee be authorized to grant Mr. Duffield a sufficient sum with which to purchase a permanent seal for this association.

President Markus—We will dispose of the motion by leaving the matter of seal up to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Duffield—I move that the General Secretary be authorized to have a seal made for the Association for stamping its official papers, and that \$25 be appropriated for that purpose.

President Markus—Any further remarks?

Mr. Thorson—Then my motion doesn't stand. I would like to make an amendment to Mr. Duffield's motion that a committee be appointed by the Resolutions Committee to adopt a suitable design and proceed in a general way to adopt it as a regular seal.

Mr. Morse—I still don't see why we can't have the emblem for the seal simply by adding the word "seal." It may be an expense, but one that we should stand.

President Markus—We are now to vote on Mr. Thorson's amendment as to whether we will have a seal or not.

Mr. Duffield—I would accept Mr. Thorson's amendment that the matter be referred to a special committee on seal.

Mr. Thorson—Mr. President, appoint a committee to draft a suitable design, or adopt the one we have been using, but, primarily, let's adopt a regular seal, or have the Resolutions Committee appoint a committee.

President Markus—The Resolutions Committee cannot appoint a committee at all. There is a motion before the house. Shall we adopt a seal?

Mr. Wormser—Adopt as a seal the present emblem with the word "seal" and place an order for it.

Mr. Duffield—I don't think the present design is suitable for a regular stamp seal.

Mr. Boyer—It looks to me as though the gentlemen don't understand

this thing. We need a regular seal for the corporation. What we now have is an emblem. What we want is a corporation seal for \$5.

Mr. Duffield—That's my idea.

President Markus—Shall we have a corporation seal? (Motion carried.)

Mr. Kohler—I have Mr. Duffield's drawing for the corporation seal. The inscription should be changed to read "Federal Charter" or "Chartered by Congress 1912."

President Markus—These details can be arranged later.

Dr. Henderson—I move that this official seal matter be held over until the next meeting of the Association.

Mr. Duffield—You mean the next session?

Mr. Briggs—I move that we adopt the old emblem with the addition of the word "seal" for our official seal.

Mr. Duffield—That is now a matter for the committee.

Mr. Wilson—"Chartered" is the word to be incorporated.

Mr. Duffield—Federal Charter granted 1912.

Mr. Bauer—The matter should be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

President Markus—There is a motion before the house that the chair appoint a committee of five to consider the design of the proposed seal for the A. N. A. and report during these business sessions.

Dr. Henderson—We are not in accord on this seal. If we were in accord we would have settled this thing a long time ago. There are two distinct ideas as to what this seal should be. The committee can bring back the report to the convention and we will adopt whatever we think, whether Mr. Duffield's design or the A. N. A. emblem, and what we think about it should not be discussed now. Let the committee make its report.

Mr. Wormser—If it is agreeable to the previous movers along that line, the design of the seal should be left to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Duffield—Now, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say three or four words. I feel this should go to a special committee, as there is a great difference of opinion and there will be considerable discussion on the subject. I know the Resolutions Committee has plenty to do without being loaded up with matters of this kind.

Mr. Josephson—I make a motion you appoint a committee now, Mr. Chairman.

President Markus—Will you withdraw that, so I can hold it until this afternoon?

Mr. Boyer—I make a motion that we adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

President Markus—Motion has been made and seconded that we adjourn until two o'clock daylight-saving time this afternoon. (Carried.)

SECOND SESSION, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 26.

President Markus—The first business during this session will be the reading of the report of our esteemed Treasurer, George H. Blake.

(Mr. Blake's report will be published later.)

President Markus—You have heard the report of Mr. Blake and its excellent financial showing. What is your pleasure?

Dr. Henderson—I move that we accept the report of Mr. Blake and refer it to the Auditing Committee.

Mr. Wormser—With a rising vote of thanks.

President Markus—All in favor arise and say "aye." (All rose.) This report is left in the hands of the Auditing Committee. Now Mr. Wormser will please favor us with a report.

Mr. Wormser—I have here the report of the Committee on Coins.

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

At last year's convention your Committee on Purchases of Coins submitted a report of good intentions, but no activities, but indicated that for the past fiscal year the committee would undertake to purchase new issues of coins to be added to our loan exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, according to an understanding with Mr. Belote, curator of that department.

This plan has been followed and a total of 84 coins was purchased, with

a total expenditure of \$31.82. Your committee is pleased to call to the attention of the Association that, summarizing the year's activities in this line, it received an acknowledgement from Mr. A. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the National Museum, testifying to the usefulness and attractiveness of this loan exhibit, and the cooperation of our Association with the National Museum. We quote the following from Mr. Wetmore's letter:

"I take much pleasure in advising you that the loan exhibit of the American Numismatic Association has been a great success. It is prominently installed in the Numismatic Hall of the Arts and Industries Building, and I assure you that it attracts a great deal of attention from the general public. Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, states that the increase in the size of the collection has been quite satisfactory and that the specimens which the exhibit now contains are of much interest from the numismatic standpoint. I beg to assure you of the Museum's appreciation for the assembling and loan of the collection, and also of our appreciation of the interest which you, as the representative of the Association, have individually shown in connection with the exhibit."

The list of the coins purchased is appended herewith, but their publication would really lead to too much detail. The list was submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Governors, who approved of these purchases by authorizing the disbursement for them.

You will note from the amount expended that your committee refrained from spending the total sum appropriated, which amounted to \$100 plus what was left over from the King Fund, and to its best recollection has not even expended the original sum of the King Fund. This really required a great deal of self-control on the part of the chairman of your committee, as there were a number of new issues of gold coins which he would like to have acquired, but which he did not have the nerve to do, though it would have been well within the amount appropriated. Perhaps if during the coming year the appropriation will be continued your chairman will prove himself more reckless.

In the number of coins above reported on there are included several specimens which have been donated to the Association, and a special word of thanks should be incorporated here to Mr. Heinrich Hirsch, of Munich; Dr. Loehr, of Vienna, and the Cook Commission of Hawaii for their liberal donations.

Your chairman also wishes to point out that this purchasing of new issues has been of two-fold benefit to the Association. In the first place, it permitted the cooperation above referred to with the National Museum in Washington, by arranging for our permanent loan exhibit. In the second place, however, it enabled The Numismatist to illustrate quite a large number of new issues, and thereby perform a regular news service of interest to a good many of our readers.

Your committee hopes that for the coming fiscal year the Association will again appropriate the unexpended balance of the King Fund and the total expenditure of a total sum of \$100 in the discretion of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman;
F. C. C. BOYD,

Coin Purchase Committee.

President Markus—You have heard the reading of this excellent report. What do you wish done with it?

Member—Move that it be accepted and placed on file, with thanks to Mr. Wormser. (Carried.)

President Markus—It becomes my duty at the present time, and a very pleasant duty it is, although it is also a task in certain circumstances, to read my address to you.

Address of President Markus.

Again we are assembled in convention to renew old friendships and form new ones. The success of these conventions can only be obtained by a large attendance of the members, because the larger the number the greater the interest in the proceedings. Many of you who were here in 1920 remember the fine meeting held in the Art Institute that year. We are in Chicago, a name to conjure with, a giant of cities and a name celebrated all over the globe.

Chicago is an audacious city, builded in a swamp; but the swamp was obliterated and only the audacity remains. A city of dreams and with the practical ability to make the dreams come true. A city of energy and strength, of immensity of strength. An interesting city. An extraordinary city, yet with much that is extraordinary ordinary. An amusing city, yet with a great deal of dullness. An admirable and a beautiful city. A bright dull city. A happy unhappy city. A light-hearted, buoyant, vivacious, debonaire city. A city with much of charm, dignity and much of beauty. A city where some people live beyond their means—and sometimes die beyond their means. Important city that it is, it is filled with a sense of that importance; and people are naively ready to tell of it at any time and at any place and to any person who will listen.

Pardon this panegyric, but we of the West are proud of Chicago.

The usual number of delinquents are on the list this year. We wish some member with a prolific mind would suggest some cure or remedy for this annual infliction.

Our financial situation is splendid and much better than ever in our history. A brief reference is pardonable. Balances have been as follows:

	General Secretary.	The Numismatist.
Convention of 1920	\$ 253.40	\$ 694.13
Convention of 1921	328.75	954.21
Convention of 1922	106.86	1031.41
Convention of 1923	130.68	1081.71
Convention of 1924	422.24	1737.64
Convention of 1925	659.55	1885.45
Convention of 1926	657.47	1432.28
Convention of 1927	874.29	2185.53
Convention of 1928	1178.55	3115.52
Convention of 1929	1147.89	4278.90

A magnificent and truly commendable showing in which we taken great personal pride. In every village, city, county, State and nation, its officers "point with pride and view with satisfaction" an accumulation of surplus funds. So do we "point with pride." But we do not arrogate to ourself this showing, because we have been aided and abetted by the host of members who gather yearly and transact the business of the A. N. A. who truly and really have its existence and advancement at heart.

A new membership list is required for 1930, as the present one is similar to a telephone list of a large city which is no longer reliable.

We recommend that a new one be compiled by the Publication Committee and the General Secretary. As we have ample funds, we suggest that the advertising rates to dealers be cut in half to all those who aided in making the present list at no cost to the Association; all new advertisements to bear the old rate of charges.

The Editor and Business Manager of The Numismatist has suggested an innovation in the order of business of the Association. The suggestion is that we hold our first business session on Saturday, instead of Monday morning. The first business session is usually devoted to reading of reports of officers and District Secretaries. Many important business matters remain for discussion at the Thursday session, when there are only a "corporal's guard" of members left to transact business. The innovation is worthy of your attention and discussion.

A subject matter that caused us much grief and distress of mind was again brought to our attention. It seems that some members who are not present at the business sessions do not even read the convention proceedings in The Numismatist.

Through a mass of voluminous and irrelevant correspondence the subject of dividing any State into two or more jurisdictions for District Secretaries was again advanced, in face of the fact that the 1928 convention at Rochester decided this matter, as is evidenced on page 584 of the October, 1928, issue of The Numismatist, as follows:

"Resolved, That we recommend that additional District Secretaries be appointed by the President, upon recommendation by the General Secretary, whenever or wherever they may deem such appointment advisable or necessary to promote and take care of our interests in any District."

The present administration is opposed to the division of any State into

any or many parts for such action to be taken. No good or plausible reason has, so far, been advanced to us, and much correspondence on our part during the past year with the officers and many members of the A. N. A. has further convinced us that the time has as yet not arrived when such proposed action is feasible, but when such time does arrive, prompt action along that line will be taken.

Death has again taken a heavy toll from the A. N. A. The following named members have "passed on" since our last Convention, a greater number than the yearly average:

David Proskey, Little Falls, N. J.; Dr. George Hetrich, Birdsboro, Pa.; Thomas S. Miller, Dongan Hills, N. Y.; Milton E. Hamburger, Washington, D. C.; Charles N. Hinckley, Chicago, Ill.; Godfried Schirmer, Denver, Col.; Noel E. Converse, Worcester, Mass.; Cornelius A. Stewart, West Medford, Mass.; Francis C. Higgins, New York City; William E. Conroy, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John M. Wulfig, St. Louis, Mo.; Sarah Elizabeth Hayes, Washington, Pa.; William H. Sapp, Ottumwa, Iowa; Edmund M. White, Davenport, Iowa; Leo Hamburger, Frankfurt, Germany; F. A. Farnham, Boston, Mass.; Rev. F. J. Donat, C. S. C., Montreal, Canada; Delmont L. Angell, Hollywood, Cal.; John M. Winnberg, Jamestown, N. Y.; John B. Green, Detroit, Mich.; Henri E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio; Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.

Truly a formidable list!

These deaths show us more than any comments can the necessity of many young men attending the business sessions and convention of the A. N. A. to inform themselves as to our method and manner of transacting business and carry on affairs after the older attending members have joined the ranks beyond the skies. Let us pause in this session and in reverence and silence arise and pay a tribute to these members.

Many schemes calling for considerable appropriations have been presented to us during the past year. To all such propositions we answered that the sponsors appear in person and outline their plans to the convention, but thus far none of them have appeared, thanks be!

Regarding the plan proposed several years ago for the establishment by the United States Government of a "Federal Department of Numismatics," nothing seems to have transpired to date. Perhaps some of the committee members may have something along that line to present to this Convention. Let us hope.

"Coin Week" has been observed by individual members in various cities with good success and many fine exhibits made for the public, thus further advertising the A. N. A. in unexpected quarters. Let the good work go on.

I cannot help referring to our late unpleasant experience. We never realized how many staunch and unwavering friends we have in the Association until personal calls, telegrams and an avalanche of the finest letters possible to be written were sent us, with assurance on the part of the writers that we possessed their confidence, respect and support. The contents of those communications will remain with us to the end of our existence. Words are but feeble instruments to express our thoughts, but they are the only real medium we have.

There remain important problems of leadership if our prosperity is to continue and expand. Our machine can produce, but to keep it producing continuously it must be maintained in balance.

It depends upon a general knowledge of the relation of the parts each to the other, and can be maintained only by hard, persistent, intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence and by a disposition of the several human parts, to work in harmony together.

Our host, the Chicago Coin Club, has prepared an attractive program for our entertainment, so let us put them to the test. This Club is the strongest numerically in the A. N. A. and their enthusiasm is made manifest by large attendance at their meetings. They extend a cordial invitation to all numismatists to meet with them.

Two new coin clubs have been formed in the last few weeks, one in Pittsburgh, Pa., and the other at Atlanta, Ga., by our District Secretary, J. J. Gonzales. We have been highly honored by the Atlanta Society by electing us an honorary member. We now are a member of 13 coin clubs, and will join all others that may desire us as a member.

One of the most important pieces of information of utmost benefit and renown to the A. N. A. is to be revealed to you now. So far we have been

inhibited to reveal this matter and a ban of secrecy placed upon us. This ban has not yet been lifted, but we can restrain no longer.

This matter has been brewing since October 13, 1927 and much correspondence has been had on this subject. On that date we received a letter from Mr. Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., A. N. M. member No. 92, an honored, respected and well-known member of early days, who has heretofore contributed money to the A. N. A. for the purchase of coins to be added to our loan collection in the National Museum at Washington. Mr. King proposed that his great and important collection of Lincolniana, upon his death and proposed in his will, be donated to the A. N. A.; that the collection would be placed in the National Museum as a loan from the Association; that it be known as the "Robert P. King Collection" and that it would forever be impossible to divert this collection to any other purpose than as above proposed.

A letter just received from Mr. A. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, informs us that he telegraphed Mr. Robert P. King, requesting permission to send Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of History, to Erie, Pa., to inspect the collection and discuss this matter with Mr. Robert P. King. The authorities at Washington thought so well of this matter as the collection would require considerable space, as to send a special representative to Mr. King.

We are awaiting further information which we hope to receive soon, when it will be imparted to you through The Numismatist. This splendid offer is a great piece of magnanimity on the part of Mr. King and we sincerely hope it will be consummated.

Your President, having done all he could, has had all the correspondence made in duplicate, ready to transmit to the Board of Governors for conclusion in a legal manner.

In conclusion, let us all work together in peace and harmony, for the building of a better and greater A. N. A.

Our unbounded thanks are extended to all those members who have so kindly assisted us in our efforts, and if we have failed, pardon us.

With sentiments of consideration, respect and regard for you all, I am, your sincerely, just as you see me before you, your humble President,

CHARLES MARKUS.

Mr. Blake—I move that this report be accepted and published in The Numismatist and a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Markus. (Carried.)

President Markus—I thank you.

President Markus—In the discussion we had this morning regarding the making of a seal for the A. N. A. it was ordered that the President appoint a committee of five to examine plans, devise ways and means and place their report for action before the convention possibly tomorrow. I appoint J. Henry Ripstra, chairman; Moritz Wormser, Dr. Henderson, Mr. Thorson and Mr. Philpott. The committee can get together whenever they feel inclined and we can have their report tomorrow morning. Have you any other reports to read at this time, Mr. Wormser?

Mr. Wormser—I have here a letter from George S. Godard, District Secretary for Connecticut, who is a very busy gentleman, but ready to help at any time.

Just a word of greetings to the brothers and sisters of the American Numismatic Association convening today, just as I am about to take the 9 o'clock bus to New Haven for an important meeting of the board of managers of the Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution. I am sorry I am unable to be present at the coming meetings except in spirit and I will be with you in spirit. I had planned to send a paper on "Coin Week in the Connecticut State Library," for all weeks are coin weeks with us. I will have to send it later and if it gets to you in time to read, all right; but if not, you will have to make some other disposition of it. I am sorry I am so rushed every day, but I think you saw how it was when you were here.

Very sincerely,

GEORGE S. GODARD,
State Librarian.

President Markus—A resolution was adopted by the Association this morning to thank all those who have made reports as District Secretaries.

We have before us also a number of communications from absent members, one from Mr. John W. Horner, Rochester, who writes:

I don't expect to be present at the convention this year, but I sincerely hope that you will have a very successful gathering and that the A. N. A. will profit thereby.

One from Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England:

Herewith find my voting papers for officers to be elected at the annual convention of the A. N. A. Needless to say I regret very much that I cannot be with you, but Providence decreed otherwise. I had also hoped to write a paper for the convention at Chicago, but the moving has been too much for me and I am building a new home here, which has also taken up much of my time. However, I salute you all and pray that you may have a successful convention. With all kindest regards and best wishes,

Very sincerely,
JOHN G. WATSON.

Regret that it will be impossible for me to see you in Chicago this year. Give my respects to any inquiring friends. Am with you in spirit.

Yours sincerely,
F. D. LANGENHEIM.

Please give my heartiest greetings to all members of our Association in session. Most cordially yours,

J. deLAGERBERG.

President Markus—I also have here a letter from the Director of the Field Museum, who invites all the members of this convention to visit the museum during your stay in this city.

Field Museum invites you and the members of your Convention to visit the Museum during your stay in the city. The enclosed circular will give you briefly some information concerning the service to the public rendered by the Institution. The Museum is open every day during the week, the admission being twenty-five cents, except on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, on which days admission is free. Children are admitted free at all times.

If you will kindly advise me in advance that your delegates and their friends are planning to include the Museum in their program, I shall be glad to arrange for proper courtesies to be shown them in order that their visit to the Museum may be interesting and memorable. Please let me know if you or the chairman of the entertainment committee desires additional copies of this direction folder. The Museum will be glad to furnish a sufficient number of copies in order that each guest at the convention may have a folder.

Yours very truly,
S. C. SIMMS,
Director.

President Markus—I have another communication here, and you will regret that he could not be with us. You will recall, those of you who were in Rochester last year, the spirit of gayety and fun which surrounded Wm. F. Sunday, and he writes us as follows:

I sincerely regret to inform you it will be impossible for me to get away and join the "coin bugs" at the convention this year. Please remember me to all and say I shall be with you in spirit if not in person. I would enjoy singing the "Coin Bug" song and make whoopee with the good old bunch. Mrs. Sunday joins me in extending very best wishes for a most enjoyable convention.

Numismatically yours,
WM. F. SUNDAY.

Up to the present time I had hoped to go to the convention, but find it will not be possible now for me to attend, so I am enclosing you my proxy. I understand that Buffalo would like to have the convention held there next year, and hope that it will be so decided at the Convention. However, cast my vote for Buffalo. Hoping that you will have a pleasant and successful

convention. With kindest regards to yourself and the rest of the members.

Very truly yours,
W. H. AMBERG.

I am very sorry that I am unable to attend the convention this year. Some business appointments make it necessary for me to remain in Buffalo next week, and I regret very much that I will not be able to meet the boys in Chicago. Last year I determined that I would not miss an A. N. A. convention in the future, but conditions over which I have no control have altered my plans. However, you may expect to see me at the 1930 convention. With kindest personal regards to yourself and other officers and members of the A. N. A. in attendance, I am

Very truly yours,
EDWARD A. GILROY.

Mr. Morse—Mr. President, Mr. and Mrs. Woolsey send their greetings and are sorry they can't be here. Mr. Woolsey is approaching old age and cannot get about as usual.

Mr. Wormser—I received a few words of greetings from friends who wanted to be with us. I also had a word of greeting from Mr. Howland Wood, who is seriously ill just now, but on the road to recovery. I also received a letter from Mr. Chas. W. Baumann from Rio de Janeiro saying:

Although far off in the Southern Continent and unable to attend the annual convention of our Association, I am sending you these few lines in order to convey my heartiest greetings, trusting the convention will again be a great success. I shall anxiously await The Numismatist with the reports of the proceedings at Chicago, hoping it will bring us many interesting papers on our hobby. I am with you on August 24-29. With kindest regards,

Numismatically yours,
CHAS. W. BAUMANN.

President Markus—I wish to again remind the members not to forget to turn in their proxies. That does not mean your own individual votes. That will be taken up later.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. Chairman, I have appointed as an auditing committee on the report of the Business Manager Mr. Waldo C. Moore and George F. Brown, to meet with Mr. Duffield at their pleasure, which I understood would be this evening.

President Markus—Just at this time I would like to have Mr. Wormser read one or two papers that were obtained under great difficulties, which ought to be read, as I know the difficulties in obtaining such papers for the convention, and I extend my personal thanks to Mr. Wormser for accepting the chairmanship and for obtaining such fine papers. After that I will call on Mrs. Thorson, who has kindly consented to read the paper on "The Byron Reed Collection."

Mrs. Thorson—When Mr. Wormser saw the paper and its length, he decided I, instead of Mr. Thorson, had better read it.

Mr. Wormser—I wish to congratulate Mrs. Thorson for reading the paper. It was done much better than I could have done it, even after my 35 years of numismatics, and I would appreciate action by the Association in extending its thanks to Mrs. Thorson.

Member—I move we give a rising vote of thanks and extend our thanks to the writer of the paper, as we certainly appreciate the intelligence of one who delights to further the interest of science. Let's give both a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Thorson—One slight amendment—that the paper be printed in The Numismatist. (Carried.)

Mr. Philpott—I feel like an amateur among this lot of experienced collectors, this being my first, but not my last, convention. I have a paper on "Paper Money of the Republic of Texas," which I will read.

Dr. Henderson—I make a motion that a rising vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Philpott.

President Markus—All in favor of this motion will please rise. The vote is unanimous.

Mr. Wormser—I have two papers by gentlemen from whom you are always glad to hear, and this will furnish interesting reading in The Numis-

matist. One of the gentlemen is here and I will turn the paper over to him so he can read himself—Mr. Waldo C. Moore.

Mr. Moore—I did not make these papers very lengthy this time. I hardly knew what to write, so the subject of one of my papers is "Hobbies." My second paper is a poem entitled "High Spirits."

Mr. Bauer—I should like to offer a vote of thanks for these fine papers and think that the poem submitted should be printed in *The Numismatist*.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in accord please rise.

Mr. Wormser—We haven't much poetic talent in the A. N. A. and I make a motion that the President appoint Mr. Waldo C. Moore poet laureate of the A. N. A.

President Markus—I take pleasure in informing you that on all my personal communications to the gentleman I have always addressed him as the poet laureate, and it would be a good idea for the membership to adopt this.

Mr. Moore—I want to thank you for the honor.

Mr. Wormser—We have heard a paper on the collection at Omaha. In connection with that I think it would be in order to read you a very short paper received through the kind efforts of Mr. Godard, of Connecticut, from a gentleman who is not a member of the Association, but I shall get busy and make him one.

The Olin Library at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., possesses an unusual and valuable collection of coins and medals, including some 3800 separate pieces, from all over the world, the gifts of a number of people at one time or another connected with the university. Included are approximately 1000 Chinese and Oriental coins, over 500 from the United States, 500 from Great Britain and her colonies and a large number from the other countries of Europe. The latest and most noteworthy addition to the collection was the donation of Stephen H. Olin in 1921, an alumnus, trustee, and for one year acting president of Wesleyan. This special collection of nearly 1000 pieces includes some very old Babylonian and Assyrian tablets, original Greek coins, old English coins, English, French and Italian medals, medals of the Roman Popes, United States historical and Presidential medals, and many World War medals. Mrs. Olin in the spring of 1929 added to the collection another frame of over fifty medals covering many subjects, including a number in commemoration of World War events and people important in French and American history.

WILLARD P. LEWIS, Librarian.

Mr. Thorson—I move that the paper be accepted with thanks and that a letter of thanks be forwarded to the author by our President.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. What is your pleasure? It is so ordered.

Mr. Wormser—The next paper sent to our meeting is one by our good friend sent in my care to the convention and particularly suited to our meeting place. It is by Mr. D. C. Wismer, "Early Banks of Illinois."

(First Vice-President Boyer took the chair.)

Mr. Davis—it may be of interest to know that the history of this first bank is in the Chicago Historical Society. The bank building still stands and the original bank vault was reached through a trap door in the parlor after removing the rugs. They also had to split logs to make a fence around their bank. Of that period there are a set of the notes in denominations of \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20 at the Chicago Historical Society. I make a motion that we give Mr. Wismer a rising vote of thanks. (Carried.)

Mr. Wismer—I thank the association for their appreciation.

President Markus—I wish to again remind you that if you have any business to bring before the convention to hand it in writing to the Resolutions Committee. They will be in session this evening.

Mr. Davis—I have here the \$1, \$3, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes of the Bank of Edwardsville, to which I referred before. I also have the \$50, but the \$25 I do not have. These notes are dated 1819, with the exception of one, and that is dated 1818. The \$20 note is dated 1821—the year the bank failed.

Mr. Wismer—The state of affairs with some of those banks were such that you will find some of the notes are dated when the banks are supposed to be out of business.

Mr. Wormser—We have in our midst just now a member from Chicago who has kindly consented to read a paper that is very interesting.

Dr. Rackus—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I had occasion to visit the birthplace of V. D. Brenner, the designer of the Lincoln penny, and there I found some people that recalled that young man and all the facts concerning his young life and career, which has never been published. This is the 20th anniversary and so I think it is of interest to hear this paper on the "Twentieth Anniversary of the Lincoln Cent."

Dr. Rackus—Mr. Jonas and I were the first ones to think about the twentieth anniversary of the beautiful Lincoln cent, and we thought it would be a good idea to commemorate the twentieth anniversary and the fifth anniversary of his death by issuing a plaque—25 in silver and 100 in bronze—and have the dies destroyed. These should be in the hands of Lincoln lovers, so there is no danger of commercializing. The silver plaques will be sold at \$7.50 and the bronze at \$2.50. The set would cost \$10. This barely covers the cost of making the dies and the medals. Returning to V. D. Brenner, I visited his home in Shavli and saw the humble place where he was born. It was destroyed by the Germans when they occupied Shavli. When I showed the Lincoln cent he had made the natives began to show interest and grouped around me, and the following day I drew crowds and could not get enough of the Lincoln pennies to go around. They are now eager to look up his works and want to have specimens of his bronze work in their little local museum. The Shavlians are very proud of Brenner and want to get material with which to make up a biography. They are the ones to give us first-hand information regarding his life until he came to America. He is remembered at Shavli as a famous die engraver.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to move a vote of thank to Dr. Rackus. It is mighty fine to have this data concerning this great artist, who is so closely linked with numismatics.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. What is your pleasure? (Motion carried.)

Mr. Wormser—The next paper is really in the nature of a report and will give the Resolutions Committee something to do. Last year, at Rochester, this writer attended his first convention. To my mind he is very prominent as a numismatic writer. I am glad we get a paper from him occasionally. His name is Robert H. Lloyd, of Buffalo, and his paper is entitled "The Standard Classification and Its Purpose."

Mr. Sloan—May I ask how many different conditions he gives? I think it was fine and very fair.

President Markus—Any discussions as to the merits of this paper?

Mr. Bauer—Personally, I know Mr. Lloyd, and as an educational thing it is all right, and that's as far as we can go. I would like to see this carried out. Let us publish in *The Numismatist* these definitions of conditions. In foreign countries they have different methods. That part of the communication that *The Numismatist* should keep out certain advertisements is rather strong. I don't think we can go that far. As an educational thing I think it is good.

Mr. Duffield—If anyone has a legitimate complaint, we can give him an audience through the magazine.

President Markus—This should be referred to the Resolutions Committee so it can be discussed further.

Mr. Boyer—Could we adopt a classification and call it the A. N. A. classification, or whatever you want to call it?

President Markus—There is no question that we can adopt certain phrases and words, but the difficulty is we have no catalogue of coins for sale for the use of the public, and you can't tell a dealer how to describe coins when a complaint is made against him. I don't think we can adopt any set classification that dealers must comply with.

Mr. Duffield—We can adopt a classification of conditions of coins and it can be known as the A. N. A. classification. Then, if dealers want to adopt it for their catalogs they can do so.

Dr. Rackus—It is a protective means to adopt these rules. This organization is a national one, but not everyone is to be guided by its rules. We cannot enforce those rules and regulations with the dealers, but we can educate collectors, and especially those who are just starting, and when we adopt those rules it will be like the American Medical Association—everyone must abide by the code of ethics. The dealers will comply with those rules, or should, if they want to gain the confidence of the collectors, and those who do not comply, we will not force them to do so. This Association

is not serving the dealer alone, if you please, but everyone, and they will all see and be satisfied that we are doing something for the promotion of numismatics. Outside of America they will look upon us as an educational society.

President Markus—We will refer this to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Boyer—I don't think you could force anybody to accept it.

President Markus—No dealer, unless inclined, will accept our standard. I will entertain a motion to refer this to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Wormser—This matter of classification, to my mind, is one of opinion. You can't get all people to agree to one classification or another. It is a matter of judgment. Mr. Lloyd himself, in the paper, says the classification has to be qualified.

Mr. Boyer—I make a motion we leave it to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Wormser—Yes, and thank Mr. Lloyd. I second the motion.

President Markus—You have heard the motion made and seconded. (Carried.) Before we adjourn I wish to state that tonight there will be a very important event. Those who were with us nine years ago will remember the fine entertainment at the Terrace Gardens, and the same thing will be repeated tonight. Another thing—a very important thing—at 2 P. M. tomorrow afternoon the official photograph will be taken in Grant Park opposite the Congress Hotel. Remind your friends of this.

Mr. Boyer—I move we adjourn.

Member—I second the motion.

President Markus—Carried.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

President Markus—The meeting will please come to order.

Mr. Gutttag—I would like to make a motion that a committee be appointed to provide ways and means whereby the A. N. A. will award first, second and third prizes and also badges, similar to the stamp exhibit, at the different exhibits from year to year.

Mr. Wormser—I think that motion is out of order. At every convention it is voted against.

President Markus—I wish to confirm what Mr. Wormser has just stated—that this matter has come up at least on three different occasions and has been turned down each time. I will be pleased to refer it to the Resolutions Committee if you will put it as a motion.

Mr. Gutttag—If you don't want it, what good would it do to refer it to the Resolutions Committee.

President Markus—They are bound to act on any request put in writing to them.

President Markus—Has anybody any communications from absent members?

Mr. Wormser—Mr. Burmeister, of the Committee on Convention Papers, tried to secure some papers for me, and in his attempt to do so he received two letters. One is from David Harlowe, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Replying to your of the 6th inst., would say that I have not the time to spare to prepare a paper for the A. N. A. convention, and therefore regret that I cannot comply with your request. It may interest you to know that as one of the organizers of the Association I served as Secretary when we organized at the Commercial Hotel in Chicago, and still have the rough minutes of the meeting and the by-laws as then adopted. If these relics of the past would be of any interest to the Librarian or the custodian of the Association, I shall be glad to turn them over to the proper official.

Yours truly,

DAVID HARLOWE.

Mr. Wormser—I would suggest that the President write a suitable letter to Mr. Harlowe and by all means turn these papers over to the Librarian.

President Markus—You have heard the resolution. All in favor say "aye." (Carried.)

Mr. Wormser—The other letter is from John E. Burton, Lake Geneva, N. Y.:

Answering yours of Aug. 6, I will say that as a matter for your information I believe I am the oldest living collector in the United States. If this is not correct I shall be pleased to be corrected. I began collecting coins (cents and half cents) in 1854. I lived in my native village of New Hartford, N. Y. There were four boy collectors in the village—Charlie Millard, Stevie Childs, Byron Case and myself. I was fortunate in that Jimmie Dobie, a saloonkeeper, where my grandfather, Asa Allen, a soldier of the War of 1812, took his "nip" daily, and Dobie told me I could come in each day after school and look over all the cents and half cents in the till and take out any I wanted and put another in its place. I secured in a few years a considerable collection of these. By 1857 I had the best in town. Soon I learned the address of John W. Haseltine, John W. Scott, Elliot Woodward, W. H. Sampson and Grandpa Coogan. Later I visited all five of these dealers and began to realize that the old coin business was a big affair. On this trip I met Mr. S. H. Chapman, who was then a clerk and associate in the office of John W. Haseltine, in Philadelphia. On my next trip I met Mr. Bangs, of Bangs & Co., 739 Broadway, N. Y. I was a principal in the public schools of Illinois at this time and had a limited bank account, but got so well acquainted that I found there was such a thing as credit. Having secured a better position in the schools at Lake Geneva, Wis., I bought from these dealers a large lot, including 1809, 1811, 1814 and a new little white cent of 1856, said to be the rarest thing out. I have since made thirty-nine trips to New York and learned much of the world and of the numismatic line of dealings. I have enjoyed several old-time wine dinners with John W. Scott and others in the business world, but so far as I now know all these old-line dealers have passed on into the land not marked on maps, except only the Chapman brothers, who are still living and with whom I still deal and purchase choice varieties. I am always proud of my old-time friends and can truthfully say that I have never yet met a dishonest man in the old-coin business. It is a cheerful and pleasant pastime, an intelligent and historically valuable field, and its value to the young is all for good and no hidden foe lurks behind an old coin. I am 82 and take as great pleasure and interest in a fine coin as I did when a boy. It is an honorable and a most commendable work and steadily growing, as it deserves, and has in its followers many of the best men now living. Its twin occupation, the stamp collecting branch, is ever growing and the work covers Europe, Asia, South America and Africa and Australia. If any one word represents the character of the men in these twin pleasures, it is the word sincerity. Yours for coins and stamps.

JOHN E. BURTON,
Lake Geneva, Wis.

Member—I move that the President be empowered to answer this letter.
Mr. Duffield—There is considerable information in it.

Mr. Wormser—He is one of the oldest collectors.

President Markus—I see no objection to publishing it in the minutes.

Mr. Moore—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the convention: I will read the report of the Auditors of the report of the Business Manager.

We have examined the books of the Business Manager of The Numismatist for year ending July 31, 1929 and find same correct.

GEO. F. BROWN,
WALDO C. MOORE,
Auditing Committee.

Mr. Zerbe—I move that the report of the committee be accepted and they be discharged with thanks.

President Markus—All in favor say "aye." (Carried.) Has any member anything he wishes to bring up at this business session? The earlier the better—we are going to be exceedingly busy. If you have anything, put it in writing and present it to the Resolutions Committee for their consideration. Has any member anything to bring up before the meeting that does not go to the Resolutions Committee? How about invitations for the next Convention?

Mr. Wormser—I would like to have thanks offered to Miss Holmberg for her paper which we read on Sunday evening when we had no business meeting.

President Markus—All in favor will say "aye." The request will be car-

ried out by the President. Any other matters to come up? Mr. Wormser, we should like to hear from you.

Mr. Wormser—We will listen to a paper by Mr. Davis on "Early Chicago Days."

President Markus—You have heard the reading of this excellent paper by Mr. Davis on "Early Chicago Days." What is your pleasure regarding it?

Mr. Duffield—I move that it be received with thanks and take the usual course of convention papers.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in favor say "aye." (Carried.)

Dr. Rackus addressed the convention on a new kind of Indian money recently discovered. His remarks will be published later.

President Markus—What is your pleasure regarding this address by Dr. Rackus?

Mr. Duffield—I move that it be accepted with thanks and considered as a convention paper.

President Markus—Dr. Rackus' paper is accepted with thanks and will take the usual course in being published in *The Numismatist*.

President Markus—The hour of 11.15 has arrived. It is now time for the nomination of officers who will serve us in 1930, according to the mandates of the business session of yesterday. I will entertain nominations for any office. Any member has the right to make additional nominations.

Mr. Wormser—I wish to withdraw my name as a candidate for Chairman of the Board of Governors.

President Markus—Sorry to hear it.

Mr. Boyer—I move that we don't accept it.

Mr. Wormser—You can't refuse that.

Mr. Duffield—I suggest that we hear the list of nominations made in advance so all will know who have been nominated.

President Markus—The nominations made prior to today are as follows: (Reads nominations.) Has anybody other names they wish to nominate at this time? Our time is valuable. I would like to have you present any name to this convention for any office now. You cannot do it later, according to the mandate of yesterday's business session.

Mr. Wormser—I have a paper by Mr. Theo. J. Venn, Chicago, on "Rarity of Some of Our Early Silver Coins."

President Markus—What is your pleasure, gentlemen, regarding this paper just read by Mr. Wormser?

Mr. Briggs—I move the paper be accepted with thanks and published in *The Numismatist*. (Carried.)

Mr. Boyer—Dr. Rackus is not here now, but last year he published a book on numismatics and it is wonderful. I think we ought to encourage things like that and we ought to have a few words from him on the book.

President Markus—I appoint Mr. Boyer a committee of one to have Dr. Rackus speak to us tomorrow morning. Has any member anything to offer now? If not, we will call on Mr. Wormser to read another paper.

Mr. Wormser—I have a paper from J. H. Hardwick directed to and through the efforts of J. J. Gonzales. For your information, Mr. Hardwick is quite an elderly gentleman, whose father travelled over the Oregon Trail with Mr. Ezra Meeker. The paper is entitled "The Oregon Trail Memorial Association."

President Markus—What is your pleasure regarding the paper just read by Mr. Wormser?

Mr. Duffield—I move that we accept it with thanks and that it take the usual course.

President Markus—It has been so moved and seconded. (Carried.)

President Markus—Mr. Wormser has the floor.

Mr. Wormser—Next is a paper furnished us through the good efforts of the California Coin Club. It is entitled "Chinese Coin Collecting."

Mr. Boyer—I have just had a visit from a representative of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, who came to find out whether everything was all right.

President Markus—In reply to that I will say that we appreciate the courtesy and consideration extended to us in full measure, and we are deeply grateful for their consideration. They have been very thoughtful along this line.

Mr. Thorson—I had a visit with my friend, Mr. Peterson, City Treasurer

of the City of Chicago, and he wanted to come over and give us a talk. He bids you welcome and asked me to convey his best wishes. He could be here at 4 o'clock, but we will not be here at that time. He is the Vice-President of the Exposition to be held here in 1933.

President Markus—I will appoint Mr. Thorson a committee of one to say to Mr. Peterson that we extend our sincere thanks for his courtesy and consideration, and it is unfortunate our program calls for the absence of our members this afternoon. The ladies have the privilege today of visiting the extensive laboratories of the Boyer Company and they are very fortunate indeed. They will be very much entertained and get some valuable information along the line of adornment. Mrs. Boyer is the hostess. I am sorry I could not be present.

Mr. Josephson—There was no action taken on Mr. Wormser's last paper. I make a motion it be received with thanks and published in The Numismatist.

President Markus—You have heard the motion that the paper be received with thanks and follow the usual course of publishing it in The Numismatist. (Carried.) I wish to state before we leave that the official photograph will be taken at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Grant Park, opposite the hotel, and at 3 o'clock we are to take a motor coach ride on which you will see a great many important points of interest. At 8 o'clock, while the ladies are enjoying themselves at the theatre, there will be a coin auction in the exhibition room. We will now have another paper by Mr. Wormser.

Mr. Wormser—This paper is by J. M. Kean of the California Coin Club, "The Genesis of Commercial Money."

President Markus—You have heard the paper read by Mr. Wormser. What is your pleasure?

Dr. Mabbott—I was a little surprised at the reference to the Jewish coins.

President Markus—The dead line has now arrived for nominations, and further nominations can now be made.

Mr. Boyer—As a candidate for President, I withdraw in your favor.

President Markus—Words sometimes fail us, and this is one of the occasions. My unbounded gratitude is expressed to Mr. Boyer.

Mr. Wormser—I move that nominations be closed.

President Markus—All in favor of that motion will say "aye." (Carried.) Is there anything any member wishes to bring up?

Dr. Mabbott—I doubt the statement about the Jewish coins.

Mr. Wormser—Do you know what Mr. Hill says about it?

Dr. Mabbott—I know that there is no reference to Jewish coins before Maccabeus.

(Mr. Wormser reread that part of the paper.)

Dr. Mabbott—You see, there is no reference to Jewish coins.

Mr. Wormser—No.

President Markus—It is plainly evident that Dr. Mabbott has knowledge on this subject, and I would request him, as a courtesy to the convention, to write a paper on the subject, to be read at the 1930 convention.

Dr. Mabbott—I shall try to be at the convention.

President Markus—If you will do so, I would appreciate your preparing such a paper and sending it to me personally.

Mr. Wormser—If I may make the suggestion, it would perhaps be much better if the paper I read is published in The Numismatist. Then the gentleman could write a reply to it.

President Markus—That is a better suggestion than mine. You write an article in reply to this after we publish it. Will you write this article for us and let Mr. Duffield publish it as a reply to this paper?

Dr. Mabbott—Yes, certainly.

President Markus—Mr. Wormser, do you think you could favor us with another paper, or do you think you have done your duty this morning?

Mr. Wormser—My voice is still strong.

President Markus—Go to it. Read another one.

Mr. Wormser—This paper is submitted by Robert M. Hubel, of Detroit, entitled "Notes on Early Roman Republic Coins."

(First Vice-President Boyer took the chair.)

Mr. Boyer—What will we do with this paper?

Mr. Thorson—I move it be received with thanks and published in The Numismatist. (Carried.)

Mr. Boyer—It has been moved and seconded that we adjourn. (Carried.)

FOURTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

President Markus—The meeting will come to order. Mr. Wormser, please read a paper while we wait for members to drift in.

Mr. Wormser—I have here a paper from a gentleman who has contributed papers very regularly recently—Mr. George A. Pipes. The paper is entitled "Which Are the Ten Best Coins?"

President Markus—You have heard this fine paper. What is your pleasure regarding it?

Mr. Josephson—I move that it be received with thanks and published in The Numismatist.

President Markus—Moved and seconded that this paper be received with thanks and published in The Numismatist. All in favor say "aye." So ordered. The Resolutions Committee is with us and has a report to make. Kindly give them your earnest attention, because the sum and substance of all our progress will be decreed by what they are bringing in.

Mr. Davis—The Resolutions Committee wishes to submit the following for your consideration:

Whereas the question of the separate listing of our members in American possessions and Canada has arisen;

Resolved, That this matter be left to the discretion of the Business Manager and the Publication Committee.

President Markus—You have heard the resolution. Does anybody wish to discuss it?

Mr. Duffield—It has been customary in the past to have members in Canada, the Philippine Islands and Hawaii listed under the heading of foreign, and it is now the purpose, I believe, to put them under the heading of "United States." I don't know why this should be left to my discretion, for, as a rule, the Publication Committee has charge of the membership list. I would have no connection with it.

Mr. Chapman—Why is there any question about it when there is already a committee to handle it? It looks to me as if it's already taken care of.

Mr. Bauer—For Mr. Chapman's information, the committee has acted on it in so far as having no objection in the matter. It is clear in my mind that it is merely a matter of listing. For your information Mr. Duffield, it is merely a matter of listing. Our fellow-members in the Philippines and Hawaii did not care to be listed as foreign, as they have affiliations with this country. They could be listed separately as U. S. A. possessions.

Mr. Davis—If Mr. Duffield has nothing to do with this list, I will refer the matter to the Publication Committee. Or the committee, I think, would be willing to substitute "General Secretary" instead of "Business Manager."

Mr. Sloan—Regarding Hawaii, Porto Rico and Alaska and other islands that are directly connected with the United States, our own Government, they are not possessions. They belong under heading of "United States."

President Markus—Any further comments on this?

Mr. Duffield—I move it be concurred in with the substitution of "General Secretary" instead of "Business Manager." (Carried.)

Mr. Davis—It is recommended that, inasmuch as the funds appropriated for the library last year were not spent, they be available for this year, together with an additional amount of \$50. In spending this money the Librarian should be assisted by the advice of a committee, three of whom are to be appointed by the President. We made that proposition because the Rochester members were close to the library and it would be convenient.

President Markus—You have heard the resolution read. A motion has been made to concur in it. The motion is carried.

Mr. Chapman—Would it be in order for me to read an invitation received from Buffalo?

President Markus—The time has not come yet, Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Davis—It is recommended that it is not advisable to alter the provisions of the by-laws relative to the investment of Life Membership funds in legal bonds. It is understood that this provision does not apply to other funds of the Association.

President Markus—The by-laws provide for the investment of those funds. You have heard the resolution as read. Any remarks?

Mr. Zerbe—As Chairman of the Board and my activities with the Treasurer, I feel that we have been going along very satisfactorily.

President Markus—All of us have known Mr. Blake for a good many years, and there can be no controversy regarding misapplication of funds. I think it would be advisable to withdraw the resolution and allow matters to remain as they are until an emergency arises. Nothing is to be gained by the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Zerbe—I will say further, for the information of the convention, Life Membership funds are deposited in an entirely separate fund. They are drawing a very favorable rate of interest and they are not to be checked against and the subject was not referred to with any regard to the safety of our funds. I have read correspondence by the bank showing the condition of these funds and what would be necessary to control them in the event of a vacancy in office of Treasurer. This has been deposited in New York and several members know just where it is.

Mr. Wormser—As a point of information, is anybody here a lawyer? Could you answer, Mr. Moore? Is a deposit in a savings bank a trust investment?

Mr. Moore—I don't believe I can answer that, Mr. Wormser.

Mr. Chapman—Why are the Life Membership funds kept separate from all other funds?

President Markus—Because our by-laws require it.

Mr. Wormser—Probably it is out of order to offer something in the way of a substitution for this. The by-laws have been ignored and the Resolutions Committee want to bring it out and have it legalized with an amendment to be passed on by the convention. The insertion of a clause in Section 14 could be made and by referring this back to the Resolutions Committee it could add the amendment to Section 14 "deposited in a savings bank." The insertion of these few words would legalize what has been done and make it proper.

Mr. Davis—A vote of the Board of Governors would not amend the by-laws. We are only using the interest on these funds, and the funds are being held in trust. The understanding, I believe, of a number of holders of Life Memberships is that these funds will be invested in bonds, and one or two are under the impression that they are to be invested in Government bonds. It says "legal" bonds, and I believe, speaking for a part of the Resolutions Committee at least, we are rather inclined to stand by our resolution. We simply state it is not advisable to alter the provisions of the by-laws relative to Life Memberships. Funds that should be kept in liquid condition applies to the other funds.

Mr. Duffield—Speaking on the point that has just been raised, I believe it is not generally understood that the Board of Governors has the power by a three-fifths vote to amend the by-laws. That power is given them in the By-laws and in the Charter, which gives the Board of Governors authority to prepare or have made a set of by-laws and to alter them at pleasure by a three-fifths vote.

President Markus—For the benefit of the members I will read what the Charter and By-Laws say so we cannot go astray. For what is said here is mandatory. (Reads By-laws.) This is authentic and any opinion any member may have contrary to this is in error, because we must go by this.

Mr. Wormser—There is a provision in the Constitution that it may be amended by a vote of the convention.

Dr. Henderson—I believe Mr. Wormser is wrong. He is reading from the Constitution, and not from the By-laws—two separate provisions. The Board of Governors can amend the By-laws, but not the Constitution.

Mr. Thorson—As a Life Member of this Association I am interested in the perpetual Life Membership fund. I took this, and paid for it, with the thought that the Life Membership fund would be sustained and invested in unquestionable securities, and I favor using only the interest on that permanent fund, which should, in my estimation, remain a sinking fund or a reserve fund and only the interest thereupon be used.

Mr. Wormser—The controversy arose over the fact that we had some bonds in which the funds of the Association were invested, and it involved much red tape, and that is the reason it has been put into a special fund by Mr. Blake. I simply offer this as an explanation.

Mr. Gutttag—The majority here know that if you buy a bond you must watch it all the time. After you have it for ten or twenty years the situation may be entirely different. Why not go to some trust company and let

them act as our custodian. They would watch your money for you and keep it invested at a better rate of interest than otherwise.

Mr. Chapman—I think Mr. Gutttag's suggestion a very practical one. The question of a perpetual fund I don't like.

Dr. Henderson—Can we not rely upon our Treasurer for the investment of funds?

President Markus—This question was brought up by some one who was dissatisfied with the investment of the funds.

Mr. Kohler—Funds kept liquid are a perpetual investment. They are discussing here another subject altogether. They are discussing how the funds should be invested.

Mr. Wormser—I have given this matter a good deal of thought. Personally, I think a savings bank is suitable in this case and a good solution of our difficulty. What Mr. Gutttag suggests is a good plan when you have a large amount of money to invest. At present our funds are not large enough to turn over to a trust company. At some future time we can alter the By-laws and provision be made for a suitable change. The savings bank investment is all right. Nobody has any intention of touching these funds. If it meets with the approval of the committee I would like to offer this amendment to Article 8 of the By-laws:

Amendment to Article VIII, Section 14 of the By-laws, to be inserted at the end of the present paragraph: "These funds may be deposited in a bank, trust company or savings bank account in the name of the Association upon the approval of the Board of Governors."

Mr. Boyer—I move its adoption.

Mr. Gutttag—Make it a savings bank or trust company. At the present time Mr. Blake has it in a "savings account."

Mr. Wormser—Either a savings account or a savings bank. I don't know. Perhaps Mr. Moore can enlighten us.

Mr. Bauer—The committee had only one thing in mind. The present officers are all in accord. We want to safeguard the Life Membership funds, which should not be dispersed or used for other purposes, which were originally intended as a trust fund. We are looking ahead to the future, for some time or other an extravagant regime may come in.

President Markus—In explanation, I wish to say that I sign all papers, also the Board of Governors must act on the requests made by Mr. Blake. Mr. Blake cannot draw out any of these Life Membership funds without the written consent of the President and the Board of Governors.

Mr. Blake—(Just entered). I don't know what line of talk you have had here.

Mr. Davis—I believe you were present yesterday when Mr. Zerbe's report was given, and he made some suggestion concerning the keeping of these funds and suggested also they be kept in liquid form, so the committee has made this recommendation. (Reads recommendation.) The idea, of course, is simply to safeguard these funds, which the Resolutions Committee considers trust funds, in future years. We have no criticism of the present Treasurer or the Board of Governors. We are simply looking ahead. There is a possibility at some time we may have an extravagant management.

President Markus—Will you please read the amendment, Mr. Wormser?

Mr. Wormser—(Reads amendment.) This is to be inserted in the By-laws, Section 14, at the end of the paragraph.

Mr. Gutttag—I don't think the resolution is in order. Liquid funds in one State are not liquid funds in another State. If you don't want to put it in a trust account, put it in a savings account. Legal bonds may be good today and five years from now they may not be good. I know this from personal experience. A savings bank is the best solution of the problem.

Mr. Blake—I don't know exactly what this is all about. I had a lot of trouble with Liberty bonds, and if I must go through that sort of thing again I don't want to be Treasurer. I have taken a good deal of trouble to get the special rate of interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the savings bank, and this is about as safe an investment as you can get. I have taken all the precautions I can in case of my death. I have two accounts in that same bank—one the American Numismatic Association, the other Geo. H. Blake, Treasurer, A. N. A. I am not looking for trouble. I am only looking for safety.

Mr. Duffield—I move that the resolution be adopted as read.

Mr. Zerbe—I ask whether that is in order when the matter is in the hands of the Board of Governors.

President Markus—I would like to have some enlightenment from somebody that does know.

Mr. Wormser—In answer to Mr. Zerbe, permit me to say that the Board of Governors has never passed an amendment to Section 14.

Mr. Davis—It seems to me the only thing necessary, if the Board of Governors doesn't act in the situation, is to amend the by-laws, but as yet, as I see it, the By-laws have not been amended.

Mr. Wormser—May we hear the resolution again?

Mr. Davis—Certainly. (Reads it again.)

Mr. Wormser—That means they can't put the funds in the savings account.

Mr. Duffield—I thought the resolution meant to continue matters as they have been in the past.

Mr. Blake—I don't quite understand the purport of that resolution. What change does it make in the position of the funds?

Mr. Wormser—My amendment is to the By-laws.

Mr. Blake—I think it encroaches a little upon the prerogatives of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Davis—The sentence that brought this matter up was one in the Chairman's report: "It is my judgment to have our funds invested in bonds, etc." The object of the Resolutions Committee is that these funds should not be immediately available.

Mr. Gutttag—They cannot be immediately available unless the President and Treasurer sign the voucher.

Mr. Blake—In that case you have no use for a Treasurer, and I move that the office be abolished.

Mr. Duffield—I move that this matter be postponed to the first order of business after the convening of the session tomorrow. By that time the matter may be clarified and we may be able to act a little more intelligently.

Mr. Moore—I second the motion.

President Markus—Moved and seconded that this matter be postponed until tomorrow morning. (Carried.)

Mr. Sloan—I leave for home tonight. I am a Life Member, and I am interested, and I would like to have the thing settled today. I think it could be.

Mr. Wormser—I rise to point of order. We have special business at 10.30, which is long past. We have special business at 10.30 and from 11.30 to 12.

President Markus—The time has now arrived to read invitations that have been received as to the place for holding our next convention. I have a number of invitations here. Here's one from the Buffalo Numismatic Association:

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22nd, 1929.

Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary,
535 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Wilson: Enclosed is the official invitation of the Buffalo Numismatic Association to hold the 1930 convention at Buffalo. Attached thereto is a tentative program, which is appended to give an idea of what we can offer in the way of entertainment. The resolution for the invitation was passed unanimously at the meeting tonight. I trust that you will give it attention at convention time, inasmuch as none of the officers of the club will be in attendance.

We sincerely hope that the American Numismatic Association will favor us with their acceptance.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT H. LLOYD,
Secretary B. N. A.

93 Christiana Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Whereas the American Numismatic Association has not met in convention at Buffalo since the year 1901; and

Whereas Buffalo, as a leading convention city, has facilities and attractions in abundance, convenience of location, rich in historical connections,

very near to the great natural beauty of Niagara Falls, with several museums, art galleries and historic monuments, etc.; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Buffalo Numismatic Association hereby cordially and sincerely extends to the American Numismatic Association an invitation to hold its convention for 1930 in the City of Buffalo as guests of the Buffalo Numismatic Association, with the promise of an attractive program, the best of scenic tours and entertainment, excellent hotel accommodations, and all that will be provided to make the Convention of 1930 the greatest and most enjoyable convention so far. We hereby pledge our full cooperation.

For the Buffalo Numismatic Association,

EDWARD A. GILROY, President.

ROBERT H. LLOYD, Secretary.

Passed unanimously, Monday, July 22nd, 1929.

Mr. Bauer—I also have an invitation here from the Buffalo Coin Club, which I sincerely hope you will give every consideration. I am personally acquainted with each member of the Club. They are an energetic young organization. They will show us a mighty good time and there is no question about the success of the convention in the City of Buffalo in 1930. They will do everything they say they will do.

President Markus—I heartily agree with Mr. Bauer in this recommendation, as I am also a member of the Buffalo Numismatic Association.

Mr. Duffield—I move that it is the sense of this convention that the next convention be held in the City of Buffalo.

President Markus—You have heard the motion by Mr. Duffield. All in favor say "aye." (Motion adopted and sent to Board of Governors for final action.)

Mr. Gutttag—This is really not in order, but I think we should go out West some time. I would like to have a meeting in Dallas, Los Angeles or San Francisco. We have not been out there for a good many years and we ought to show the West what the A. N. A. is doing. The following year we should go West.

Mr. Perez—I would like to second that, but I hope some day the Association will go even farther West and have a meeting in the city of Manila. We wish to assure you that we have hotel accommodations there at least as comfortable as Chicago, and I am positive the natives of the Philippines, as well as the exiled Americans there, will give you as good a time as any larger city. In this age of aeroplanes and Zeppelins, it may be possible for you to meet in Manila. (Applause.)

Mr. Wormser—I move that we proceed with the election.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. Anything contrary? (So ordered.)

Mr. Wormser—As there are no contests for the offices of President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian, I wish you would empower the General Secretary to cast a unanimous vote for the nominees.

President Markus—You have heard the resolution of Mr. Wormser. All in favor say "aye." Contrary? Motion prevails. In this connection I wish to make the statement that this will be published in The Numismatist so that all absent members may read it.

Mr. Zerbe—I was not present Monday morning when reference was made to the passing on of our former President, Mr. Judson Brenner. Many of our present members may not fully appreciate Mr. Brenner's connection with and service to our Association. He occupies a unique niche in our history. He was a member but a few months when he was elevated to the top of A. N. A. officialdom. A fortunate selection, for at the time we needed a leader of conciliatory administrative ability. Judson Brenner was elected President of the A. N. A. at our convention in this city of Chicago, August 31, 1911, and he presided at our conventions at Rochester, 1912, and at Detroit, 1913. He was Chairman of our Board of Governors in 1915. In Mr. Brenner's services to the Association he sacrificed time and money. It was largely due to Mr. Brenner that we have exhibit cases. Previously we placed our exhibits in borrowed cases or they were displayed, unprotected, on tables. He brought about a needed safeguard that has made our great exhibitions possible. It is remembered that on the eve of one convention the show cases had not arrived. Mr. Brenner got in touch by wire with their storage place in a distant city, ordered them shipped by express, and we had them

in time, and all at his own expense. I speak of these things of a man who served us and served us well, feeling that a special tribute is particularly deserved. I ask you, Mr. President, and offer as a motion, that you appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions to be recorded in our convention proceedings and to be sent to his family.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in favor of a committee to draw up a suitable tribute to our beloved friend will say "aye." (Carried.)

Mr. Wilson—I have here the report of the Committee on Proxy Representation. The number of proxies received is as follows:

Harry T. Wilson	407	George H. Blake	1
Charles Markus	5	Julius Gutttag	1
Moritz Wormser	15	John E. Morse	4
Farran Zerbe	2	Alden Scott Boyer	2
L. A. Renaud	20	Waldo C. Moore	3
Paul M. Lange	1	B. Max Mehl	2
J. G. Macallister	1		
Frank G. Duffield	3		467

HARRY T. WILSON, Chairman;

L. JOSEPHSON,

L. A. RENAUD,

Committee on Proxy Representation.

Dr. Henderson—Would it be proper to receive a verbal report from the committee on the seal? I see some of the members vitally interested in it have disappeared, so I am putting it up to the Chair, but I would like to see Mr. Duffield in the room at least.

Dr. Henderson—Your committee, and the chairman, Mr. Ripstra, asked me to make a report to the convention this morning, and we recommend that the official seal of this Association be the present emblem with the addition of one circle or line surrounding it, with the removal of the words on the last line "Organized in 1891" and insert the word "Seal" and in the line surrounding the words: "Organized 1891. Chartered by U. S. Congress 1912." In other words, we are using the same emblem that we have now and adopting it as a seal. We submit this for your approval and discussion this morning. I move that this verbal report be reduced to writing and adopted.

President Markus—You have heard the report of the committee on seal of the A. N. A. You have heard the motion.

Mr. Wormser—I second it. While I was a member of that committee, I must apologize for not attending, and I would like to amend the motion to the effect that the seal be in charge of the Secretary and that a sum not to exceed \$30 be appropriated.

Mr. Duffield—Where did you say the word "Seal" was to be on the design?

Dr. Henderson—Where 1891 is at present.

Mr. Duffield—Would that reduce the size?

Dr. Henderson—That would be up to the die engraver. It could be reduced very nicely.

Mr. Duffield—While I shall vote against the adoption of this design, I have no desire to say anything further on the subject. I still think you are making a mistake in having a design of that kind for a seal.

President Markus—Any other remarks.

Mr. Kohler—I endorse Mr. Duffield's remarks. A plain seal is more effective than an emblem combined with a seal.

Mr. Wormser—I don't see why there should be any objection to the emblem we have been using for years and years being used now as a permanent seal, as the official adoption of a seal was an oversight. Mr. Wood, being most familiar with the subject, wrote the article in the Membership List. Those who are objecting, in my opinion, have in mind an ordinary seal, as used by a business organization. But our organization should be compared rather with a college or art school—something special—and, as I recall, every college has a special design, and I think the design we have been using should be used as our official seal.

Mr. Kohler—Supplementing Mr. Wormser's remarks, if you wish to use

a seal like that referred to of the colleges, then it seems to me it would be compulsory to change the inscription from English to Latin.

Mr. Duffield—As a matter of information, provided this motion is carried, would we have new blocks made for our stationery?

Mr. Wormser—I don't see why.

President Markus—All in favor of the motion will say "aye." The motion is carried.

Mr. Voetter—In order to clarify the matter, that the seal as above described be used only on official matters of the Association.

Mr. Duffield—I move that the design of the book and the lamp which we have been using for many years be adopted as the official emblem of the Association.

President Markus—The motion is seconded. All in favor will say "aye." The motion is carried.

Mr. Duffield—I move that the order for making the seal be placed with J. Henri Ripstra, of Chicago, one of our members, all other conditions being equal.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in favor will say "aye." Carried.

Mr. Davis—I make a motion that we adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

President Markus—Seconded. All in favor say "aye." Carried.

FIFTH SESSION, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29.

President Markus—The convention will please come to order. The first order of business will be a report of the Committee on Elections, Mr. L. Josephson, chairman.

Mr. Josephson—Your Committee on Elections begs leave to report the following as the vote cast yesterday:

For President—Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa	517
For First Vice-President—Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.	381
Shepard Pond, Boston, Mass.	130
For Second Vice-President—L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada	517
For General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	517
For Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.	517
For Librarian—Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.	517
For Chairman Board of Governors—Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb. . .	476
Edward A. Gilroy, Buffalo, N. Y. . .	35
For Members Board of Governors—	
H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.	355
Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.	347
Edward A. Gilroy, Buffalo, N. Y.	345
W. A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas	302
Harvey L. Hansen, San Francisco, Cal.	194
James G. Macallister, Philadelphia, Pa.	193
William F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y.	176
F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.	117
Scattering votes	6

L. JOSEPHSON, Chairman;
L. A. RENAUD,
PAUL M. LANGE,
PERLEY W. LOCKER,
Committee on Elections.

President Markus—You have heard the report of the chairman of the Committee on Elections.

Member—I move that it be accepted.

President Markus—All in favor say "aye." Contrary? Motion prevails. We have with us Mr. Davis, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, to present other matters for your consideration.

Mr. Davis—The Resolutions Committee begs to withdraw the recommendation relative to the handling of the funds in the Life Membership fund.

President Markus—Is there a second? You have heard the request of the Resolutions Committee. All in favor say "aye." So ordered.

Mr. Davis—Recommended that the Coin Purchase Committee be con-

tinued and that \$100 be appropriated for the purchase of coins and medals.

President Markus—You have heard the resolution regarding the amount of money to be appropriated for the purchase of coins for the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Thorson—Does that cover books also?

President Markus—Provision was made for that day before yesterday. I will call for discussions after somebody makes a motion for the resolution.

Mr. Wormser—I second the resolution.

President Markus—It has been moved and seconded that \$100 be appropriated out of the funds of the A. N. A. for the purchase of coins for the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Blake—What this Association can do is hardly a drop in the bucket, and I doubt the advisability of it, unless somebody thinks we will get some advertising out of it. We appropriate \$100 a year for the National Museum.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. Blake, you understand that the purchases never require all of the appropriation, and I believe you will find that these purchases of coins will prove, in a couple of years, to be a nice investment. We are keeping numismatics alive.

Mr. Blake—When we purchase coins we are really doing the Government a favor by relieving them of that obligation. They have their appropriation every year. Our \$100 won't be more than a drop in the bucket. I would rather give the money to the Omaha Public Library or some such place and give a chance to young collectors.

Mr. Zerbe—I hope the members understand that these purchases are simply loans.

Mr. Gutttag—It is all very well to say it is a loan, but try and get something back from the Government. It will take five, ten or fifteen years to get them back. I am in favor of these purchases, but I feel there are a great many more institutions throughout the country who would greatly appreciate it much more than the Smithsonian Institution does at Washington. They hardly give any attention to our coin department at all.

President Markus—I am afraid the members are straying from the subject. You are not talking on the resolution. It applies only to this year. This can be brought up at some future convention.

Mr. Davis—This is not a purchase of coins for the Smithsonian Institution. It is a purchase for our own collection.

Mr. Thorson—If this applies to the current year, I second the motion.

President Markus—Moved and seconded that the resolution be concurred in. All in favor say "aye." Those opposed "no."

Mr. Blake—It is perfectly plain that the "no's" have it.

President Markus—All in favor of the motion will please rise. All against it will please rise. The motion is lost.

Mr. Davis—It is recommended that the Board of Governors consider the purchase of six or more exhibition cases.

President Markus—We apparently have not enough cases to accommodate those that come to the convention. Such has been the case this time. Do I hear a motion on that subject?

Mr. Duffield—As I understand the resolution, the Board of Governors are not authorized to purchase, but to consider the purchase.

Mr. Blake—Has the Board of Governors the power to attend to that kind of business?

President Markus—They have if the convention delegates this power.

Mr. Blake—Haven't they, under the constitution, the power to buy these cases?

President Markus—Who is to present the matter to the Board of Governors unless the convention does?

Mr. Blake—Why buy cases now and pay storage on them for twelve months?

Mr. Kohler—In this connection I would like to say it isn't the expense of these six cases, but the cost of storage for this year and future years. Also, will you have an exhibition room to put these cases in. Consider that first before making the purchase.

President Markus—Regarding the cost of storage, I wish to inform the members that at various times they are stored absolutely free of charge, and it is the intention of some of the members of Buffalo to store them free of charge and no bill has ever been presented in all the years.

Mr. Wilson—In this connection I suggested before this convention that we rent some cases. I went to the trouble to look into this and find they would cost approximately \$18 per case. But if you figure the storage on the cases, interest on the money invested and the possibility of not having use for all the cases, I think it might be a good idea to consider the rental at \$18 for 10 cases. This would be \$180. They will deliver them, set them up and make a flat charge of \$18.

President Markus—The only trouble is, they would not be uniform in size. The other way they would be the property of the Association.

Dr. Henderson—I doubt whether additional cases are really necessary. They have been desirable at this convention, but we know there has been an exceptional demand. I recall in the past four or five years there have been at least three or four vacant. I don't see why we should buy six new cases at this time.

President Markus—I suggest to Mr. Davis that the Board of Governors be authorized to purchase at their discretion.

Mr. Ripstra—I would like to see that resolution a little more definite. I have had the pleasure of supplying about 20 cases when we only had about 10. We have trouble with our exhibitions because we haven't enough cases. We could give them to paper money collectors. You will find a demand for more and more cases and I should like the Board of Governors to purchase cases for our next convention. It is a question whether to buy the cases and ship them to Buffalo. Last time we had to buy eight new locks. This time we are going to take the locks and turn them over to the General Secretary. Then he will have locks for all the cases. But I believe the Board of Governors ought to have these cases made in Buffalo prior to our next convention. As to renting them for \$18, I would not consider it.

President Markus—I think the suggestion is a very good one that the General Secretary have charge of the locks. At Hartford they were lost and we had to buy new ones.

Mr. Boyer—I don't like that idea. I think the locks should be shipped with the show cases. What if Harry Wilson isn't there on time?

Mr. Davis—The committee, in formulating this, simply brings it to the notice of the Board of Governors and they have the power to act and we worded it purposely that way.

President Markus—To clarify the resolution, the Board of Governors should be instructed to purchase six more cases at their discretion. That does not obligate them to do it.

Member—I would like to suggest a small box or case to hold padlocks.

Mr. Thorson—Another suggestion is that new cases be made just small enough so that they would nest in the ones we have. In shipping we could very materially reduce the expense as well as in the storage.

Mr. Duffield—I move we concur in the resolution.

President Markus—All in favor say "aye." Motion prevails.

Mr. Davis—The committee recommends that thanks be sent to the Congress Hotel, Mr. Petersen, Treasurer of the City of Chicago, and to the Committee of Arrangements of the Chicago Coin Club.

Mr. Duffield—Include Lorado Taft.

President Markus—Do I hear a second to the adoption of this resolution? Motion is adopted.

Mr. Davis—I have here the resolution to be sent to Miss Edith Tobitt, Librarian, and also the Mayor of Omaha. These were authorized at the meeting yesterday. That's all I have to offer.

The American Numismatic Association in Convention assembled extend by special resolution passed for future record and for publication in our official organ, the sincere thanks to you for your splendid paper on the great Byron Reed Collection, and do hereby instruct our President to forward to you unanimous thanks of this Association.

We further take cognizance of the support you have shown by Life Membership in the American Numismatic Association and also of the loyal support you are giving our representative, Mr. Thorson, in his work, furthering numismatics in the West.

To Miss Edith Tobitt, Librarian, Omaha Public Library.

The American Numismatic Association in Convention assembled at Chicago this 28th day of August have taken special recognition of the splendid

support Your Hon. Sir has given our representative, Mr. Thorson, Chairman of your Museum Commission, having in charge the great Byron Reed Collection, and do hereby forward by our President the voice and sentiment of unanimous thanks of this Association.

To the Hon. J. C. Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha, Nebraska.

President Markus—Any further business to come before the session of this convention. If so, I would be pleased to hear it. If you have anything on your mind, now is the time. We are about ready to adjourn.

Mr. Wormser—Article 8, Section 14 of the By-Laws. To be inserted at the end of the paragraph, "These funds may be deposited in a special or savings bank account, in a bank, trust company, or savings bank, in the name of the Association upon the approval of the Board of Governors."

President Markus—You have heard the reading of the amendment to Article 8, Section 14. I will entertain a motion.

Mr. Boyer—I move it be adopted.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in favor of the amendment of the By-laws say "aye." (Carried.) Any other matter to be brought before the convention?

Mr. Wormser—I would like to have a reconsideration of the coin purchase resolution if somebody is willing to make it. I don't speak in favor of or against it. Some time ago I read over very carefully a discussion in Congress and the hope was expressed that some day we might want to establish ourselves in Washington and open a Museum. Of course, that is far beyond the present members of the A. N. A., and the reason for our present movement is to ally ourselves with the Smithsonian Institution. They have shown a great deal of interest in our Association. The committee quoted a letter from the Museum. They are very much pleased with our efforts and our purchases. There will be no difficulty getting our coins out at any time, as I hold receipt, so you don't need to worry that the Smithsonian is going to get away with any of our collection. They are carried there at our own risk—the Government doesn't carry insurance against fire or theft.

Mr. Thorson—I am not in accord with Mr. Wormser with regard to the Smithsonian. I would be pleased to see a portion of \$100, perhaps \$50 of that sum, set aside to be given to some museum to get started and let the other \$50 go to the Smithsonian.

Mr. Zerbe—There is no motion before the house, so I would like to make a few remarks. We have the special privilege from the Smithsonian Institution for depositing coins. We have the advantage of having our name recognized. Our purchases from time to time and the history of them are printed and illustrated in our magazine.

President Markus—In order to close the debate let us bring it up as new business.

Mr. Wormser—I move that the Committee on Coin Purchase be continued and that a sum not to exceed \$75 be voted for the current year for purchases to be used by the Smithsonian Institution as a loan exhibit.

Mr. Blake—I second the motion.

Mr. Thorson—I would ask Mr. Wormser to modify his motion—\$50 for the loan collection and \$25 distributed in some conspicuous place to start a collection.

Mr. Wormser—I don't see where that would help at all—\$25 is a mere drop in the bucket.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. All in favor say "aye." Motion prevails.

Mr. Wormser—I move that the papers just read be accepted with thanks to the authors and published in The Numismatist.

President Markus—You have heard the motion. (Carried.)

Mr. Zerbe—Dr. Henderson and W. C. Moore were to confer with me this morning, and I haven't seen either of them, but I have here a tribute to the memory of the deceased Mr. Brenner, and I herewith offer it.

Whereas, In the passing to the great beyond of Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, Ohio, the American Numismatic Association loses an esteemed member—one who served with extraordinary efficiency as its President in 1911 and 1912 and as Chairman of its Board of Governors in 1915; and

Whereas, Many of the members of this Association lose a prized and loyal

friend and numismatic counselor, and humanity loses one whose integrity, worth and charity was an uplift to his fellow man; it is

Resolved, That this Association record upon the minutes of its convention, Chicago, Illinois, August 24th to 29th, 1929, this expression of our regret and loss, and that the sympathy of the Association be expressed to Mrs. Brenner by an engrossed copy of this resolution.

FARRAN ZERBE,
J. M. HENDERSON,
WALDO C. MOORE,

Committee.

President Markus—Anything else anyone wishes to bring up at this convention? The zero hour has arrived. The convention will adjourn until the time and place set by the Board of Governors.

IN SPITE OF THIS, NUMISMATICS IS A SERIOUS PURSUIT.

That numismatics is a joke or that one of the reporters sent to cover the recent convention by one of the newspapers imagined he was preparing something for the funny sheet is indicated in the published account. The eight-daler slab of Swedish plate money in one of the exhibits seemed to be the first specimen to catch his eye, and what he wrote about this highly important series of money was like this:

The people of the present civilized and mechanical age, it has often been observed by sages, are becoming effeminate and lazy. This indictment applies not so much to the rugged rover of the Western plains as it does to the effete Easterner, who lowers himself to a wallet that contains nothing but light and easily carried paper money. The Westerner in his manly way loads down his pockets with silver dollars, and listens with a smile as they clink musically in time to the swing of his horse while he rides to and fro.

However, it seems now that this manliness of the Westerner in bearing up under a back-breaking assortment of silver is as nothing to the true virility of the Swede of 1654. There was a man for you! Let us picture a typical scene in Sweden at about that time.

"Axel," said Mrs. Axelina Axelson, "Axel, my dear, I do wish you'd go to market and get me a few pease, a cabbage and some eggs. And, Axel, the baby needs a new pair of shoes."

"Yes, sweetheart," Axel replied, "I'll take a wagon full of money, and go."

The Lithuanian stone money in the form of axes in another exhibit also appeared to be funny to the same reporter. Here is what he had to say about this currency:

The original, and probably the most completely effective piece of coinage on display is the original coinage of the Stone Age Lithuanian. It is not strictly a coin, but is a stone axe head, estimated to date 5,000 years before Christ. The axe heads were used as pieces of exchange, with a double idea in mind. The Lithuanian debtor of the Stone Age was thus enabled to approach his creditor with a compromising scheme in view.

If his conception of the debt was three axeheads and his creditor's was four, he might settle this dispute by reverting to the original purpose of the axehead, tapping the creditor on the head. There was always the possibility, however, that the creditor might give him some change.

The small-size \$5 bills already are being counterfeited, it was learned when a bogus note turned up in Westfield, Mass., says a press dispatch. The bill is a good likeness except that the United States seal is inverted. Authorities believe that a photograph was taken of a genuine bill and that in transferring the impression of the counterfeit note the reversal of the seal was overlooked.



OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE 1929 CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.
 Taken in Grant Park, Chicago, Opposite Congress Hotel.

THOSE REGISTERED AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The registration book of General Secretary Harry T. Wilson showed the following names:

Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.
 Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
 L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.
 Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
 George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.
 Paul M. Lange, Rochester, N. Y.
 Farran Zerbe, New York, N. Y.
 H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.
 Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.
 Sally M. Wormser, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
 F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.
 Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 H. M. Povenmire, Ada, Ohio.
 Samuel Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
 M. A. Bolender, Orangeville, Ill.
 Paul H. Ginther, New Holland, Ill.
 M. J. McKinley, Chicago, Ill.
 George F. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 Philip S. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph A. Sloan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Mrs. Julius Gutttag, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Julius Gutttag, New York, N. Y.
 Anton Budvitis, Chicago, Ill.
 R. H. Rosholm, Chicago, Ill.
 M. A. Vogel, Chicago, Ill.
 Elmer J. Lawless, Chicago, Ill.
 Rud Kohler, New York, N. Y.
 R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 A. Visco, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles M. Cooley, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.
 Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.
 T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.
 E. E. Cruthers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 H. A. Moody, Chicago, Ill.
 Ragnar L. Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill.
 J. E. Morse, Hadley, Mass.
 Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
 Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.
 A. A. Grinnell, Detroit, Mich.
 Perley W. Locker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fred W. Harris, Madison, Wis.
 Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.
 Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
 Stephen Mielcarek, Chicago, Ill.
 Frank Sarniecki, Chicago, Ill.
 Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
 Mrs. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
 Thomas W. Voetter, Curacao, West Indies.
 Morris H. Thacker, Chicago, Ill.

George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
 George Klindt, Davenport, Iowa.
 D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa.
 Ernest Jonas, Chicago, Ill.
 Chris. H. Rembold, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Dr. A. L. Rackus, Chicago, Ill.
 Margaret M. Kraus, New York, N. Y.
 Dr. A. J. Lorenz, Chicago, Ill.
 Horace M. Grant, Providence, R. I.
 Herbert W. Walker, Cleveland, Ohio.
 L. Josephson, Chicago, Ill.
 F. C. Parker, New Brighton, Pa.
 J. B. Ciszewski, Chicago, Ill.
 R. A. Allen, Detroit, Mich.
 James G. Macallister, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
 L. A. Burmeister, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mrs. N. H. Hinkley, Chicago, Ill.
 W. C. Fleming, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Eric G. Blomquist, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Addie D. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
 Marx Reimers, St. Paul, Minn.
 J. T. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.
 C. E. Briggs, Lisbon, Iowa.
 N. Vreeland, Paterson, N. J.
 J. E. Newstrum, Galesburg, Ill.
 Gilbert S. Perez, Manila, P. I.
 W. M. Rosen, Ogden, Iowa.
 J. V. Yegge, De Witt, Iowa.
 S. J. Maley, Chicago, Ill.
 H. G. Steele, Pasadena, Cal.
 B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Mrs. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Dr. J. G. W. Luttenberger, Chicago, Ill.
 W. A. Philpott, Jr., Dallas, Texas.
 L. G. Cristobal, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Joseph Clinton, Chicago, Ill.
 Edward L. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
 John H. Snow, St. Louis, Mo.
 W. H. Schwarz, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 T. O. Mabbott, New York, N. Y.
 John A. Kleeman, New York, N. Y.
 M. H. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.
 T. A. Siqueland, Chicago, Ill.
 E. A. Lagerstrom, Chicago, Ill.
 M. V. Sheldon, Chicago, Ill.
 D. J. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.
 John M. Richardson, Stratford, Conn.
 James B. Field, Jackson, Ill.
 Edwin W. Williams, Chicago.
 John A. Grant, Chicago, Ill.
 J. H. Hardwick, Atlanta, Ga.

Visitors.

R. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.
 E. H. Betz, Chicago, Ill.
 Harold Carlsen, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.
 George F. Hoare, Rochester, N. Y.
 Mrs. George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
 Mrs. R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.
 Ellen Belle Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.
 Carolyn N. Wormser, Woodmere, N. Y.
 Loraine Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Dana Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Miss Pauline Rembold, Cincinnati, O.
 Mrs. A. J. Lorenz, Chicago, Ill.
 Wm. F. Ross, Chicago, Ill.
 Jennie C. Ross, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. E. G. Blomquist, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. W. M. Rosen, Ogden, Iowa.
 Edgar S. Cameron, Chicago, Ill.
 Maurine C. Mabbott, New York, N. Y.
 Mrs. Flora M. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. M. A. Vogel, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. J. H. Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Elmer J. Lawless, Chicago, Ill.
 Lewis F. Gifford, Chicago, Ill.
 Frank Lorenz, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. M. McKinley, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. J. B. Ciszewski, Chicago, Ill.
 I. T. Kopicki, Chicago, Ill.
 M. E. Holland, Racine, Wis.
 Clifford W. Kissinger, Reading, Pa.
 L. E. Hagen, Racine, Wis.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH.

For the information of those who were at the convention or others who may want photographs of the convention group, the price is \$1.50 and they may be obtained from Kaufmann & Fabry Co., 425 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Convention's Entertainment Features.

No matter from which angle you view it, the 1929 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, at Chicago, August 24 to 29, broke all records. This was particularly true of the attendance, 103 members placing their names on the registration book of the General Secretary. In addition, there were about 30 who registered as visitors, principally of the families of the members. But the number actually present was larger in both groups than the registration indicates, as many spent only a day or part of a day and did not go through the formality of registering.

The exhibits may not have been larger than at some former conventions, but the demand for exhibition space was greater, and many who brought exhibits gracefully bowed to the announcement of "no more space available" and allowed their exhibits to remain unpacked.

The attendance of the public at the exhibits was greater than at any recent convention, an almost constant stream of people passing before the cases. It was an intelligent public, too, which seemed to have a genuine interest in what was displayed, and not a crowd of merely curious.

At no former convention do we recall such a great number of visitors seeking information as to the value of coins they brought in. The hoards ranged from a single coin to several hundred pieces, but, as is usually the case, almost without exception they were either common or in undesirable condition. The number of calls over the telephone for information on coin values was almost as great as the number of visitors on the same errand, and these were supplemented by many letters in quest of similar information.

It was a great convention, not only on account of all these record-breaking features but because we had excellent accommodations at Congress Hotel and because an enjoyable program of entertainment features had been arranged by the committees of the Chicago Coin Club. Congress Hotel has the reputation of being the best of the many hotels in Chicago for such a gathering. The large Florentine Room and adjoining rooms were given up to the A. N. A. for a week, in addition to the Gold Room for the musicale on Sunday evening.

The generalissimo in charge of the entertainment features was the jovial J. Henri Ripstra. He was ably assisted by Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, chairman of the Ladies' Committee. At the banquet Wednesday evening Mr. Ripstra announced that Mrs. Boyer was really the chairman of the Entertainment Committee and that he had only assisted her in arranging the different features. But he wanted it understood that if anyone had any kick to make it should be made direct to him. At the close of the convention he said no complaints had been received. (Henri weighs about, say, 225 pounds.)

The weather throughout the convention was delightful, except for a couple of showers, which did not interfere with the program. The first three days were warm and the last three delightfully cool.

While several of the members reached Chicago earlier in the week, most of them came in on Saturday. The day was spent in renewing old friendships, forming new ones and installing the exhibits.

A Get-Together Event on Saturday Evening.

The first entertainment feature was the get-together event on Saturday evening for both ladies and gentlemen. This was arranged to take the place of the usual smoker for the men on the first evening of the convention. The program had been arranged and it fell to the lot of Elmer S. Sears to see that it was carried through. He announced that a new song had been composed for the occasion, entitled "Coin Days," which he said was to be sung to the tune of "School Days." It was something like this:

Coin days, coin days, dear old A. N. A. days,
Paper and tokens and medals, too,
Each has a message for me and you.
Bought with the cash that our wives should spend—
Even the cash our friends would lend—
We blew it, and we'd do it again,
For we are a crowd of nuts.

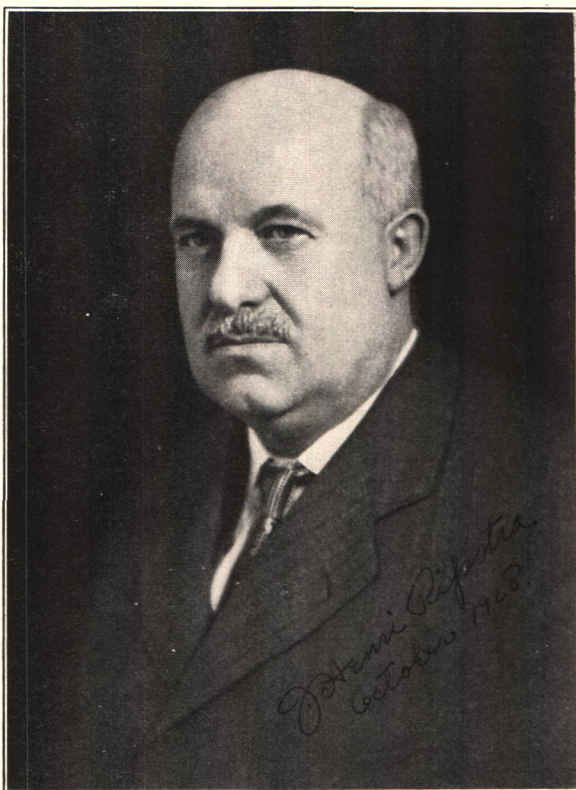
The author of the song was not announced, but it is said to have had its origin with the wife of a Chicago member. R. E. Davis said that no sane

man would be guilty of entertaining the sentiment expressed in the fourth line, let alone proclaim it to the world in song. The verse was repeated a number of times until it was committed to memory.

Then the "Coin Bugs" song, which made such a hit at the last convention, was sung.

After the preliminaries Mr. Sears introduced Louis Clement, of Paris, a member of the A. N. A., said to be an authority on the subject, who gave a talk to the ladies on "Cosmetics."

Mr. Sears then announced that the closing feature would be "How I Became Interested in Coins." He called on Messrs. Wormser, Zerbe, Bauer, Ripstra and Rackus in succession, and each related not only the things which induced him to become a collector but also many interesting events in his career as such.



J. Henri Ripstra,
Chairman of the Convention Committee.

At 8.30 on Saturday evening Farran Zerbe gave a talk on "Your Old Coins," which was broadcast from Station KYW, the time being generously donated by the station. Mr. Zerbe's talk is printed elsewhere in this issue.

We See North Chicago on a Bus Ride.

For Sunday afternoon the program called for a bus ride. Two large busses and several private cars carried the party. The route was on North Michigan avenue, the North Shore Drive and the Gold Coast to Highland Park and Fort Sheridan to the Moraine Hotel. Here a stop for a half hour was made while refreshments were served. The return trip was by a route passing the Armour, Swift and Cutten estates and Ravinia, where open-air opera is given in a pavilion throughout the summer by members of the Chicago

Opera Company, many of whom have summer homes in that locality. The ride took up about 30 miles north of Chicago, through a beautiful section.

The Musicales on Sunday Evening.

A novelty for A. N. A. conventions was on the program for Sunday evening, and it proved one of the most enjoyable features of the series of entertainments. It was a musicale given by Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., wife of Nelson T. Thorson. She was assisted by Miss Ellen Belle Sternberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sternberg, of Dundee, Ill., on the cello, and William Ross, of Chicago, a member of the Chicago Coin Club, in songs. The musicale was given in the Gold Room of Congress Hotel. The program follows:

Prelude in A Minor	.....	Debussy
	Mrs. Thorson.	
Serenade	.....	Enrico Toselli
Cantilena	.....	Goltermann
	Miss Sternberg.	
Sonatta del Petrarca	.....	Liszt
Etude—Un Sospiro	.....	Liszt
	Mrs. Thorson.	
Songs—Passing By	.....	Purcell
Aria from opera "Martha"	.....	Von Flotow
	Mr. Ross.	
Fireflies	.....	Frank Bridge
Night Winds	.....	Griffes
Bird Song	.....	Palmgren
The Spinners	.....	Rhene-Baton
	Mrs. Thorson.	
Songs My Mother Taught Me	.....	Dvorak
The Swan	.....	Saint-Saens
	Miss Sternberg.	
Etude en Forme de Valse	.....	Saint-Saens
	Mrs. Thorson.	
Songs—Mother Machree	.....	Ernest R. Ball
I Passed By Your Window	.....	May H. Brahe
	Mr. Ross.	

Mrs. Thorson has an enviable reputation in her home city as a pianist. Her audience at the convention was perhaps not as critical as she is accustomed to, but it was evident that she is an artist of exceptional ability and her performance was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Miss Sternberg is a very young lady, but her numbers on the program were splendidly rendered. Mr. Ross has a rich tenor voice and his contributions to the evening's entertainment delighted the audience. George Sippel was his accompanist.

We Dine Again at Terrace Garden.

The entertainment for Monday evening was a dinner at the Terrace Garden, in the Hotel Morrison, at 79 West Madison street. It was in the Terrace Garden that we had a similar dinner at the A. N. A. Convention nine years ago. A comparison of the two dinners would probably show that the former occasion was most enjoyed by reason of the fact that our party was smaller at that time and because of several features introduced for our benefit. It is understood that such practices have been abolished. But it was an enjoyable dinner, nevertheless. The menu was all that could be desired, and the opportunity for dancing between the courses was taken advantage of by many of our party. A vaudeville performance was also given during the dinner.

We Meet Lorado Taft and Are Charmed.

The official photograph of the convention party was taken at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Grant Park, opposite Congress Hotel, with Lake Michigan for the background.

Immediately after the photograph busses conveyed the party to the studio of Lorado Taft, at 6016 Ellis avenue. Mr. Taft is one of Chicago's noted sculptors, and his fame is not confined to Chicago. The party was greeted warmly by Mr. Taft in his studio garb, and he devoted an hour to showing his visitors through the different rooms of his studio and in explaining the various processes used in making models for statues and groups.

Mr. Taft has a remarkable personality and is intensely human. He frank-

ly admitted that he was a dreamer, as all sculptors are, but his dreams were his inspiration in his work. During the hour we were his guests and moved about the studio he spoke to the entire party on different phases of his work, explaining the various figures and groups his brain had conceived and his hands had modeled. It was a serious talk, punctuated at times with pungent bits of humor and satire. Not the least interesting part of it was an explanation of his model for the group which stands at one end of the Chicago Museum of Art and which typifies the Five Great Lakes. The model for his group of statuary in Lincoln Park, "Time," occupies a prominent place in his studio, and he explained in detail the different figures in the group, which is one of the largest he has modeled.

Mr. Taft spoke sorrowfully of the indifference on the part of the public to sculpture, and even the lack of appreciation on the part of the management of some museums and art galleries which contain products of the sculptor's art. He mentioned particularly the ineffective lighting common in some



Mrs. Corinne Paulson Thorson,
Pianist.

halls of sculpture, and with an ordinary incandescent bulb and a small statue he showed the different effects of proper and improper lighting.

At one point in his talk he asked if anyone present could tell him who was Emperor of Rome at the time of the birth of Christ. Two or three of our party promptly answered "Augustus." Mr. Taft was delighted with such a ready response. He said it was a question he frequently asked of visiting groups, and seldom received an answer, especially the correct one.

A visit was also made to the studio of Miss Nellie Walker, which adjoins that of Mr. Taft.

It was an enjoyable hour we spent with Mr. Taft, and as we departed each one felt that he had not only come in close contact with a remarkable man but that he had learned much.

A visit to the University of Chicago was on the program on the return trip, but as the hour was late this feature was abandoned.

Much Competition at the Sale of Coins.

On Tuesday evening an auction sale of coins by M. H. Bolender, of Orangeville, Ill., was held at the hotel. The sale contained less than 700 lots and was begun at 8 o'clock, but it was 12.30 before the last lot was disposed of. There were no unnecessary delays, and the great length of time required was due to competition on nearly every lot. One of our members who was present has since written us that it was certainly a "hungry bunch" for coins. The room in which the sale was held was small, but it was crowded to the close. If the sale demonstrated one thing more than another it is that there are a great number of active collectors in Chicago and vicinity who are not members of the A. N. A. or the Chicago Coin Club. Good prices were obtained for the majority of the lots.

We See the Chicago Historical Society's Collection.

A visit to the Chicago Historical Society, on North Dearborn street, was on the program for Wednesday afternoon. No busses were provided for this trip, and as the members were becoming a little tired of sightseeing the attendance was not large. Those who made the trip had an opportunity to see the collection of coins and paper money, as well as other objects connected with the history of Chicago.

The Annual Banquet An Enjoyable Affair.

The annual banquets on the last evening of A. N. A. conventions are always enjoyable affairs, as they are the closing entertainment feature. The banquet was served in the beautiful Gold Room of Congress Hotel. We entered the room to music furnished by what was termed the "A. N. A. Orchestra," composed of the following: Mrs. Corinne P. Thorson, piano; Mrs. Moritz Wormser, mandolin; Miss Carolyn Wormser, violin, and Miss Ellen Belle Sternberg, cello. At a table on one side of the room the convention officials were seated, while the others occupied tables in front. The following menu was served:

MENU.

	\$50 Gold Piece Cocktail.	
	1804 Dollar Soup (King of All Soups).	
Celery.	Radishes.	Olives.
Chicago Coin Club Steak.		
	1799 Cent Potatoes.	
	Columbian Half Dollar Peas.	
	Moritz Wormser Salad.	
	Numismatist Ice Cream.	
	Three-Cent Piece Cake.	
	Pine Tree Shilling Coffee.	
	(Worth Its Weight in Silver).	

The toastmaster was Elmer S. Sears, who won new honors in his old capacity. He made his bow in verse

My friends, although you may not know it,
Yet I'm supposed to be a poet:
For I was chosen for this event,
By Charlie Markus, our President.

A year ago he said to me,
"I'm sure you must and will agree,
That it will be no great disaster,
If you will act as our toastmaster."

So here I stand before you now
And calmly make my little bow.
And I am here at his behest
So I must try and do my best.

You see me here without your vote
Charley picked me to be the goat.
A modest man, you know, alas!
Let's can the boloney and step on the gas.

He called upon several members, who made brief responses, including the following: President Markus; R. E. Davis, president of the Chicago Coin Club; Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer, chairman of the Ladies' Committee; J. Henri Ripstra, chairman of the Convention Committee, and City Treasurer Peter-

son, of Chicago. Mr. Sears also read a tribute he had prepared in verse to the memory of Chicago numismatists who had passed to the Great Beyond.

It's great to be back in Chicago,
This metropolitan gateway to the West.
It's good to again walk your streets, sir,
Monroe, Madison, Dearborn and the rest.
But let us pause in reflection
And give a thought to those who no longer are here
For those who have gone on before, sir,
And whose memory we will always hold dear.

There's a member whose face is now missing
From the place where it once shone so bright,
And the coins he sold o'er his counter,
They are showing them somewhere tonight.
For years he was Chicago's coin dealer,
His coin book was at one time all the rage,
Tonight we mourn the loss of this member—
Silas C. Stevens is missed from our stage.

There's another who's gone from among us,
And we miss him as we gather each year.
One of the first to arrive at our meetings
With always a story to cheer.
With him nature had been most unkind, sir,
But just the same we found him always serene.
We miss his cheery "I'll buy you a drink, sir"—
We all miss the face of Ben Green.

And now as I stand here I wonder
How many here in this hall
Can remember the face I will mention
Who has answered his last roll call.
I knew him before nature clouded his brain, sir;
He lived in many parts of our land.
But among all my friends numismatic
The name of Charlie Hinckley will stand.

There's another face here in the picture,
And one that we all liked to know.
A man we found always the same, sir,
Without ostentation or show.
His collection was famed the world over,
The finest in all of our land.
Let's all give a thought to this member—
We all miss Virgil M. Brand.

It was only a few years ago, sir,
That another was called from our band,
A prince of good fellows he was, sir,
He had travelled all over our land.
One of the first to collect the gold of the Southland,
The coins of Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Argentine.
Don't you know of whom I am speaking—
Harry Williams is the man that I mean.

Now, friends, let me mention another,
And a man that most of us knew.
He was present at every convention,
Never shirked what we asked him to do.
A man we all loved and respected,
And we miss him each year more and more.
A gentleman he was and a scholar—
We miss you tonight, Colonel Loer.

And now let us think of another
Who was with us a few years ago,
And his nature was fraternal and pleasant—
He made friendships wherever he'd go.
But his health was not all that it should be,
Still he met with us whenever he could.
There's another vacant chair at our table—
Fred Michael was all to the good.

But let us pass on to the future,
With a thought to those that are here,
And the new friendships that we are making,
May they be with us for many a year.
So, my friends, let this be our motto:
Here's a welcome to friends that are new;
But to those that we've known in the past, sir,
We hold dearest memories of you.

The event of the evening, however, was an enjoyable hour, entitled "Do You Remember 'Way Back When—?'" arranged by Mrs. Boyer. For a

month before the convention she had been sending requests to different members of the A. N. A. to bring photographs of themselves taken in the "long ago." With the aid of a projectoscope these were thrown on a screen and all were given an opportunity to identify them. The photographs ranged from those taken from infancy to young manhood and womanhood and created much merriment.

After this remarkable collection had been shown Farran Zerbe was called on to outline the early history of the A. N. A. He responded in his usual interesting way and supplemented his remarks by having thrown on the screen photographs of prominent members and officers of twenty years ago. A number of photographs of convention groups of ten to twenty-five years ago were also shown.



Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer,
Chairman of the Ladies' Committee.

Dr. French was next called on to make a few remarks. The Doctor has evidently anticipated such a call from Toastmaster Sears and was prepared with a manuscript which he had headed "Current Events—Sense and Non-sense." In some unexplained manner the manuscript was later extracted from Dr. French's pocket and turned over to the editor for "such use as he saw fit to make of it." We would be delighted to publish it, for anything the Doctor writes is worth publishing, but there are times when discretion is the better part of valor. We will say, however, that his remarks concerned only those present, but it was plenty.

As a finale George J. Bauer placed his motion-picture machine in action and run off a couple of reels taken at the Rochester convention last year.

With the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" the diners dispersed, all promising to meet each other at Buffalo in 1930.

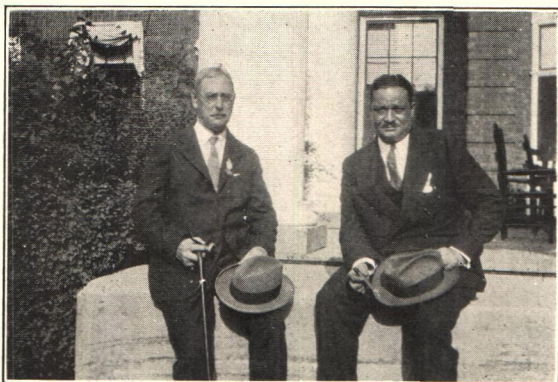
Observations and Reflections.

Bits of News and Gossip About Convention Life, With Some Personal Mention, Gathered From Various Sources.

The popular conception that a Chicago citizen always has a gun or a lily in his hand is all wrong. During the six days of the convention only one minor hold-up in the city was reported in the press.

Two of the most popular members at the convention were Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, Philippine Islands, and Thomas W. Voetter, of Curacao, West Indies, who traveled many miles to be present. While Mr. Voetter is no stranger to conventionites, Mr. Perez made this meeting his first one. His enthusiasm was so great that he invited the A. N. A. to hold a convention in Manila in the near future.

A splendid view was had of the Graf Zeppelin by our members as it passed over Chicago on the last lap of its round-the-world trip. By merely crossing Michigan avenue in front of the hotel an unobstructed view on the lake front was obtained. The big ship was flying low and circled over the city twice before disappearing over Lake Michigan on its way to Lakehurst. All auto traffic on the avenue was temporarily held up while the thousands who had been waiting on the sidewalk crossed over the street.



The two long-distance conventionites. At left, Thomas W. Voetter, of Curacao, West Indies. At right, Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, Philippine Islands. Taken at Moraine Hotel, Highland Park, on the bus ride Sunday afternoon.

Entertainment exclusively for the ladies during the business sessions of the convention included a tour through the store of Marshall Field & Co.; a visit to the Boyer Laboratories, with a special talk on "Perfumes"; a luncheon at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, with Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer as hostess, and a theater party.

Extract from Dr. French's talk at the banquet: "Business with me isn't as good as it might be and collections are terrible. Patients come in, and before they go they tell me to put it on the book. One good, sweet lady gave me a silver dollar the other day. I kissed it and pressed it to my bosom, and as I looked at it I exclaimed: 'Stranger to mine eyes, long since I gazed on a face so fair as thine!' And then the Goddess of Liberty said: 'Don't flirt with me, kid, I have an ardent lover.' But I tried to assure her that I, too, was an ardent lover. She admitted that I was, but that her other lover was not only ardent but constant; that he held her tightly and never let go of her. I asked her if she would tell me who he was, and she answered: 'Elmer Sears.'"

The first day's business session had been under way only a few minutes

when Alden Scott Boyer discovered that on account of the acoustics we would get nowhere if we remained in the curtained end of the exhibit room, which had been arranged for the meetings. He hurriedly saw the hotel management and arranged for the meetings to be held in a smaller room close to the Florentine Room, which was admirably suited to our needs and in which all succeeding sessions were held.

Mrs. Addie D. Yawger, widow of former President H. H. Yawger, now living in Rochester, N. Y., attended the convention and renewed old friendships. Mrs. Yawger has been a member of the A. N. A. for several years.

It is becoming more evident each year that among the A. N. A. members or their families there is considerable talent, musical and otherwise, and that it is gradually being discovered, or at least pressed into service at convention time for entertainment purposes.

It was remarked that the response of Mrs. Boyer as chairman of the Ladies' Committee at the banquet was one of the neatest, most appropriate talks ever heard at an A. N. A. convention.



Shortly before he left home for the convention President Markus saw a car stop in front of his Davenport home. He went out to greet his visitors and found they were Mr. and Mrs. Thorson on their way to Chicago. Mr. Thorson had his camera, with the above result.

City Treasurer Peterson, a personal friend of Nelson T. Thorson, who was present at the banquet as his guest, has a keen sense of humor. In his talk he explained that while he occupied the office of Treasurer, he was really only the "custodian of the city's deficit."

Many changes in Chicago's sky line were noted since the last convention there nine years ago. But perhaps the most radical change in the city has been the filling in of Lake Michigan along Michigan avenue for several miles and the building of new driveways on the newly made land to relieve the traffic congestion on the lake front.

Extract from Dr. French's talk at the banquet: "I have found Grinnell and Gravel two of the biggest-hearted fellows in the Association. Any time

you see either of them going out to eat, go up to him, shake hands, and he'll ask you to have something to eat with him. In this way you can save a little money on your meals."

Mr. and Mrs. B. Max Mehl and their two daughters reached Chicago on Sunday. They arrived in New York on the preceding Friday from their European trip and left the following day for the convention. Max has become a better sailor that he was on the eventful trip from Boston to Plymouth during the convention of 1921, and he said that at no time during his recent voyages did he experience seasickness. On that rough Plymouth trip Max had to go to bed. Speaking of it afterward he said that for about fifteen minutes he was afraid he was going to die, and for the next hour he was afraid he wouldn't die.

At the banquet Mr. Ripstra, seated next to Mrs. Ripstra, was relating how hard his committee had worked to arrange the different entertainment features, but that he had been ably assisted by Mrs. Boyer. "Why," he said, "we had to visit this place and that place and see this man and that man, and sometimes I didn't get home till 12 or 1 o'clock." As he finished Mrs. Boyer, at the other end of the table, slowly and majestically rose and surveyed Mr. Ripstra and then announced for the benefit of all concerned: "If Mr. Ripstra was out any night until 12 or 1 o'clock, he wasn't with me!" Of course, we all felt sorry for Henri, but what could we do?



After the lunch at Moraine Hotel on the bus ride Sunday afternoon our photographer spied Ludger Gravel about to escort a party of ladies to one of the busses. Front row, left to right, Miss Dana Mehl, Mrs. Mehl, Mrs. Wormser, Miss Caroline Wormser, Mrs. Julius Guttag. Back row, Miss Loraine Mehl, Mr. Gravel and Mrs. Boyer.

Theo. E. Leon, of Chicago, who was chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Chicago Coin Club at the convention held there in 1920, renewed old friendships and took part in most of the entertainment features. His health has not been good in late years, but he hopes for an early recovery and expects to be present at the next convention.

One of the numerous dinner events, always a feature of A. N. A. conventions, was given by Dr. J. M. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, to four ex-Presidents at the Tip Top Inn on Tuesday evening. The ex-Presidents present, besides Dr. Henderson, were Farran Zerbe, Waldo C. Moore, Moritz Wormser and F. G. Duffield. It was recalled that only two other ex-Presidents are now living—H. O. Granberg and Carl Wurtzbach.

In the exhibit of A. A. Grinnell, of Detroit, were four \$1,000 U. S. Government notes of early issues. It is seldom that four numismatic specimens are shown together having a combined face value of \$4,000, and their numismatic value is considerably more than that figure.

Mrs. Sallie Wormser, wife of Moritz Wormser, was warmly greeted and

congratulated on almost complete recovery from her serious accident two years ago.

Extract from Dr. French's talk at the banquet: "I now know that I'm tough after the motor-bus ride on Sunday. I sat in the back seat and bounded from the seat to the top and back again several times. Now I have bruises, blisters, abrasions, corns and bunions not only on top of my head but on other parts of my body. I enjoyed it thoroughly. Between ascensions I had to laugh."

Considerable excitement prevailed in the exhibit room on Tuesday about noon when word was quickly passed around that Henry Chapman had been robbed of two coins in his exhibit. It proved to be a false alarm, however. At the time the incident occurred Mr. Chapman had opened his case and was showing some coins to visitors, when a man without a coat made his way to the case and asked Mr. Chapman to allow him to look at one of the Egyptian gold coins in the exhibit and also a Confederate restrike half dollar. Mr. Chapman handed both coins to the man, who, after hastily looking at them, asked permission to show them to a friend, which request was granted, Mr. Chapman assuming the friend was in another part of the room. Mr. Chapman was busy at the time and after a few minutes he recalled that the coins had not been returned to him. The man to whom he had handed them was not found in the room. The plain-clothes official on duty during the day immediately got in touch with the police department and the Chicago coin dealers and the pawnshops were notified. About an hour later, while the room was still buzzing with excitement, the man who had taken the coins hurriedly entered the room and returned them with profuse apologies, saying that he wanted to show the coins to a friend down the street and that he had been unavoidably detained.



At Moraine Hotel, before the return on the bus ride, our photographer asked for six volunteers to pose for a snapshot. Left to right, Messrs. Gutttag, Blake, Bauer, Renaud, Lange and Mehl.

Inquiry regarding the beautiful uncirculated 1823 cent in H. A. Sternberg's exhibit brought forth the information that it was among a lot of otherwise common coins found on the banks of the Seine river, near Paris, some time ago and sent to the Chicago Coin Club to be auctioned.

At Dr. Henderson's dinner at the Tip Top Inn to the ex-Presidents of the A. N. A. the colored waiter did not appear to Mr. Zerbe to be of the negro race, so he asked him: "Are you a citizen of the United States?" "No, sah," he replied. "Ah was born in Illinois."

On Sunday morning George F. Brown conducted a small party of visitors through the ghetto—Maxwell street for a distance of several blocks and intersecting streets. To those not acquainted with the business methods of this section, the sight is an interesting one. Every Sunday morning the

small merchants of that part of the city, or individuals without any place of business, expose their wares for sale. The usual method for those having only small stocks for sale is to spread a rug or piece of matting on the sidewalk or in the street on which to place their goods, which range from bits of second-hand hardware and used paint brushes to "five pairs of silk hose for \$1." A few merchants were found who had small lots of coins, and these were eagerly scanned by the visiting numismatists. No finds worth recording were made, however.

On his return trip to his old home, Tyrone, Pa., Farran Zerbe visited St. Louis, Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh before going to New York for the winter.



This photograph came to us indorsed merely "Sternberg's yard." From the personnel of the group we infer that the Mehls and the Thorsons stopped over at Dundee, Ill., with the Sternbergs on the trip home, and perhaps took a dip in the lake in front of their home. Left to right, Miss Ellen Sternberg, Miss Loraine Mehl, Mrs. Mehl, Mrs. Thorson, Mr. Mehl, Miss Dana Mehl and Mrs. Sternberg.

Extract from Dr. French's talk at the banquet: "I was much interested in the talk given by Mr. Clement on "Cosmetics." Just think of it! \$300,000,000 spent in Paris in one year by ladies to make them more attractive, and \$180,000,000 in Washington in one year! Boys, ask yourselves what we could do with our faces with half the amount. But what strikes me as funny is why do ladies spend so much beautifying their faces while they wear short skirts."

The shower on Monday afternoon brought the heated spell to a close and on Tuesday morning it was cool enough for a light overcoat. One of the first persons we saw in the hotel Tuesday morning was John H. Snow, of St. Louis, who had drifted in during the night. But the warmth of his greeting all around quickly shattered the suggestion that his presence was responsible for the lower temperature.

At the close of the musicale on Sunday evening Mr. Wormser read a paper on "Coinage of Swedish Plate Money," by Miss Bertha Holmberg, of Stockholm, Sweden, which was illustrated by lantern slides. This paper, with illustrations, will be published in THE NUMISMATIST, with other convention papers.

One member of the Convention Finance Committee of the Chicago Coin Club was M. A. Vogel, a brand-new conventionite, but who became extremely popular with everybody before the convention was over. The fact that he was so popular may seem strange when you consider that as he handed each new arrival a convention badge, a program and a bunch of entertainment tickets it was accompanied by a cheery "Ten bucks, please." His manner was so pleasant and his voice so soothing that several members could hardly

be restrained from going up and getting a second badge, program and tickets and handing over another \$10 just to hear him say "Ten bucks, please," a second time. Never before have the members had \$10 extracted from their pocket with less pain. Vogel is really a tip-top fellow and we hope he will be numbered among regular conventionites in the future.

Miss Margaretta Kraus, of New York City, who is one of the few lady members of the A. N. A. who are active collectors, was present for two days of the convention and was much interested. She was the only lady in Mr. Brown's party on its tour through the ghetto on Sunday morning. Miss Kraus is a native of Germany and has been in the United States only a short time, but will reside here permanently and expects to enter Columbia University this fall. She is a sister of Dr. Franz Ferd. Kraus, of Braunschweig, Germany, one of that country's prominent coin dealers.

Moritz Womser, Mrs. Wormser and daughter, Miss Carolyn, motored through Canada on their return to New York.

Extract from Dr. French's talk at the banquet: "I saw in this month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST that a coin collector in Europe committed suicide. I suppose the poor fellow bought some coins from a sale catalog, and when he received them he found them so much inferior to catalog descriptions that he thought it was much easier to kill himself than the cataloguer. May his soul rest in peace!

A good story was told at the expense of one of the A. N. A. members, who is an old conventionite and who makes it a point to get acquainted with every new face he meets at the annual meetings. Seeing a gentleman wearing a convention badge, this members approached him and inquired his name after giving his own. Conversation developed the fact that he was not a member of the A. N. A. nor a subscriber to THE NUMISMATIST, and he admitted being a member of the Chicago Coin Club only since the previous day. Feeling that there was some room for missionary work, this member presented him with a copy of the magazine, requested him to subscribe for it as well as become a member of the A. N. A., and left him to think it over. A little later one of the members of the Exhibit Committee brought the "prospect" to the "missionary" and introduced him as one of the plainclothes officers guarding the exhibit and who was wearing a convention badge the better to conceal his identity.

Those interested in the work of Lorado Taft will find in the Greyhound Traveler for September an interesting story about him and his giant figure of Blackhawk, whom Mr. Taft regards as one of the best specimens of Indian manhood, which he modeled, erected and donated to the State of Illinois and which stands within sight of his summer home on the road from Chicago to Rockford. The figure is 48 feet tall.

A luncheon was tendered by President Markus to a few of his friends on Tuesday noon at the Lake Shore Athletic Club. Those present besides Mr. Markus were Messrs. Zerbe, Wormser, Boyer, Josephson and Duffield. As they were about to enter the dining room they unexpectedly came in contact with Mrs. Boyer's party of convention ladies, to whom she was tendering a luncheon at the same place and hour. At first the ladies suspected the small group of gentlemen were intent on "crashing the gate" and suggested that if they were after something to eat the waiters would be glad to serve them at a separate table. A few words of explanation soon smoothed matters out.

Ex-President Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, was present after a lapse of several years in attendance. He showed the old-time enthusiasm in his line of collecting. He said that he had been approached on the subject of the sale of his large collection of one-cent checks of noted men and women, with the view to having them placed on permanent exhibition in a large institution.

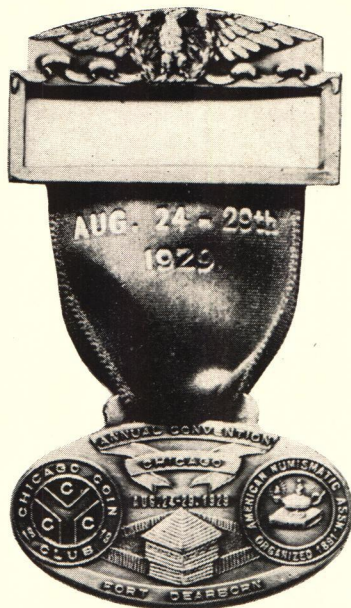
During his trip through the ghetto on Sunday morning with Mr. Brown's party President Markus had the misfortune to lose his A. N. A. badge with

twelve convention bars. He had pinned it on the inside of his coat before leaving the hotel, and on his return he discovered it was missing. It had his name and address engraved on the back of the pendant, and he is in hopes that it may eventually find its way back to him.

While a number of invitations for the 1930 convention were received from the chambers of commerce, tourists' bureaus, hotels, resorts, etc., of various cities, the invitation from the Buffalo Numismatic Association was the only one that received serious consideration. This invitation was accompanied by a set of resolutions adopted unanimously by the association and a tentative program showing what the club can provide in the way of entertainment. These were supplemented by an invitation from the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; one from one of Buffalo's leading hotels; one from the Mayor and one from the Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau. There were also two "testimonials" from organizations which had recently held conventions in Buffalo. Telegrams were also received during the convention from all of the above, renewing the invitation, and the Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau offered to furnish clerical help to assist in the registration of members and to furnish information about the city. The Buffalo club evidently wanted the 1930 convention badly, and they took the proper means to get it.

THE CONVENTION BADGE.

The convention badge was of oval shape, the left and right ends being occupied by the emblems of the Chicago Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association, respectively. In the center is shown Fort Dearborn and the stockade and the inscription, "Annual Convention, Chicago, Aug. 24-29, 1929."



The bar pin was surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings and contained space for writing the name of the member. It was attached to the pendant by a dark blue ribbon on which was printed in gilt letters the convention dates.

Spain was the first European country in which paper money was issued, an event which took place in the fifteenth century.

THE CONVENTION EXHIBITS.

Each of the twenty cases of the A. N. A. was filled with one or more exhibits. It is impossible to give more than a brief outline of what they contained. There were fewer United States coins shown than at any previous convention. Following is a summary of the exhibits.

A. A. GRINNELL, Detroit, Mich.—A collection of United States notes of different denominations, some in sheets. In the exhibit there were four \$1000 notes.

FARRAN ZERBE, New York City—Mr. Zerbe had on exhibition his entire collection of Bryan "money." A descriptive list of this collection was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* for July, 1926. He also showed a few varieties acquired since the publication of the list, as well as a few new specimens, the property of Julius Gutttag, New York City.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—A collection of United States notes of many denominations, some in sheets and many with low numbers. Included in the exhibit was an uncut sheet of the small-size silver certificates, the property of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; also uncut sheets of \$5, \$10 and \$20 Federal Reserve notes of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and No. 1 sheet, \$5, \$10 and \$20 of the First National Bank of New York. Also, the first \$1 and \$2 notes (small) paid out by the Treasury July 10, 1929. He also showed a number of National Bank notes of Chicago and vicinity. There were three notes of the First National Bank, Philadelphia, showing Charter No. 1, also two notes showing earliest date of bank notes, Nov. 2, 1863; also two \$10 notes of the First National Bank of Middletown, Ohio, First Charter period, bearing two different sets of Government officials signatures.

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley, Mass.—A collection of Lincoln medals, tokens, photographs, etc., and a number of Chicago and Illinois numismatic items.

PERLEY W. LOCKER, Pittsburgh, Pa.—A complete set of half dimes; fractional currency; Masonic jewels.

D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.—Many intaglio India proofs of obsolete bank notes.

RUD KOHLER, New York City—Gold coins in sets of France, Italy, Greece, Turkey; miscellaneous United States and foreign gold, including a Panama-Pacific set and the Victoria Diamond Jubilee set; the extremely rare \$5 J. J. Conway & Co. piece.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, Rochester, N. Y.—A collection of ancient, medieval and modern coins in bronze, silver and gold; obsolete notes of Western New York State; several wooden medals.

WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio—Obsolete bank notes of Indiana and Illinois; checks for one cent of notables, including Lorado Taft, Jane Addams and President Hoover; also some novelties, including a check for \$100, payable to Andy Gump.

ANTON BUDVITIS, Chicago, Ill.—A collection of medals, chiefly Russian, but including a number from the German States.

RAGNAR L. CEDERLUND, Winnetka, Ill.—A remarkable collection of countermarked coins of the world, mostly crown size; eight-daler plate money of Sweden, Charles X Gustavus, 1654-1660.

O. B. CARLSEN, Chicago, Ill.—A collection of Scandinavian silver coins, mostly crown size; a collection of the coins and tokens of the Danish West Indies, Greenland and Iceland; coins issued by the Vikings in England and Ireland, 852-1154; coins issued in Tranquebar, Danish East Indies, 1620-1845.

H. A. STERNBERG, Dundee, Ill.—Complete set \$2.50 gold, all varieties, 1795 to 1834; various United States silver and copper coins, remarkable for

rarity or preservation; early \$5 gold pieces and specimens of private gold issues.

DR. A. M. RACKUS, Chicago, Ill.—A comprehensive exhibit of the coinages of and mediums of exchange used in Lithuania, and an exhibit pertaining to Victor D. Brenner, who was a native of Lithuania. Dr. Rackus also had an extensive exhibit of early forms of currency of various parts of the world.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—An exhibit of a large variety of United States, foreign and ancient coins. He also showed a handkerchief that was in President Lincoln's pocket the night he was assassinated.

GEORGE BROWN, Chicago, Ill.—Coinage of the Mexican Revolution, 1913-1917; modern Chinese coins in gold, silver and copper.

L. JOSEPHSON, Chicago, Ill.—A collection of Chinese silver coins, mostly crown size.

THEO. E. LEON, Chicago, Ill.—A complete set of commemorative coins in gold and silver; private gold; miscellaneous United States notes, obsolete notes and Colonial notes; Hard Times tokens; the Norse-American medal in three thicknesses.

FRANK SARNECKI, STEPHEN MIELCAREK and JOSEPH B. CISZEWSKI, all of Chicago, Ill.—These three gentlemen combined their exhibit of Polish coins and medals.

JOSEPH A. SLOAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.—United States silver dollar, 1794, with an oval countermark, "G D Mo" in monogram. This was said to have been countermarked about 1820 in Mexico, and the stamp is said to be an abbreviation for "Gobierno (Provisional) De Mejico."

R. THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.—A collection of foreign silver crown-size pieces.

PRESENT-DAY CURRENCY IN WESTERN CHINA.

The Chicago Herald and Examiner of September 15 published the story of the experiences of Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt in their explorations in Western China as members of the Kelley-Roosevelt-Field Museum expedition. Speaking of the currency in this part of the world the account says:

Finances caused the usual difficulty. Yunnanese half dollars were readily accepted in the town, but twenty-cent pieces were not. The currency in general use was what was known as the Tibetan rupee; occasionally an old "John Company" rupee turned up.

A simple method was in vogue for making eight-anna pieces; the rupees were merely clipped in two bits. Shanghai dollars and silver ingots were also in circulation; the latter varied slightly, but were worth roughly fourteen rupees. Copper cash and two hundred cash pieces were used for smaller purchases.

As may be imagined, prices and methods for calculating them varied greatly, but it was still more difficult when leaving this polyglot center to discover what coins would be acceptable in the smaller towns, where cosmopolitanism was not so far advanced.

TREASURY HAS 500,000,000 SILVER DOLLARS.

The silver dollar has joined the horse and buggy and other remnants of the past and has faded from circulation, while the silver half dollar is still used in the West but is going out of use in the East, because quarters are favored for tipping, according to Treasury officials. At the present time there are about 500,000,000 silver dollars tied up in the Treasury to back up silver certificates, although they could easily be placed in circulation if there were a demand for them.

Convention Broadcast by Farran Zerbe.

On Saturday evening, August 24th, at 8.30, from station KYW, Farran Zerbe addressed the radio audience with a convention message. The station announcer in introducing Mr. Zerbe said:

"The American Numismatic Association is now in annual convention at the Congress Hotel, in Chicago, and the next speaker is Mr. Farran Zerbe, a former President of this Association and now curator of the Chase Bank Collection of the Moneys of the World, New York. Mr. Zerbe will address you in response to a request to extend an invitation to the radio audience to visit the Congress Hotel to view, in the Florentine Room, the extraordinary exhibition of numismatic specimens that will be open to the public, without charge or obligation, every day and evening to next Wednesday, inclusive. Mr. Farran Zerbe."

This is a message from an assembly of those who get a greater thrill out of that magic thing called money than exchanging it for other worth-while things. Those who get the greatest thrill from money are called numismatists, and the world's greatest body of them—the American Numismatic Association—is now holding its annual convention in Chicago.

Money is a great, old and diversified thing, and few words, if any, command a greater variety of definitions. Some say it is "mint sauce for while man sleeps." Of others have said it is "what woman looks for while man sleeps." Of all the definitions for money the one I like best is that of the street urchin who said: "Money is what the other duffer takes for what you want." There have been "duffers" in all time and in all parts that have accepted many things, far removed from the conventional of today, as a medium of exchange. In collecting the specimens and studying the history of them the numismatist gets the great money thrill.

The American Numismatic Association is an organization of the collectors of the specimens and the students of the history of things relating to money and medallic art. This Association was organized in 1891 and has the distinction of being one of the very few organizations to be chartered by Congress. Its Federal Charter was granted in 1912. It is now the largest and most popular numismatic organization in the world. Its membership is scattered from coast to coast throughout the States of the Union and the provinces of Canada, and most foreign countries are represented. This widely scattered membership has a connecting link in its monthly magazine, *THE NUMISMATIST*, an illustrated publication that is read by the numismatic world and has long been the accepted medium for news and general information regarding all that pertain to coins, medals and paper money. *THE NUMISMATIST* is ably edited from Baltimore, Md., and leading authorities on numismatic subjects are regular contributors. A volume of *THE NUMISMATIST* is represented in twelve monthly issues and is composed of about 800 standard magazine-size pages.

The American Numismatic Association is a purely mutual organization, conducted not for profit but with the sole purpose to create and maintain fraternal collector relations and to disseminate information. Its officers serve without compensation. Its publication and life membership funds now exceed \$6,000. Local organizations affiliated with the Association are active in several of the larger cities in the States and the Dominion and in the Philippines. All of good character who have any interest in numismatics are welcomed to membership in the Association.

Numismatics to many is a hobby—just play; to others it is a serious pursuit. Treat numismatics either lightly as a hobby or seriously as a study, it is one of the most informative and satisfying of subjects. Money has been issued and used in most every form and material and by the people of most all lands and for many centuries. Money is as varied as material things can be—so varied, in fact, that there never has been nor never will be a complete numismatic collection. That money talks in all languages and under all conditions and tells a great story of many lands and peoples are the reasons that many men and some women find pleasure in money other than for its common use, and in that become numismatists. All in all, numismatics is one of the most fascinating by-paths of play to greater knowledge.

Coins are one of the oldest things produced and used by man that have survived to form a chain from ancient times to today. Metal in form for a medium of exchange goes back to the obscure past in China, where its

inception is doubtful as to time, but some place it more than 5,000 years ago. The metal money of the modern world has developed from that which has been continuously issued since the first stamped precious metal, a lump of base gold called electrum, in Greece, about 700 years before Christ. Shekel, talent and other denominators for metal value that are of early reference in the Bible are not the names of coins, but of weights; but one name, that of the shekel, was adopted as the weight composing the first coin and continued with varying standards through Greece, Rome, Judea down to today, since approximate weight and value coins, in gold, are found in the \$5 pieces of the United States and Canada, the sovereign or pound sterling of England, and with many gold coin issuing countries having a coin of approximate value.

Paper money, first issued as a necessity to meet an emergency, and which is now appreciated as a convenience, has its ancestor in the first inscribed promise to pay, the earliest of which were clay tablets, followed by bark, parchment and other fabric records to the introduction of paper. Surviving specimens of printed paper promises to pay authorized by government authority and which relate to the paper money of the present are believed to have been issued previous to 1300 A. D.

Medals are a part of numismatics in that the art of the medal, so far as practicable, is adopted in the coin, and, for the greater reason, that some early medals of award were multiple weight and value of the common coin of the time. They were artistic honorariums that were both medal and coin. Coins of finest art are credited to Greece about the fourth century B. C. In modern coinage art has been sacrificed for utility.

Barter was the first method of trade and persists today with semi-civilized peoples, and, under the stress of circumstance, will be resorted to by all mankind. Many commodities and natural products have been commonly used for money, among them grain, live stock, shells, stone, birch bark, amber, cocoa beans, copra, tobacco, coal, tea, salt, spices, teeth, pelts, cotton, silk, leather and wood; yes, and even whisky—they call it border money today. The realm of metal from iron to platinum is represented in modern coinage. Coin dimensions range from the large pin-head size gold coin of India that weighs about one grain to the copper slabs of Sweden, more than 12 by 24 inches in size and weigh up to 45 pounds. Money denominations or values span from the cowrie shell, worth a small fraction of a cent, to the \$50,000 Treasury notes of Canada.

Dealing with numismatic specimens and their history leads to all parts of the world, imparting a knowledge of man and many subjects and conditions from the earliest times to the present. Numismatics has either established or confirmed important parts of accepted history.

A numismatic collection may be the delight of a lifetime and, if superior, in the end prove a monument or good investment. Specialized collections are the ones that become notable. Rarity and condition and not age govern values. Coins of 2,000 or more years ago may be had for twenty-five cents for the reason that some of them are now very common. A coin of this year or any year, if but few were issued, will prove to be valuable. The chase for possession is the vitality of all collecting pursuits and competition makes prices. Several coins minted within one hundred years have sold for \$5,000 or more each. The high price for a coin minted in America was \$7,900 commanded at a public auction this summer for a \$5 gold piece dated about eighty years ago. In most of the large cities of the world there are coin dealers many of which, from time to time, conduct auction sales. Prices as produced at these auctions are in a good measure the guide to present values. A very poor condition coin may have no value to a collector, yet he might gladly pay several hundred dollars for a superb specimen from the same dies.

A hobby is good for everyone. It is a haven from the trials of business and the perplexities of home, company for loneliness, solace for the tired worker, rest for the weary brain. Of all collecting hobbies none is more enlightening and few are more fascinating than is numismatics.

The world's leading congress of numismatists—the American Numismatic Association—is now in annual convention at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, and, in bidding you good night, I again extend a cordial invitation to all to view the extraordinary exhibition of specimens from the collections of attending members, which will be open to the public day and evening from now until next Wednesday, inclusive. Thanks, and good night.

The Byron Reed Collection.

By EDITH TOBITT,

Librarian, Omaha Public Library.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

As an institutional life member of your Association the Omaha Public Library recognizes her right to be represented at your annual meeting and to listen, by proxy, to your discussions; but being a new member, less than a year old, she had not dared hope to be allowed to enter into any of the discussions, leaving such honor until a later time. But sometimes honors come to us quite unexpectedly, and such was the case with the Omaha Public Library for she was asked by your program committee to take a place on your program and to speak on the well-known numismatic collection bequeathed to the city of Omaha by the late Byron Reed. The Omaha Public Library assures you the honor was greatly appreciated and was at once accepted by the Librarian.

Byron Reed, who made this contribution, was not a native of Omaha, but arrived there in 1855. I mention this, as his long residence in Omaha, without doubt, had a definite influence toward bringing about his generous bequest to the city. Mr. Reed's father was a collector of coins and medals and the son early learned the joy which comes to the collector. Naturally, the boy's enthusiasm for collecting was limited by the limits of his income and the son's collection did not grow large, but later, because of the growth of his city and the possibilities for making money, he was able to add many very valuable pieces. He authorized dealers in New York to bid for him at the auction sales of rare coins and he bought small collections from local or nearby dealers, selecting the items he desired and passing the remainder on to some other dealer. Mr. Reed's frequent business trips to New York brought him in contact with other numismatists and he became a member of the numismatic organizations then in existence. By the means which I have mentioned the Byron Reed collection of coins and medals, books and autographed manuscripts came into existence. I cannot give you its value, for no satisfactory valuation has ever been placed upon it, but I can tell you the number of pieces, what countries they represent, how the collection is housed and, above all, the appreciation of those who avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing it intelligently.

The American coins take first place and the extent and value of this portion of the collection far exceeds the remainder and represents about one-fourth of the collection. The earliest item bears the date 1794 and each year following down to and including 1890 is represented by an almost complete group of coins of each date. The \$50 gold slugs, the 1875 \$3 gold piece and the 1804 dollar, viewed by your Mr. Zerbe and pronounced by him the most perfect of the thirteen known, are some of the best items. The last item, the 1804 dollar, is preserved in our vault, with a copy on display. I am mentioning coins which this group of experts recognizes as being rare, but to the uninitiated, as I may call myself, it is the beauty of the coins which makes the strong appeal, and so I make bold to mention as unusual the exquisite gold coins minted in 1866, beginning with the \$1 piece and including the \$2½, the \$3 and the \$5 and \$10. This and the 1875 group are particularly attractive to the speaker.

The United States patterns and experimental coins, a group of more than 400 pieces, includes the \$50 in copper, the \$4 in three metals and six types of the ring dollars. The Pioneer West gold is represented by about thirty-five pieces, which include the Mormon set, the rare Dubosq \$5 and the Pike's Peak \$5 and \$10 pieces.

The coins of Ancient Greece and Rome occupy second place in the collection. Prominent are the shekel series and the twenty-five types of the widow's mite, and about 30 gold coins and medallions of Imperial Rome. Coins of modern European countries are well represented, particularly England, France and Germany. Great Britain's possessions are represented by a few coins only and the South American collection is very small. The entire collection numbers 6,869 coins, 1,280 medals, 832 autographs, 1,836 books, 3,243 pamphlets, 615 Confederate notes and 2,136 other bank notes.

The coins are displayed according to the country and by year. It is to

be regretted that only one side can be shown, for duplicates are available but rarely.

The medals, of which Mr. Reed had a very representative collection, are shown in a case by themselves and consist of Presidents' medals, Indian Peace medals, Pope's medals and medals commemorating important events in history. The medal most conspicuous for its beauty is the St. Gaudens George Washington medal, struck in 1899 for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington.

Another conspicuous medal is the Waterloo medal, of which the artist and date are unknown to the writer. It shows the profile of each of the four great rulers of the Allied countries and the two Field Marshals, Wellington and Blücher. The German Iron Cross of 1870 should be mentioned. Most of the medals are in bronze and are particularly beautiful.

The showing of the collection to advantage to all people is not as easy as it may seem. The height of the cases, the light, the labels all need constant revision and experience has proved that a numismatic collection needs an enthusiastic curator possessing accurate knowledge of his subject and also a background of the history of all nations. Coins in the cases are dead if we have no one to instruct the visitor of their interest and value, but they become alive at once and live if presented by one who knows. This collection which I am trying to present to you was well displayed according to the best methods at the time it was opened to the public in 1893. New plans for exhibition have since been developed and must be put into effect if we are to keep before the people of Omaha the real worth of the Byron Reed collection.

The interest of the public in this collection may be measured by the attendance. Many hundreds of visitors see the collection every month in addition to groups of students from the public and parochial schools. Viewing the coin collection has become a part of the instruction in the use of the Library, and the teachers of Greek and Roman history use it as a supplement to the text book and collateral reading. I may truly say that our coin collection is an important educational feature and is accepted as such by the educators of Omaha.

It is not advisable to mention all of the many phases of Mr. Reed's collection, such as the autographs, which include many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Presidents of the United States, many musicians and authors. Neither is it advisable to mention all of the valuable books, but the collection of books on numismatics should not be omitted. Mr. Reed owned and included in his bequest the "Dictionary of Roman Coins," by Stevenson; Humphrey's "Coins and Medals"; Crosby's "Early Coins of America"; a manual of Greek medals, by Head; a set of the "Numatic Chronicle" and about 300 volumes of other numismatic books of value. It is to be regretted that we have not a full set of the publication of this Association, THE NUMISMATIST.

At the reading of the will following Mr. Reed's death the community was surprised to learn of his generous bequest. The following is an extract from his will:

"I do hereby give and bequeath to said City of Omaha my private library of books, documents, manuscripts, pamphlets, files of newspapers, and other periodicals, autographs and literary relics, together with my collection of coins, medals, paper money, bonds, drafts, and currency and the cases in which they are contained. * * *." The will further states that "For at least a portion of the time (if not all the time) the public shall be admitted free of charge to all the benefits of said library and coin collection under reasonable rules and regulations."

You readily learn from this extract from the will that the bequest was made without provision for sale, exchange, or purchase of items. The possibilities for adding to the collection remain with the Public Library Board.

In addition to the coin collection and library Mr. Reed bequeathed a plot of ground on which the city should erect a library building, of which one room should be set aside for the exhibition of the collection of coins, manuscripts and books. Thus, Mr. Reed supplied not only the collection but also prompted the city to erect a much-needed Library building. The Byron Reed Room, now occupied by this coin collection, is on the third floor, facing north and east, and has 10 large windows, which admit sufficient light to show the collection to advantage. The coins are shown in five flat-top cases. The paper money is framed and shown on the walls above the

book cases, which are 4 feet high. All of the collection is catalogued, the coins and medals during the lifetime of Mr. Reed and the remainder at a later time. The place of any article in the collection may readily be found.

This collection is under the administration of the Public Library Board, which appoints the committee having it in more direct care and known as the Museum Committee. The chairman of the committee appointed by the Board is Mr. Nelson T. Thorson, a member of this organization, whom you all know. To illustrate Mr. Thorson's interest I shall mention some of the books on the subject of numismatics to be found in his private library. There are books dating from the last of the fifteenth century and including valuable volumes by Ruding, Van Loon, Vallant, Akerman, Bounville, Morrellio, Sestini, Bizot, Aurellii, Patine and many other writers of note. His library numbers about 5,000 books and pamphlets and is, I believe, the most extensive private library on the subject of numismatics in the Middle West, and possibly in America. I give this detail that you may know the Byron Reed collection is under the direction of one who understands and appreciates its value.

It is much to be regretted that no regular appropriation has been made for the upkeep of the collection. Only a few commemorative coins and medals of recent years have been added.

Following the requirements of the will, the room is open and free to the public each week day from 9.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. At other hours it may be opened only by the authority of the Library Board.

It is with sincere pleasure that I have prepared this brief paper for your meeting, for I always welcome an activity which prompts me to look with renewed interest upon the collection which I have tried to describe to you. It has been my pleasure, in a few instances, to help cultivate in others the desire to become collectors of coins and I can assure you it has been one of the many joys of my position.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 21, 1929.

The Genesis of Commercial Money.

By J. M. KEAN, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

When primitive mankind began to envy the others possessions, the instinct of barter began to be a dominant faculty, and the needs of each caused a value to be placed upon the commodities that each held. Thus, we read that upon the death of the wife of Abraham he asked of Ephron to give him a place of burial for her: "I pray thee, hear me. I will give thee money for the field." Ephron said: "The land is worth 400 shekels of silver." And Abraham weighed to Ephron 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant. This silver was not counted out piece by piece, but weighed. This weight is of about \$200 in United States money values.

Another case is where Abraham sent his overseer to secure a wife for his son Isaac, and he gave to Rebekah a golden earring of half a shekel weight and two bracelets of ten shekels weight of gold. These circumstances are evidences of an established system of currency. The shekel at this time weighed 218 grains, or about one-half ounce. An instance of pure barter is recorded in the Bible where Esau sold his right of heirship for something to eat. Anything that had ownership was exchangeable, even human beings, as recorded in Genesis, where a slave had a price. Abimelech, to justify his innocence, gave Abraham 1000 pieces of silver; Joseph was sold to the Ishmaelites for 20 pieces of silver. These respective pieces of silver were probably rings or "dumps," not stamped, but transferred at a recognized standard of weight termed a shekel.

There is no evidence of money having been coined of determined value prior to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, and as the Jews absorbed many ideas of intellectual and physical value from their intercourse with other nations, it is fair to presume that they acquired a sense of commercial value from the Babylonians, and the Jews began to coin the metals gold and silver, taking the shekel as a standard of weight and value.

It is after the captivity that commercial coined money came into vogue and was probably interchangeable with Persian terms as daric, drachma, solidus.

The gold daric weighed 128 grains and the gold shekel 132 grains and were practically of the same value for exchange of commodities while on and during their journeying to Palestine. It is without doubt that the distribution of coined money originated with the Jews in commerce with other nations.

In the year 140 B. C. Simon Maccabeus was granted a license to coin money in silver. These pieces consisted of shekels and half shekels, and five years afterwards copper was added as a subsidiary coinage divided into halves, quarters and sixths, the unit in all probability being the shekel of weight and value. Let me say in parenthesis that one of the very few shekels of weight in existence is in the Museum of the Church of St. Anne, in Jerusalem, it having been shown to me as a special favor.

At the promotion of Herod the Great as governor of Judea he had coined a great quantity of copper and brass with the design to overcome the solidarity of the silver coinage of the Jews and to establish Roman domination throughout the commercial world, taking as the standard Grecian coinage. This is notable where Jesus, in his admonition to his disciples, says: "Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses."

About this time the word farthing, or fourthing, came into general use. Originally it was of copper and weighed about two pounds, but at the demands of the poor it has by gradual reduction been reduced in value to one-sixteenth of a penny and called a mite. This mite is so scarce that it is superseded by the Greek lepton and many collectors are nursing with pride the Greek lepton instead of the actual Jewish mite.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

At a meeting of the Chicago Coin Club on September 4 a letter was read from Edwin E. Willoughby, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, addressed to Theo. E. Leon, giving some details of the early history of the Bank of the City of Chicago, summarized from T. H. Andreas' "History of Chicago." The letter follows:

The Bank of Chicago (as it was usually called) was founded by Seth Paine, an eccentric Socialist and Spiritualist, and Ira B. Eddy, the former putting in about \$1,100, the latter over \$4,000. The bank opened about the middle of October, 1852. Seth Paine was the president and W. T. Muir the cashier. The banking firm was known as Seth Paine & Co.

Seth Paine attempted to be an idealist in his business dealings. He refused, for instance, to lend money for speculation in the necessities of life and to dealers in intoxicants or tobacco. He would lend no money on real estate or to anyone needing the money to pay debts. "Our basis for making loans," he says in his prospectus, "is the established character of the borrower. He must be a temperate, honest and religious man or woman." Paine aired his ideals in his paper, the Christian Banker, which began publication on January 1, 1853. Paine issued certificates engraved by Tappan, Carpenter & Co., Cincinnati. The \$2 has a picture of Washington Crossing the Delaware, and the \$3 a portrait of Henry Clay. A \$3 bill of the Bank of Chicago is reproduced in Andreas' History of Chicago, II, 541.

Seth Paine, who directed his business according to the advice, as he believed, of the spirit of Alexander Hamilton, went out of business when, at the plea of his relatives, a guardian was appointed for his partner, Eddy, and the greater part of the capital of the Bank of Chicago was withdrawn. Every bill issued by the bank, however, as far as is known, was honorably paid. Paine continued his large-hearted but eccentric career. He died in Chicago in 1871.

CUBA MAY ESTABLISH GOLD STANDARD.

The Cuban Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Gutierrez de Celis, has ordered a thorough study of the monetary systems of other nations, says a press dispatch. This work will be done by the monetary section of the department. The Secretary proposes to establish gold as the standard on which all other coins of Cuba will be based.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

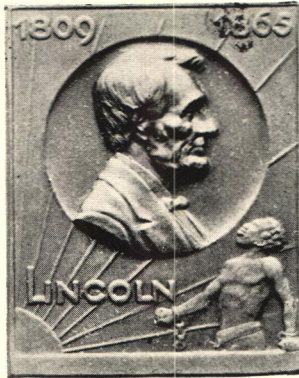
THE CHICAGO CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

New records were established by the recent Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. which future conventions and convention cities may find difficult to surpass or even equal. But should they fail, it should not be attributed to a declining interest. Chicago had many advantages to offer, not the least of which were a large local membership, an active local organization and a group of convention committees which permitted nothing to interfere with their purpose to make the convention a remarkable one. All local organizations do not have a Henri Ripstra nor a Mrs. Boyer to place in charge of entertainment features, nor do all cities afford opportunities for the social

side of convention life such as Chicago offers. The social side is assuming greater importance with each succeeding convention. But it should not be the aim of each convention city to merely surpass preceding gatherings in providing entertainment. Each city has its own unique features, which will permit of a varied program, and with a sustained enthusiasm and a willingness on the part of nearby members to attend and help swell the ranks of the faithful, a successful convention can be held in any large city.

A NEW LINCOLN PLAQUE.

A plaque with a fine portrait of Lincoln has just been issued by Dr. A. M. Rackus and Ernest Jonas, two members of the Chicago Coin Club, in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the issue of the Lincoln cent and the fifth year of the death of Victor D. Brenner, the designer of the coin. The plaque is illustrated here.



It was struck by the firm of Meyer & Wilhelm, of Stuttgart, Germany. The plaque was on exhibition at the recent Chicago convention. It has been issued in silver and bronze, only 25 having been struck in the former metal. The bust of Lincoln is shown in a circular depression in the rays of the rising sun, below which is a negro with broken shackles looking up at him. In the upper corners are the dates of his birth and death, "1809" and "1865." Below the bust is the name "Lincoln."

SOME DESIRABLE NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Warren National Bank of Warren, Pa., charter number 4879, Feb. 23rd, 1893, issued the series of 1902 notes with signatures of J. C. Napier and C. A. Thompson, Feb. 23rd, 1913. The Napier-Thompson combination is one of the rarest signature varieties and is well worth having on a national bank note, considering the prices that this variety brings on Government issues.

The First National Bank of Arcade, N. Y., issued the series of 1902 bank notes with the signature combination of J. C. Napier and John Burke. The bank's charter number is 10410, and the notes are dated June 16th, 1913. Napier-Burke is a signature variety that is seldom met with and is practically non-existent on most of the Government issues.

The East Side National Bank of Buffalo, founded June 6th, 1928, immediately took out notes of the large size, which bear the fac-simile signatures of W. O. Woods and H. T. Tate. The Woods-Tate signature variety must be rather scarce on the large-size notes, since many of the banks which took out charters so recently did not care to issue currency until the small-size notes should become available. Hence we will not likely see many of this variety and notes of national banks with the Woods-Tate combination are not at all common.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1929.

R. H. LLOYD.

LA SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART MEDAL.

The anniversary membership medal of the above society has just been issued. It is designed by Paul Niclausse.



The obverse shows the bust of Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims, with inscription. The reverse shows the rebuilt Cathedral through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The illustration is reduced. It measures 3 1/2 inches in diameter and is struck in dark bronze. J. deL.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for October, 1904, contained the following articles: "Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatics and Coin Dealers—William Idler (with portrait), Joseph Casault, P. N. Breton and F. R. E. Campeau"; "Coins of Bible Places"; "Making Money" and "Off the Scent." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of nine applicants for membership. Announcement is made that the convention will be held in the auditorium of Congress Hall, on the Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, on October 15; that the day at the Exposition will be known as "Numismatic Day"; that headquarters will be at the Inside Inn at \$2 per day, and that members are requested to register with Mr. Zerbe at 110 Administration Building. The pedigree of the 13 recognized existing 1804 silver dollars is also published in this issue, taken from Low's catalog of the H. G. Brown collection.

THE ELDER COLLECTION OF FRANKLIN MEDALS SOLD.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, rare book collector and dealer, New York and Philadelphia, has purchased from Thomas L. Elder a collection of 126 medals commemorative of Benjamin Franklin and various events in his life, according to the New York Times.

According to Mr. Elder, it is the largest and finest collection of Franklin medals ever brought together. He spent more than twenty years assembling the collection and for several of the rarer pieces, which were struck during Franklin's life, a hunt of several years was necessary.

One of the rarer medals was made by the engraver, Mossop, in England about the time that Oxford University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Franklin in honor of his scientific and philosophical studies in 1762. The medal shows a fine profile of Franklin facing to the left, wearing an ample wig.

Another rarity is the Nini plaque in pottery, dated 1777, and made in France while Franklin was there as a Commissioner from this country during the Revolution. Franklin is portrayed wearing his large fur cap, characteristic of many early portraits. Several fine medals were engraved by Dupré and Duvivier, who became close friends of Franklin during the time he was in Paris.

An English medal shows a full-face portrait, wearing a cloth cap, with

the titles LL. D. and O. F. R. S. after his name. This evidently was struck in honor of his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society soon after Oxford conferred its honorary degree. The reverse shows a tree being struck by lightning, an illustrative reference to his electrical experiments, followed by the Latin inscription, "Non Irrita Fulmina Curat." The medal bears the date 1774. It is one of the earliest Franklin medals.

Another early medal bears the date 1776 and depicts Franklin wearing a scarf around his neck, while on the reverse is a beaver gnawing a tree, with the inscription "Tyranny Repell'd, Lightning Averted."

Another medal of the Revolutionary period has the double portraits of Franklin and Washington on the obverse, while the reverse shows a portion of the globe on which the United States, as it existed at that time, is outlined.

In addition to the medals the collection includes an interesting variety of old tokens issued by many local merchants. Several were made by the early firm of Wright & Bale, which engraved a large number of American medals, including some of the earliest of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

Several trade tokens which passed for currency during the Civil War show the head of Benjamin Franklin, with some of his maxims encouraging thrift, one carrying the phrase "A Penny Saved Is a Penny Earned." In many cases portraits of Civil War generals appear on the medals, with a Franklin maxim on the reverse.

GERMANY'S NEW COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

Germany has just issued two coins of the denomination of five mark and three mark, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the German Constitution, August 11, 1929. The five-mark piece is illustrated here. The three mark is of the same type.



The obverse shows the head of President Hindenburg with appropriate inscription. The reverse shows a hand raised as in the act of swearing to the Constitution. The reverse inscription is "Faithful to the Constitution."

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.

Silver—Half Dollars, 600,000; Quarter Dollars, 1,432,000; Dimes, 3,180,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 6,881,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 26,290,000.

GERMANY OPERATES SIX MINTS.

The Republic of Germany operates six mints, or at least six different mint marks appear on the current coins, including the commemorative issues. These mint marks are as follows: A, for Berlin; D, for Munich; E, for Muldenhütten, in Saxony; F, for Stuttgart; G, for Karlsruhe; I, for Hamburg.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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First Vice-President, ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, 201 E. Chestnut St., Chicago.
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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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BRIGGS, C. E.—**Iowa**—Lisbon, Iowa.
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CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—**New Jersey**—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.
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GODARD, GEORGE S.—**Connecticut**—State Library, Hartford, Conn.
GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia**, **Florida**, **Louisiana**, **Alabama**—645 Parkway Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
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LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia**, **New Brunswick**, **Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
LAWLESS, ELMER—**Illinois**—2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas**, **Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
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TAPP, GAROLD W.—**North Carolina**, **South Carolina**, **Virginia**, **West Virginia**—P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
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WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota**, **South Dakota**, **Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland**, **Delaware**, **District of Columbia**—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 1, 1929.

- 3562 R. E. McLain, 409 Home Savings and Loan Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.
 3563 J. T. Glickman, 315 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 3564 Joseph J. Zid, 8018 Laumer Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 3565 Thomas H. Isitt, 2051 West 38th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 3566 John D. MacNab, Florence Hotel, Missoula, Mont.
 3567 Pittsburgh Coin Club, 303 McCance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3568 C. L. Carlsson, P. O. Box 14, Ivoryton, Conn.
 3569 Joseph Everett Ward, 1334 O Street, Lincoln, Neb.
 3570 E. H. R. Green, Round Hill House, South Dartmouth, Mass.
 3571 Edward Rodin, 3464 Knox Place, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 3572 Arthur W. Deas, 1806 Caton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3573 A. S. Penniston, 709 Hitt Street, Columbia, Mo.
 3574 Charles S. Reese, P. O. Box 322, Santa Rosa, Cal.
 3575 Samuel Willett Comstock, 4 Farrington Avenue, Allston, Boston, Mass.
 3576 Howard T. Brockway, Brookston, Ind.
 3577 William R. Tait, 586 Bay Ridge Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3578 Carmine Liguori, 870 East 228th Street, New York, N. Y.
 3579 Charles Harbeck, 2409 Wellington Road, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3580 E. S. Lee, 642 Crocker Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
 3581 M. S. Powells, 6406 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill.
 3582 Harry C. Mathews, 2106 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 3583 Enoch L. Tallchief, P. O. Box 533, Bellflower, Cal.
 3584 A. S. Moore, New Market, Va.
 3585 Miss Mittie E. Burch, The Portner, Apt. 231, Washington, D. C.
 3586 Frederick F. Bott, 191 Marlborough Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 3587 W. Edward Dickinson, 32 Claremont Avenue, Holyoke, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
G. S. Roberts (General), Glouster, Ohio	Moritz Wormser
Arnold B. Lane (United States and Colonial), Parma, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson M. H. Bolender
Dr. F. Gonzalez Sioco (Spanish and General), San Luis, Pampanga, Philippine Islands	Harry T. Wilson Gilbert S. Perez
Philippine Numismatic Society, Inocencio Delgado, Secy.-Treas., 270 G Tuazon, Manila, Philippine Islands	Moritz Wormser Gilbert S. Perez
E. I. Gabert (United States Coins), 1825 North 25th Street, Waco, Texas	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
G. D. Morton (General), P. O. Box 2144, Dallas, Texas	Claud M. Denney Harry T. Wilson
Henry Colvin (Cents, Half Cents, Fractional Currency), 39 First Street, Troy, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
James T. Brownlee (General), P. O. Box 73, Wolf Point, Mont.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
George W. Vosburgh (United States Coins), Austerlitz Street, Chatham, N. Y.	Richard A. Mason Harry T. Wilson
Mathias C. Tonderum (General—No paper), P. O. Box 33, Worthing, S. D.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
R. R. Bayne (General), 303 North Sixth Street, Yakima, Wash.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
E. H. Bitz (Mono-denominational Copper Coins), 7020 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.	Charles Markus George F. Brown
Jane Ellen Ditzel (General), 300 Patterson Road, Dayton, Ohio	A. A. Grinnell Harry W. Rapp

John P. Winandy (General), 1542 Highland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	E. J. Lawless E. G. Blomquist
Edgar D. Smith (General), Care C. D. Peacock, State & Monroe Sts., Chicago, Ill.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
Charles V. Carroll (U. S. and Commemorative Coins), 320 Second Street, St. Marys, W. Va.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Theodore J. Pelzl (United States Coins), 518 North Minnesota Street, New Ulm, Minn.	C. M. Denney Harry T. Wilson
George A. Lowe (Dealer), 47 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Canada	L. A. Renaud Moritz Wormser
Claude William Bundy (United States Coins), 415 North Vermillion Street, Danville, Ill.	E. J. Lawless Harry T. Wilson
F. R. Kemmerer (General), 126 Parker Avenue, Easton, Pa.	Ambrose J. Brown Harry T. Wilson
R. B. Sheets (General), P. O. Box 399, Point Pleasant, W. Va.	C. M. Denney Harry T. Wilson
E. S. Harris (Foreign Coins), Steele Street, Sanford, N. C.	R. B. Gross Harry T. Wilson
Hayashi Isamu, The Hayashi Stamp Co. (Dealer), C. P. O. Box 43, Osaka, Japan	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Frank G. Hartmann (Commemorative Coins), 528 Hill Street, Lebanon, Pa.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Warren E. Booker, D. D. S., from General Delivery, Jamaica, Vt., to The Homestead, Jamaica, Vt.
 Theodore J. Venn, from 1951 Cuyler Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 4341 North Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.
 Prof. Thomas O. Mabbott, from 146 Elmgrove Avenue, Providence, R. I., to 1232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 W. T. Healy, from 50 Turk Street, San Francisco, Cal., to 19 Lorna Alta Ave., Los Gatos, Cal.
 William P. Daquila, from 303 Angeles Apts., Beaver Falls, Pa., to 828 Second Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
 Rudolf Loos, from 100 Bachgasse, Kindelbruck, Germany, to 34 Shrdon-forstrm, Geraberg i/, Thuringia, Germany.
 Charles N. Schmall, from 103 West 118th St., New York, N. Y., to 227 Audubon Ave., New York, N. Y.
 Harry A. Moody, from 3310 West Harrison St., Chicago, Ill., to 1918 North Hancock St., Chicago, Ill.
 Walter MacDonald, from Buckland, Conn., to Burnside, Conn.
 Dwight P. Spencer, from 5475 Cabanne St., St. Louis, Mo., to 1719 Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.
 L. S. Amour, from 304 Rea Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind., to 406 North Taylor Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 Paul H. Ginther, from New Holland, Ill., to 3432 South Clinton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Julius Guttag, from 16 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y., to 95 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
 E. A. Lagerstrom, from 1952 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 1726 Ainslie St., Chicago, Ill.
 V. H. Rathsack, from 511 South 35th St., Omaha, Neb., to 3503 Woolworth Ave., Omaha, Neb.
 William D. Morrill, from 7922 Loretta Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., to Radcliffe Place, Plainfield, N. J.
 John A. Grant, from 916 Trumbull Ave., Chicago, Ill., to 1380 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 A. H. Baldwin, from 40 Craven St., Charing Cross, London, W. C. 2, to 3, Robert St., Adelphi, London, W. C. 2, England.

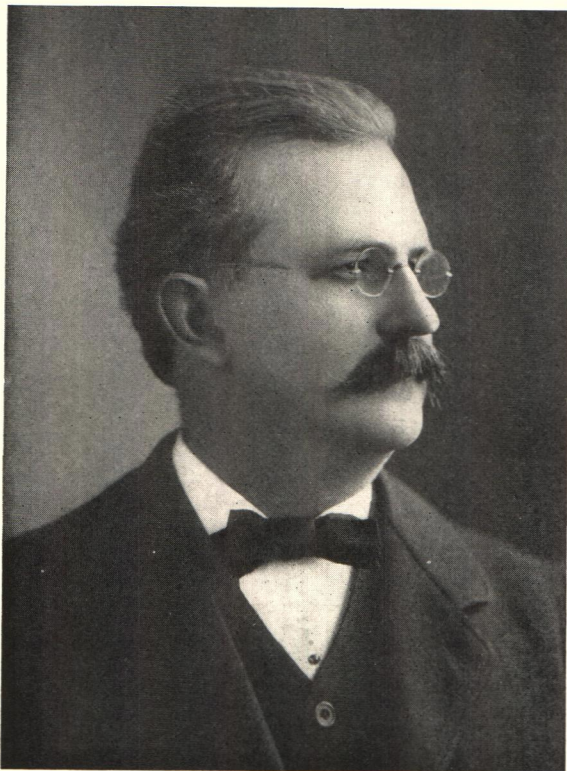
HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Mines that were worked by slaves in Mexico, to fill the tribute lists of Montezuma before the discovery of America, are still yielding wealth and are more important than any recent discoveries of metal deposits.

Obituary

JUDSON BRENNER.

As the members of the A. N. A. reached Chicago on Saturday and Sunday to attend the convention they heard with deep regret of the death of Judson Brenner, a former President of the Association, which occurred at his home in Youngstown, Ohio, on August 23. Although many knew he had been ill for the last two years, his death was unexpected. He had been confined to his home for more than a year. His death was due to heart disease. The funeral took place from his home on Monday, August 26, at 10 o'clock, at which the Rev. W. S. Goode officiated. Interment was in Belmont Park Cemetery, of which he was one of the organizers.



Ex-President Judson Brenner.

At the time of his death Mr. Brenner was Treasurer of Mahoning county. He had almost completed his first term and had been reelected for a second term.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Margaret Brenner; four children by a former marriage, Mrs. Frederick Toney and Earl Brenner, of Detroit; Callis Brenner, of Piercy, Fla., and Ralph Brenner, of Omaha, Neb., and the following brothers and sisters: Lloyd and Tod Brenner, Mrs. Grant Jacobs, Mrs. Belle Hutzen, Mrs. Crace Austen, Mrs. Julia Huffman and Mrs. Blanche Welk.

Mr. Brenner was born in Youngstown, June 27, 1862, the son of the late John and Katherine Welk Brenner. He was graduated from Rayen High

School in 1881. He afterward was the first president of the Rayen Alumni Association.

He passed the first Civil Service examination held in the United States at Cleveland in 1883, but declined appointment, and began his business career as a bookkeeper in the Lowellville flour mill, later going to Beaver Falls, Pa., and Pittsburgh. He later went to De Kalb, Ill., where he achieved a position of importance in the business and political life of the city. He began as a traveling salesman for the De Kalb Fence Company, advancing to the position of general manager of the De Kalb and Union Fence companies and treasurer of the latter concern.

He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of DeKalb, of which he was a director. He was president of the Board of Education and Board of Health and chairman of the board of trustees of the City Hospital at De Kalb.

In 1913 he returned to Youngstown, and had lived in Mahoning county since that time. He was one of the organizers of Belmost Park Cemetery and was president of the cemetery association.

He was always a Republican. During the World War he served for seven months as general auditor of the Tidewater district at Newport News, Va., for the Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the Youngstown Post of the American Legion.

Mr. Brenner was a prominent figure in the Masonic Order. He became a Mason at De Kalb, Ill., July 17, 1895; a thirty-second degree Mason April 24, 1902, and attained the thirty-third degree at Buffalo, N. Y., September 15, 1908. He was a member of many of the different orders and ranks in Masonry. He was also a life member of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and a member of the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce and the Youngstown Club.

In addition to coins Mr. Brenner was a collector of Lincolniana. He was a great admirer of Lincoln, who was his ideal of manhood. He began collecting Lincoln relics when a boy.

In his will, filed in the Mahoning Probate Court, Mr. Brenner bequeathed the bulk of his estate, estimated at \$200,000, to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Brenner. All his personal effects, including his Masonic emblems and his Lincoln collection, valued at \$50,000, are included in the bequest to the widow, who also receives the homestead in Poland, a suburb of Youngstown. A sister, Mrs. George Brenner Austen, receives the income from 500 shares of stock in Belmont Park Cemetery. Mrs. Grace Brenner, a former wife, was bequeathed a life income from 2,500 shares of the cemetery stock. No bequests were left to Mr. Brenner's children, except the provision that they should share equally in the cemetery stock at the death of Mr. Brenner's sister and his first wife. The residue of the estate was left to his widow.

Mr. Brenner had the distinction of being the only member of the A. N. A. to be elected President without having held other office in the Association and of which he had been a member only a few months. At that time he was living in De Kalb, Ill. Although he had been an active collector of coins and Lincoln relics for years and a member of the old Chicago Coin Club for some time, he did not affiliate with the national organization until a short time before the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. in 1911, at which he was elected President. At that time the Association was emerging from a period of contention and strife between two factions, and it was believed that the selection of a man for President who had not been identified with either faction would do much to restore harmony. This fact, combined with Mr. Brenner's recognized ability as an organizer and executive, were responsible for his election as President in 1911 and 1912. It was during his administration that the A. N. A. secured its Federal Charter from Congress in 1912.

The last convention Mr. Brenner attended was Cleveland, in 1924. In his death the A. N. A. has suffered a distinct loss.

ARMIN L. EGGER.

Armin L. Egger, of Vienna, Austria, a member of the American Numismatic Association, died on July 27, aged 65 years. After completing his studies he became a member of the well-known numismatic firm of which

his uncle, Brueder Egger, was the head, and in 1898 became sole member of that Vienna firm. He was a prominent member and officer of the Numismatic Society of Vienna.

LOUIS CIANI.

The death is announced of Louis Ciani, 54 Rue Taitbout, Paris, which occurred on August 24, 1929, at Turin, Italy. His funeral took place at Rome on August 29. Mr. Ciani was 35 years old and had been a dealer in coins at the Paris address for several years.

MARKED SILVER DOLLAR RETURNS AFTER MANY YEARS.

Although he no longer has the coin for proof, L. F. Kruse, Red Wing, Minn., merchant, recently regained possession of a silver dollar on which he had stamped his initials 45 years ago. At that time Kruse was a carpenter and among his tools was a steel punch bearing the initial "L. F. K." One day he stamped his initials on four silver dollars, all of which he spent soon afterward.

Recently, while making change, Kruse saw the initials on a dollar, just as he had stamped them 45 years previously. Intending to keep the coin as a souvenir, he placed it in a separate compartment of the cash register. That evening when he went to get it before going home the dollar was gone. A clerk had made a sale and handed out the coin in change.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.

A single nickel brought a Crane High School boy \$50 recently. Idling through a magazine during his spare moments Everett Van Deusen, 3518 Fulton Boulevard, a pupil at Crane, came upon an advertisement offering \$50 for a nickel minted in 1915, without the buffalo stamp. Whereupon young Van Deusen delved into his pocket, hopeful that among his few coins there would be one of the rare nickels, and sure enough one appeared.

Without delay he sent the precious coin to the person who inserted the advertisement, and a week later a \$50 check arrived. The youth says he usually invests his spare nickels in candy bars before he has them ten minutes. It is said that there are only 100 nickels of this type in existence. —Chicago Sunday Tribune.

COIN COLLECTION FOUND AFTER DEATH.

A collection of American coins and currency was found in the home of Lawson Lee, a pioneer resident of the Rearing Creek Valley, near Bloomsburg, Pa., who died recently. The administrator of the estate made the discovery. Some of the money was in pocketbooks that apparently had been untouched for years and other money was in a safe in the home of the aged members of the Society of Friends. His nearest relatives are cousins.

His grandfather, one of the first settlers, was John Lee, who started the collection, the administrator believes, and it was continued by Lewis Lee, Lawson's father. Many dates of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces and scrip were in the collection, which includes every different minting for more than 125 years. A valuable collection of antiques also was found in the home.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ORGANIZED AT PORTLAND, ORE.

George A. Pipes, for a number of years a member of the A. N. A., writes that on September 7 the Oregon Coin Club was organized at his office, 710 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore. The following were present: Messrs. B. V. Blidd, Deo Edwards, Carl J. Wicklund, H. L. Torrence, Howard F. Hughes and George A. Pipes.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Numismatic Society, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. W. S. Sanders, Secretary, Courtney Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Ca.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at 314 Commonwealth Annex Building. David Frolich, Secretary, 303 McCance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 250th regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, September 13th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Blake, Boyd, Deas, Housel, Kusterer, Macallister, Robertson, Smith, Swanson, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe and Miss Kraus and Mrs. Wormser. As guests, Mr. Charles B. Messler and Mr. A. R. Jentes.

The topic for the evening was "U. S. Cents from 1793 to 1840."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. W. B. Housel: Superb collection from 1793 to 1840. Most of the specimens exhibited were uncirculated or proof, the 1793s and 1794s extremely fine to uncirculated.

Mr. E. Smith: Cents, 1793, almost uncirculated; 1794, fine; 1797, cracked die, uncirculated; 1799, very good; 1802, uncirculated; 1803 and 1814, very fine; 1818, cracked die, uncirculated; 1821, red proof; 1837, two varieties, very fine; 1840, two varieties, very fine.

Mr. Robert Robertson: Pommerania, thaler of Carl X Gustaf, 1657; Elbing, three different 18 groschen pieces of the same ruler; Sweden, 3 riksdalers of Gustaf III with entirely different reverses; 5 riksdalers of Gustaf

IV Adolf, showing different arrangement of the hair. Also a resolution and medal presented to him by the Royal Academy, Stockholm, the resolution reading as follows:

"To Mr. Robert Roberson, Brooklyn: At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Belles-Lettres, History and Antiquities this day, it was reported that the Royal Coin Cabinet had received from you a collection of coins and medals. The Academy, who has thankfully received the handsome gift, begs at the same time, as an expression of gratitude, to extend to you its *jeton* in silver.

Stockholm, June 4, 1929.

(Signed) E. W. Dahlgren,
Sigurd Curman.

Miss Margaret Kraus: A very fine selection of German and Italian Renaissance medals.

Mr. A. C. Wyman: 1927, 50 and 5 centavos struck in nickel and new type of Angola coins first coined in 1927.

Mr. Moritz Wormser: Germany, new issue 3 and 5-mark pieces commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Constitution.

Mr. Farran Zerbe: New-type notes: Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Tyrone, Pa., six notes each on a sheet of \$5 and \$10, No. 1 notes; Columbian Exposition medal, obverse by Augustus St. Gaudens, reverse, C. E. Bosler; Bryan Money "One Dame" piece, two specimens known. Three misstruck coins.

Mr. Joseph Barnet: 1878 silver dollar counterstamped "50 C. Money 1896 Bryan."

Mr. George H. Blake: Three sheets new money, six notes on a sheet, denominations \$5, \$10 and \$20, all No. 1 notes, of the First National Bank of Crawfordsville, Ind.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of Arthur W. Deas. They also reported the application for membership of Mr. A. R. Jentes, Park Central Hotel, New York City, proposed by J. Barnet and seconded by F. C. C. Boyd. Following the usual procedure, this name will come up for ballot at the next meeting.

Upon motion made by Mr. Wyman and seconded by Mr. Smith, it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary cast one ballot for the election of Mr. Arthur W. Deas. Mr. Deas was duly elected a member of the Club.

The Executive Committee suggested as the topic for the next meeting, "Your Most Interesting Numismatic Book." After a general discussion on this subject it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the topic for the October meeting would be "Your Most Interesting Numismatic Book," and, if possible, an exhibition of one or more of the particular coins or medals relating to the book. Also an exhibition of the coins and medals of Cambodia.

Mr. Moritz Wormser, our president, then vacated the chair and Mr. George H. Blake, Vice-President, became chairman. Mr. Wormser gave a very interesting report of the activities and doings at the recent A. N. A. Convention, held in Chicago. Everyone was very much pleased with Mr. Wormser's report and at the close of same a rising vote of thanks was given to him.

Mr. Farran Zerbe then spoke of the wonderful Bryan "money" exhibited at the convention, which developed a lot of new varieties of Bryan "money" not shown before. In conclusion, he stated that through this exhibition they have been able to find at least 20 or 25 distinct new-type varieties which are to be added to the Bryan Money Catalog at some future date.

Mr. Boyd reported he had recently learned that Mr. Howland Wood had been very ill and confined to his home. However, he was happy to state that Mr. Wood was on the road to recovery and expected to be out in the course of the next few weeks. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be requested to send a letter to Mr. Howland Wood congratulating him upon his recovery.

The meeting adjourned at 9.30 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 169th meeting of the society was held on August 28th, 1929, at 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. In the absence of President Brandon, Vice-President Goodman

acted as chairman. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Wilson, Vogel, Sherow, Simpson, Thompson, Milliken, Kraft, Wernstrom, Goodman, Landecker, West, Goldsmith, Jacobson, Hill, Hansen and Rausch. Guests, Messrs. Kelly and Harris.

Mr. Landecker exhibited the following: Moffatt & Co., 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ carat \$16 gold bar; Baldwin & Co., Horseman \$10, Gold, 1850, both in fine condition.

Mr. Hanson spoke on coins and medals of aviation, outlining the series from the days of the balloon up to the present day Zeppelins and airplanes.

Mr. Thompson exhibited a copy of the new Beistle book on half dollars and showed various specimens not described therein.

The program committee announced that the next meeting would be given over to a talk on the "History of Coinage Mentioned in the Bible," by Mr. Kraft.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 3, 1929. The meeting was called to order by President George F. Marlier at 8 o'clock. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Parker, Sterrett, Cruthers, Smith and Gaede. Visitors were Dr. Paul Schnurman, of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh; Joseph Early and Charles Thorpe, who immediately applied for membership and were elected.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Smith: 1793 and 1794 cents and half cents in beautiful condition.

Mr. Locker: 1804 Bank of England dollar, proof; a complete set of fractional currency and a complete set of half dimes, 163 pieces, proof and uncirculated, with many mint varieties.

Mr. Early: 1809 cent in unusual perfect condition; 1794 and 1800 half cents, uncirculated.

Mr. Parker: English Workhouse shilling; 1, 2, 3, and 4 pence of William and Mary, about uncirculated; 1795, Pigs Meat Publishing Co. token; 1690, James II, Ireland shilling; 2 Java stivers; copper of China, misstruck; 1821 $\frac{1}{4}$ skilling, Sweden; 4 pieces of Mound Builders stone money; 5 Malacca coins of various provinces and a Chicago Convention Medal.

Mr. Marlier: 1783 to '95, a number of Washington Colonial copper and silver pennies, many rare rarities, in uncirculated and proof condition.

Mr. Locker gave a humorous talk on sidelights of the convention.

No other business appearing, the meeting closed at 9.50 o'clock.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 127th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at Boyer's Laboratories, 2700 S. Wabash avenue, September 4. Members present were Messrs. Ripstra, Budvitis, Strubinger, Powills, Ross, Stevens, Thornburgh, Unseitig, Boyer, Mrs. Boyer, Lawless, Lorenz, Rackus, Josephson, Visco, Brown, Thacker, Collier, McKinley, Kopicki, F. Sarnecki, H. A. Sternberg, Earle Sternberg, Jackson, Mielcarek, Vogel, Carlsen, Kralleski, Davis, Mrs. Davis, Kaefer, Blomquist, Wittenborn, Mygatt, Kelley, Samuel Wilson, Williams and Leon. Present as visitors were Mr. Gilbert Perez, of the Philippine Islands; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bierer, Jr., Mrs. Paul Ginther, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Rackus, Mrs. George Brown, Mr. Russell Hunter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mrs. Leon, Miss Emily Leon, Mr. Paul Leon and Henry Leon. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Applications of Mr. John J. M. Kuebler, Mrs. Amy E. Brown, Mr. Stanley J. Brown and Mr. Paul H. Ginther were read and they were elected to membership.

The report of Mrs. Boyer and Mr. Ripstra, of the Convention Committee, was received. President Davis thanked all of the committees for their hard and faithful work in trying to make the convention a success.

President Davis called upon Dr. Rackus to translate the convention program and the account of the convention exhibits as published in the foreign languages, and Dr. Rackus responded with several from the Polish and Lithuanian papers.

President Davis read a paper on "Early Chicago Numismatics," also a paper of Mr. Leon on the broken bank notes of the Bank of Chicago, dated 1852 on the eccentricities of the Chicago banker, Seth Paine.

President Davis reported the death of one of the Charter Members of the Chicago Coin Club, Mr. Judson Brenner, who passed away on August 23.

The officers and members of the Chicago Coin Club extend their sympathy to the widow of Judson Brenner.

Exhibits were as follows:

By President Davis—Pennies of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror and Richard I, of England; early Chicago store cards, including Burbank & Shaw, Pearson & Dana, C. N. Holden & Co., C. D. Peacock and notes of Potter Palmer of 25c. and 50c. denominations.

Mr. Mielcarek: Zeppelin medal in silver, 1924 Philadelphia Centennial medal, 1876, in bronze.

Mrs. Leon: Uncirculated U. S. Assay \$20 gold, 1853; uncirculated \$20, Moffatt & Co., 1852; extremely fine \$10, Moffatt & Co., 1849, and numerous bank notes.

Mr. Kopicki: U. S. bank notes, \$1 and \$2 denominations, including two of 1869, two of 1886, red and brown seals; four varieties 1891, two of 1896, and several sets of notes from the same plate, all A, B, C, D plate letters.

Dr. Rackus: Russian medals of Peter the Great, Elizabeth I, Alexander I, and Sirgi Stepanovitch, the master mind of the Russian Secret Service; also a Polish medal of the Exposition of Cracow.

By Mr. Brown: China, \$2½, Gen. Feng Kuo Chang, for Kien province; Emperor Hsuan Ting, 1 li, copper; Emperor Hung Hsien dollar, with Emperor on horseback; Tien Tsin mint, 1 cash, iron pattern.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which our auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 125th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, July 18, 1929. The following members were present: Messrs. Grinnell, Leviness, Temple, Pietsch, Hubel, Noyes, Allen, Dworkowsky, Bott, Heath and Hutchinson. Visitor, Mr. Linn.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Pietsch: Fifty-five different street-car tokens of the German Empire.

Mr. Linn: Three-mark piece, City of Meissen.

Mr. Grinnell: New U. S. bills, low serial numbers.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 126th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, August 1st, 1929. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Stehfest, Hubel, Grinnell, Pietsch, Temple, Dworkowski and Stewart. Visitor, Mr. Sternberg, of Dundee, Ill.

Mr. Dworkowski, vice-president, presided. Mr. Hubel was appointed acting secretary.

Mr. Hoare reported a new coin club in Windsor, Canada. Our visitor, Mr. Sternberg, was called on and made some very interesting remarks.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Allen: Mexican Revolutionary coins.

Mr. Sternberg: Five francs Louis XIV; U. S. half dollars, 1801, 1794 and 1795; dollars, 1799 and 1794; \$5 Gold, 1831; quarter dollar, 1796, 1824, 1828, Uncirculated; half cent, 1802, 1797.

Mr. Hubel: Greek and Roman Denarii.

Mr. Rapp: Silver dollar-size coins.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 127th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, August 15, 1929. Members present: Messrs. Grinnell, Hutchinson, Dworkowski, Hoare, Heath, Bott, Temple, Pietsch, Allen, Ross, Hughes, Camp, Noyes, Hubel and one visitor, Howard Laible, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Camp: Michigan bank bills, \$1, \$3, \$5, Cass County Bank; \$1, \$3, Branch County Bank; \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, Singapore, Michigan, Bank; half dollar, 1911, misstruck.

Mr. Temple: Interesting types of English, Scotch and Irish halfpenny tokens; broken bank bills, \$3 Corn Exchange Bank, New York; \$2 Bank of the Republic, Providence; \$3 Pallisade Bank, Yonkers; also commission scrip for 25c. on Winchester & Spaulding, Detroit.

Mr. Allen: Bryan tokens.

Mr. Hoare: 20 shillings, Gold, Charles I, 1628; 2 pounds, Victoria, 1887; spade guinea and half guinea, 1789.

Mr. Laible: 70 Detroit Civil War tokens.

Mr. Hubel: Denarii of Roman Republic.

Mr. Dworkowski: Thaler, Aug. II, Poland, 1729-32; Roman silver and bronze coins of Mecklenberg and Prussia and several bracteates.

Mr. Hubel read a paper on the "Early Coins of the Roman Republic."

Mr. Laible presented the club with a gold coin of England, for which he was given a rising vote of thanks. He was called upon by the president and gave an interesting talk of his past experiences in coin collecting.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 128th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at 208 Dime Bank Building, September 5th, 1929, Vice-President Dworkowski in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Brisley, Camp, Dworkowski, Hoare, Hughes, Harwood, Hubel, Livingstone, Pietsch, Stewart, Rapp and Temple. Visitors, Mr. Howard C. Laible, Los Angeles, Cal., and Mr. O. E. Sievert, Detroit.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Temple: Chinese copper coins: Tai Ching Ti Kuo, 1906, for Yun-Nan province; Tai Ching Ti Kuo, 10 Cash, 1911, for Ho-Nan province; republic, 10 Cash, not dated, for Shan-Si province. Also silver 7.2 candareens for Tai-Wan province, not dated.

Mr. Pietsch: Complete set of the three-cent pieces, 1865-89 in nickel.

Mr. Allen gave a very interesting account of the American Numismatic Association convention held in Chicago during the month of August.

Mr. Hoare reported that it would be impossible for the club to continue their meetings at the present location on account of certain changes which were to be made by the Dime Savings Bank on account of consolidation. Motion was made by Mr. Rapp, and supported, that the chair appoint a committee to arrange for a new meeting place. Motion was carried and the chair appointed Messrs. Hubel, Temple and Brisley, with instructions to report at the next meeting. Mr. Rapp then offered the club the use of a room at Grinnell Bros.' Music Store for their meeting to be held on September 19th, which was accepted. Motion was also made by Mr. Rapp, duly seconded, that the Secretary write a letter of appreciation to Mr. T. W. P. Livingstone, president of the bank, for allowing the Club to have their meetings in a room of the bank the last four years. Motion carried.

Mr. Howard C. Laible was again very generous and presented the club four Monroe Doctrine half dollars, uncirculated, which were auctioned to the members.

The meeting closed at 9 P. M., after which the usual auction took place.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was held Monday, August 12th, at 8 o'clock at the Central Y. M. C. A. Members present were Messrs. Lewis, Morgan, Becker, Lloyd, Miller, Hopkins, O'Hara, Girmann, Schunke, Fleming and President Gilroy.

The flourishing of old pistols at the opening did not sufficiently frighten the members, as exhibits were numerous and interesting. Mr. Lewis exhibited old pistols and a powder horn.

Mr. Hopkins showed a number of interesting medals, the Jackson Lincoln medal, tokens and name plates.

Mr. O'Hara exhibited an 1853 half dime, no arrows, uncirculated; 1804 half cent, broken die; \$1 and \$3 notes of D. Davidson & Co., Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois, payable at Buffalo, New York, a very interesting pair and the first seen here.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, and was followed by the usual story-telling hour.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The Dallas Coin Club held its regular monthly meeting Thursday, August 15th, 1929, at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Those present were: Messrs. J. R. Hansard, J. D. Harris, John E. Owens, W. H. Boozer, G. D. Morton, C. A. McGlamery and W. A. Philpott, Jr.

The chief topic of the evening was discussing the coming A. N. A. convention at Chicago. J. D. Harris and W. A. Philpott, Jr., propose to attend the convention.

Questions were asked and answered regarding various coins, and discussion of the Republic of Texas currency and the Revolutionary coins and medals of Mexico were indulged in by all.

Next on the program were the exhibits:

J. D. Morton: A 1919 cent, uncirculated, with the reverse struck off center; also a 1918 cent, very fine, with an unusual die break.

J. R. Hansard: Rix dollar, silver, 1812; 1/12 rupee, 1801 and 1814; 1/24 rupee, 1801 and 1814; 1/48 rupee, 1813 and 1802. These pieces were copper and from Ceylon. All coins had one or more elephants on them.

W. H. Boozer: A dollar of 1800, very fine; a State of Florida broken-bank bill; a State of Georgia broken-bank bill. Both bills were beautifully engraved.

W. A. Philpott, Jr.: Two sets of Republic of Texas currency, \$1 note to \$500 note; one set issued at Houston, Texas, bearing the signature of Sam Houston, and the other set issued at Austin, Texas, bearing the signature of Lamar. This currency was fine to uncirculated. These bills are about the best that can be obtained.

C. A. McGlamery: Complete set of Confederate currency of 1863. All notes were uncirculated.

The exhibits were enjoyed very much and everyone pledged himself to bring an exhibit at the September meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 181st meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee, Mass., September 11, 1929. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Mr. Pond presided. Members present were Messrs. Morse, Oliver, Drowne, Pond, Stone, Parsons, Dickinson and Bigelow.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Stone: A large collection of shinplasters and broken-bank bills, covering many local banks; also a large collection of Chinese bills.

Mr. Morse showed many nice Lincoln medals, and various coins and paper money purchased at the convention at Chicago, also a chocolate-colored encased five-cent stamp of Burnetts Extracts.

Mr. Pond: A large collection of shinplasters and broken-bank bills, and a set of new bills up to the \$20 from each of the Federal Reserve banks; also many silver and gold certificates. Mr. Pond presented the club with a medal of the 150th anniversary of Cummington, Mass.

Mr. Morse gave a very interesting talk of his visit to the convention at Chicago, bringing greetings to the members of the club from Mrs. Charles N. Hinckley. Mr. Morse was given a rising vote of thanks for his very interesting entertainment.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

SPAIN HAS MANY COUNTERFEIT COINS IN CIRCULATION.

The false-money problem in Spain has reached startling proportions, affecting citizens of the country as well as travelers, it was recently reported. The popularity of silver coinage has been detrimental to solution of the problem.

Andres Barthe, Spanish economist, who has devoted nearly his entire lifetime to the study of the monetary question in Spain, recently published a book in which he estimated that in the period 1907-08 the total circulation of counterfeit five-peseta pieces (known as one "duro"—meaning one "hard coin") amounted to between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 pesetas. Shortly after the Government made its attempt in 1908 to solve the problem by calling in a great portion of the silver circulation, it was found that of 80,000,000 pesetas turned in, 13,000,000 proved to be false. The amount of false "duros" in circulation at present is estimated as being smaller than in 1908.

The Spanish "duro" is similar in size to the American one-dollar silver piece. At present a dollar is worth about 6.90 pesetas, so that the difference is sufficient inducement for the manufacture of false Spanish coins. Such was the situation that prevailed in Spain at the time of the Spanish-American war—silver was cheap, and the Government decided to buy silver and issue large quantities of "duros" to finance the heavy expenditures it had to meet. This it did to good advantage, but at the same time the manufacturers of false coins were not asleep, so that the country was flooded with silver coins—good and bad.

Another sidelight of the peseta problem is its popularity for speculation

throughout Europe, now that the sterling has been back at par for some time, and the German currency placed on a gold basis. The peseta, which has a good backing, has recently been seized by the speculators, so that it recently was quoted on the exchange market for less than it really is worth.

CODFISH OF NEW ENGLAND HONORED ON MEDAL.

On the medal struck to commemorate the coming Massachusetts Bay centenary the "sacred cod" occupies the reverse in bas-relief. It is the latest earnest tribute to the "tutelary genius" of the Old Colony, faithfully rendering his keen and candid eye, round fins and the delicate barbel depending from his chin. His mouth is slightly open, but instead of the insatiable expression favored by ichthyology the designer has given the fish the more genial expression of a dog greeting its master, says the New York Times.

It has been 268 years since this fish was lifted to heraldic rank. It appeared first thus engraved on the seal of the Plymouth Land Company. About three generations later Benjamin Pickman, of Salem, gratefully carved and gilded its silhouette on the end of each stair in the great hall of the mansion it had indirectly enabled him to erect. Some of them may still be seen in the museum of Salem. In 1686 the cod was part of the seal of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and six years later the Oyer and Terminer, which condemned witches, sought to dignify its papers with the same crest.

One of the earliest American newspapers, The Salem Gazette, adopted it in its crest. Revenue stamps of the Colony in 1755 and currency in the Revolutionary years of 1776 and 1778 bore its image in sign of good faith and worth. In the old State House and in the new it was suspended as an emblem. From Gloucester to Cape Cod it still turns its teeth into the wind as a weather vane, silvered, gilded or in nature's colors.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES, SERIES OF 1929.

The series of 1929, representing the new small-size national currency, has been placed in circulation during the last two months. As an issue it is both surprising and disappointing, yet it embodies simplification and economy at the expense of artistic and protective merit. The oldest banks obtain their notes first, starting with Charter No. 1, the First National Bank of New York; No. 2, the First National Bank of New Haven, Connecticut, and so on. It will be nearly nine months before the banks with recent charters obtain their notes.

The framework of the \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills is much modified as compared to the Federal Reserve notes. At the top is the title "National Currency" and "The United States of America" in the same location as on the regular currency, but much reduced in size.

The seals are placed at the right side and are smaller than the seal appearing on the Federal issues, for no good reason at all. The redemption terms are so placed in the plate as to read across the word of denomination and through the seal.

The most unusual feature is the stock plate. The frame or major design is engraved, while the name of the bank, charter number and signatures are printed on the note by the offset process. This makes for economy and speed, but it lacks the excellence of the old method, where the name of the bank was engraved in the plate. It seems that if bicolored stamps can be printed with engraved centers it would have been well to make the imprint of the bank also an engraved inset. The ordinary printing ink will wear away much faster than engraved printing. As a result of this the notes can be printed with speed, and stock plates for the border design can be manufactured separately, leaving the bank's plate to be a simple electrotpe which can be used to print on all the different denominations.

The notes issued to date all bear the signatures of E. E. Jones, Register of the Treasury, and W. O. Woods, Treasurer of the United States. Since the stock plates bear plate numbers which will run up independently of the banks for which they are printed, we can expect to see rapidly mounting plate numbers, and several different plate numbers of one denomination of one bank as that bank applies from time to time for additional currency

allotments, as well as many notes from different banks bearing the same plate number.

The numbers of the new notes are six-place, with letters as prefix and suffix. Most of the present issues are low numbers for the smaller banks, since only one printing for each bank has been provided so far. Low numbers will be available for collectors as the first shipment of notes are placed in circulation by the issuing bank. To date banks with charter number to 3,000 have received their notes. This means that there is ample opportunity for collectors to be ready for low numbers when the banks with higher charter numbers get their first allotment of the new currency.

Of all the new currency these notes will probably be the most widely counterfeited. The malefactor can move from place to place, changing his bank's name as he fears apprehension. While the public watch for the notes of a particular bank the offender will be in another town turning out spurious notes on another bank.

In summary, we may conclude that the new National Bank notes are the best that could be provided in a short time, and they will be of greatest interest to collectors where the old and new notes of the same bank can be shown side by side.

R. H. LLOYD.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1929.

MEDALS FOR THE ZEPPELIN ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT.

The Prussian Mint will strike commemorative medals for the Graf Zeppelin's round-the-world flight. They will be executed in bronze, silver and gold, with prices ranging from 3 to 100 marks (72 cents to \$24). A design by the sculptor, Oscar Gloeckler, has been accepted. The obverse shows the profiles of Count Zeppelin, as inventor; Dr. Hugo Eckener, as navigator, and Ludwig Duerr, as chief constructor. The reverse shows the globe with the landing points of the Graf on her great flight.

INTERESTING, IF TRUE.

In a home constructed of tin, perched on the trunks of trees, at Cooparoo, Queensland, Australia, lived a recluse named Theodore Walter, who to all appearances was in very poor circumstances. Recently it was found necessary to remove the hermit to a mental institution, and the police discovered a hoard of \$10,680 in various parts of the rude hut. In every conceivable hiding place was found notes and gold, silver and copper. Boxes, tins and a tool chest were filled with coins. Under a pile of old clothes was \$5,000 in silver.—Newspaper clipping.

BYZANTINE COINS FOUND ON BALTIC ISLE.

An important archaeological discovery of Byzantine gold coins has been made at Etelhem, on the Baltic island of Gothland. Sixty-seven such coins were found about a foot below the surface.

Swedish archaeologists think the collection was the hoard of a local trader with Near East contacts by the overland route along the rivers of Southern Russia. Of the 7,000-odd Roman gold coins found in Swedish soil, more than 5,000 have been dug up on this island.

ROMAN ANTIQUES FOUND IN SPAIN.

Laborers repairing Mendez Munez Street, Tarragona, Spain, unearthed a vault of the Roman era which has already produced valuable archaeological finds and promises other discoveries. A gallery connected the vault with an ancient Roman building and branched off to another structure nearby in which were found a considerable quantity of coins of the reign of Emperor Constantine in perfect condition.

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PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

On account of the mass of work connected with cataloguing the numismatic material in my September Sale, my November Sale will include a further installment of items from the collection of H. D. Allen, Boston, Massachusetts, consisting of Confederate Money, complete, as previously advertised and omitted in September Sale.

Also United States Fractional Currency in mint, crisp condition, practically complete. Broken Bank Bills, including a set of Paper Money of the Parker House, Boston, containing the almost unknown 5c. and 10c. of October 15, 1862, also a nice set of Young's Hotel, Boston. A remarkable collection of Counterfeit Confederate Notes.

In fact, if anything a better lot than was offered in my September Sale. It would take years to assemble such a lot as has already been offered.

There is yet time to send on any material you may wish to place in this Sale, providing same is sent soon.

Coins solicited for sale at Public Auction. Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

1907	\$20	St. Gaudens, wire edge. Unc. Bright	\$27.50
1907	\$20	St. Gaudens, plain edge. Unc. Bright	26.00
1850	\$20	Brilliant, Unc., same condition as left the dies	32.00
1853	\$20	California Assay Office, San Francisco. Ex. F.	38.50
1795	\$10	Strictly Very Fine, light nick on Rev. edge	52.00
1834	\$5	Uncirculated, brilliant	7.25
1835-36	\$5	Uncirculated. Each	6.35
1854	D	Mint \$3. Extremely Fine	29.50
1854	\$3	Practically uncirculated, bright, \$6.95. Extremely Fine	6.25
1857	\$3	Extremely Fine	6.50
1862	\$3	Extremely Fine	7.00
1863	\$3	Extremely Fine	7.50
1864	\$3	Extremely Fine	7.85
1865	\$3	Extremely Fine	22.00
1866	\$3	Extremely Fine	7.50
1867	\$3	Extremely Fine, some mint lustre	10.00
1868	\$3	Extremely Fine	7.50
1878	\$3	Uncirculated, brilliant, \$7.50. Extremely Fine	6.00
1881	\$3	Extremely Fine	15.00
1853-78	\$2.50	Extremely Fine	3.10
1926	Sesqui-Centennial	\$2.50. Uncirculated	3.50
1849	O Mint	Gold Dollar. Very Fine	4.00
1851-53	Gold	Dollar. Fine	2.15
1855	California	Gold Dollar, Oct. Uncirculated	4.50
1858	California	Gold Dollar, Oct. "IF" of "Calif." double struck. Uncirculated	5.00
1866	Gold	Dollar. Uncirculated	12.50
1868	Gold	Dollar. Semi-proof	8.50
1889	Gold	Dollar. Proof, \$4.75. Unc., bright	3.00
1903	Jefferson	Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	4.75
1903	McKinley	Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	4.75
1915	Panama-Pacific	Gold Dollar. Unc.	3.25
1916	McKinley	Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	3.35
1922	Grant	Gold Dollar, star. Uncirculated	3.40
1871	California	\$ $\frac{1}{4}$, Gold, round. Uncirculated	1.45

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

Greek, Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323. Gold Stater, head of Athena. Very Fine	14.50
Rome, Vespasian, A. D. 69-79. Aureus. Rev., Pax Aug. Peace standing. Small letter "C" stamped in below bust. Very fine	18.50
Rome, Trajan, A. D. 98-117. Aureus. Small head in high relief. Rev., Concordia seated. Very fine	18.50
England, 1668, Charles II, 5 Guineas. Practically Unc.	52.00
England, 1691, William and Mary, 5 Guineas. About Ex. F.	43.50
England, 1713, Queen Anne, 1 Guinea. Extremely Fine	8.75
England, 1762, George III, $\frac{1}{4}$ Guinea. Very Fine	2.25
England, 1779, George III, Spade Guinea. Very Fine	7.25
England, 1790, George III, Spade Guinea. Extremely Fine	7.75
England, 1802, George III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea. Very Fine	3.40
England, 1810, George III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea. Semi-Proof	3.85
England, 1859, Victoria, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign. Very Fine	2.75
England, 1887, Victoria Jubilee, 2 Sovereigns. Ex. Fine	10.00
Mexico, 1790, Charles IV, 8 Scudos or Doubloon. Very Fine	17.75
Mexico, 1801, Charles IV, 8 Scudos or Doubloon. Unc. Gem	23.50
Mexico, 1787, Charles III, 4 Scudos or $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon. Fine	8.25
Mexico, 1786, Charles III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Scudo. Very Fine	1.50
South Africa, 1897, Paul Kruger, 1 Pound. Extremely Fine	5.75
South Africa, 1895, Paul Kruger, $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. Extremely Fine	3.25
Austria, 1787, Joseph II, Ducat. Fine	2.75
France, 1726, Louis XV, 1 Louis. Extremely Fine	8.25
France, 1859, Napoleon, 20 Francs. Fine	4.00
Prussia, 1898, Wilhelm II, 20 Marks. Extremely Fine	4.85
Portugal, 1691, Peter II, 1000 Reis. Practically Uncirculated	12.50
Russia, 1756, Elizabeth, Rouble. Uncirculated	4.50

Postage Extra on all Orders Under \$5.00.
My Latest Catalogue, No. 23, Sent Free of Charge.

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117 Cumberland Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

FIFTY-FOURTH
MAIL AUCTION SALE

Of Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money

WILL BE HELD

Tuesday, November 12, 1929

Now is the time to request a catalog if you are not already on my mailing list.

Did you get a Catalog of my 53rd Sale to be held OCT. 8th? If not, send in your address right away.

Collections and consignments now being received for fall and winter sales.

Satisfactory results realized, whether you buy or sell.

Write for terms or catalog. A-1 references.

M. H. BOLENDER

ORANGEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

XII

UNITED STATES COINS

AND

CANADIAN TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

AUCTION

NOVEMBER 9th, 1929

AT 7 P. M.

PAUL M. LANGE,

Numismatist,

THE HOBBY SHOP

45-47 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Numismatic Heart of the Country."

Coming Elder Sales

The Important Coin Collection of Gutttag Brothers, of New York,

Will Be Offered in Our November Sale.

Due to the importance of this collection, and others to be added, we are obliged to lengthen this sale to **THREE SESSIONS**. Dates will be announced later.

This Sale Contains One of the Finest and Largest Collections of American Colonial and Continental Coins Ever Offered.

Magnificent Coins of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, etc.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF WASHINGTON COINS EVER OFFERED IN THE UNITED STATES. Several Hundred Pieces.

Splendid Rosa Americana and Woods Collection, dated 1722, 1723 and 1724.

Fine and Rare U. S. Cents and Half Cents. All Dates Included.

U. S. QUARTER DOLLARS, DIMES, HALF DIMES, Etc. Rare Early Dates Included.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF THE OLD U. S. DOLLARS. FORTY PIECES BEFORE 1804.

RARE ORIENTAL AND FOREIGN SILVER. SIAMESE, MADAGASCAR PATTERNS, CHINESE, PERSIAN. WONDERFUL RUSSIAN COLLECTION. EARLY RUBLES IN THE BEST CONDITION, MEXICAN SILVER AND COPPER.

LARGE COLLECTION OF ROMAN SILVER AND BRONZE COINS, SEVERAL THOUSAND PIECES.

The remaining portions of the great Collection, with additions, will be offered soon after the first of next year, 1930. These include the Great Washington Collection of Medals advertised previously.

Don't fail to attend this remarkable series of Sales. The Sales absolute, without limit. No coins will be bought in. All lots will change hands at this sale and the Ones to Follow.

As Daniel Webster said, "I Still Live." We SAY the SAME, "We Still Live" as leaders in the coin business.

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8 West 37th Street, New York City.

United States Notes

1886,	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Jordan, Small red seal	\$15.00
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Small red seal	15.00
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Red spiked seal	12.50
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Huston, Red spiked seal	12.50
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	15.00
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Brown spiked seal	15.00
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	17.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Jordan, Small red seal	20.00
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Small red seal	20.00
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Red spiked seal	17.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red spiked seal	17.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Brown spiked seal	22.50
	\$5	Thomas, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	25.00
1890,	\$1	Stanton, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	3.50
	\$5	Thomas, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	12.50
	\$5	Thomas, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	15.00
	\$10	Sheridan, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	17.50
1891,	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	2.50
	\$1	Martha Washington, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	2.50
	\$1	Stanton, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	2.50
	\$1	Stanton, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	2.50
	\$2	Windom, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	4.50
	\$2	Windom, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	4.50
	\$2	McPherson, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	4.50
	\$5	Grant, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	7.50
	\$5	Grant, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	7.50
	\$5	Thomas, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	7.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	13.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	12.50
	\$10	Hendricks, Lyons and Roberts, Red scalloped seal	12.50
1896,	\$1	History etc., Tillman and Morgan, Small red seal	2.75
	\$2	Science etc., Tillman and Morgan, Small red seal	4.50
	\$5	Electricity etc., Tillman and Morgan, Small red seal	7.50
	\$5	Electricity etc., Bruce and Roberts, Small red seal	8.50
1899,	\$1	Eagle, Lyons and Roberts, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Lyons and Treat, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Vernon and Treat, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Vernon and McClung, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Napier and McClung, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Teehee and Burke, Blue scalloped seal	2.25
	\$1	Eagle, Elliott and White, Blue scalloped seal	2.00
	\$1	Eagle, Speelman and White, Blue scalloped seal	2.00
	\$2	Washington, Lyons and Roberts, Blue scalloped seal	3.50
	\$2	Washington, Lyons and Treat, Blue scalloped seal	25.00
	\$5	Indian, Lyons and Roberts, Blue scalloped seal	7.00
1901,	\$10	Buffalo, Lyons and Roberts, Red scalloped seal	12.50
	\$10	Buffalo, Lyons and Treat, Red scalloped seal	15.00
	\$10	Buffalo, Teehee and Burke, Red scalloped seal	13.50
	\$10	Buffalo, Elliott and White, Red scalloped seal	12.50
1917,	\$1	Washington, Teehee and Burke, Red scalloped seal	2.25
	\$2	Jefferson, Teehee and Burke, Red scalloped seal	3.50
1923,	\$1	Washington, Woods and Tate, Blue scalloped seal	2.50
	\$5	Lincoln, Speelman and White, Blue scalloped seal	7.00
	\$10	Jackson, Speelman and White, Red scalloped seal	12.00

See inside back cover for others. Can supply some Federal Reserve and National Bank notes also. Prices quoted on application.

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Bowie,

Maryland.

HUGO LANDECKER

Numismatist,

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1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10, Vacquero mounted; above, "California Gold"; below, "Ten Dollars." Rev., large Eagle; above, "Baldwin & Co."; below, "San Francisco." Very fine, with original lustre 575.00

1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50, Liberty head. Rev., "50 Dollars San Francisco California Wass, Molitor & Co." Several minute nicks, otherwise fine 475.00

1851 August Humbert \$50. Eagle on banner "887 Thous." Legend, "United States of America Fifty Dollars"; near edge, "Augustus Humbert United States Assayer of Gold." Rev., engine-turned. Ext. fine, with original lustre, minute nick on date and one in field. Can be classified as uncirculated 475.00

1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, wire edge. Uncirculated...\$27.00
1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, round edge. Uncirculated... 24.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific octagon \$50. Mint state225.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$2.50. Mint state 12.50
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$1 gold. Mint state 3.75
1925 U. S. California Diamond Jubilee $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Mint state... 1.65
1926 U. S. Sesqui Cent. \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold. Mint state 3.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Uncirculated 13.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Ext. fine 11.50
1928 U. S. Hawaii, Capt. Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Uncirculated 7.50

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER.

Spain, 1801, Doubloon, portrait of Carol. III, original lustre. Ex. fine\$22.50
Guatemala, 1926, 20 Quetzales, weight and size U. S. \$20. Mint state 25.00
Guatemala, 1859, 2 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 3.75
Guatemala, 1860, 1 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 2.75
Guatemala, 1861, 4 reales, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 1.75
Spain, 1787, $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon, 4 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine..... 11.50
Spain, 1796, $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon, 1 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine..... 3.50
Philippines, 1868, 4 peso, portrait of Isabel. V. fine 5.50
Mexico, 1918, 20 peso, weight and size of U. S. \$10. Mint state... 11.50
Japan, latest issue, 20 yen, weight and size of U. S. \$10. Mint state 12.50
Australia, 1852, Adelaide Govt. Assay Office, 1 Pound. Mint state 20.00
South Africa, 1897, portrait of Oom Paul, 1 Pond. V. fine 6.00
Russia, 1851, 5 Rouble, large coin, U. S. \$5 size. Mint state 6.75
Cuba, 1915, 5 peso, large coin, U. S. \$5 size. Mint state 6.00
Cuba, 1916, 4 peso. Ext. fine 4.75
Cuba, 1916, 2 peso. Mint state 3.50
England, 1837, 1 Sovereign, William IV portrait. Fine 6.00
England, 1821, 1 Sovereign, George IV portrait. Fine 6.00
Newfoundland, 1872, 2 Dollars, Queen Victoria. V. fine 2.50
Austria, 1866, 1 Ducat, portrait of Franz Joseph. Mint state 3.75
Sweden, 1901, 10 kronor, Oscar II portrait. Mint state 3.50
Persia, 5 Tomen, Shah's portrait. Ext. fine 3.00
China, Yuan Shi Kai in military uniform. Rev., dragon. Mint... 15.00
China, Tso Kun in military uniform, no hat. Rev., 2 flags. Mint. 17.50
China, Tso Kun, civilian clothes. Rev., 2 flags. Mint state 12.50
China, Hsu Shi Chang, civilian clothes. Rev., temple scene 12.50
China, Tuan Chi Yul, civilian clothes. Rev., Chinese characters.. 12.50
China, Li Yuan, portrait Dollar, 1 Constl. President. Mint state.. 7.50
China, Sun Yat Sen Dollar, the Washington of China. Mint state.. 5.00
China, Sun Yat Sen Memento Dollar. Mint state 2.75
Filipine Island, 1903, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. Ext. fine, 7 pcs... 2.85
Rep. Panama, 1905, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. Ext. fine, 6 pcs... 1.75
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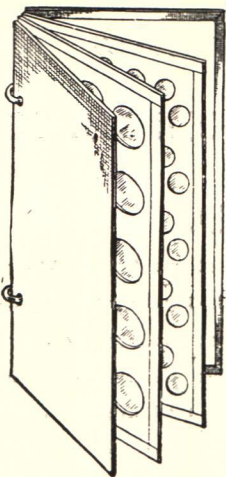
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Austria, 1, 2, 10 Kreutzer, copper and nickel10
Italy, 5, 10, 20 Centesimi, copper and nickel10
France, ½, 1, 2 Francs, oroid25
Germany, 1, 2, 5, 10 Pfennig, cop- per and nickel10
Sweden, 1, 2, 5 Ore, copper10
Greece, 5, 10, 20 Lepta, nickel15
Roumania, 5, 10 Bani, nickel10
Roumania, 1, 2 Lei, nickel15
Russia, ½, 1 Kopecks, copper; 10, 15, 25 Kopecks, silver25
Russia, ½, 1 Kopeck, copper; 10, 15, 25 Kopecks, ½ and 1 Ruble, silver	1.25
Japan, Tempo, large oblong coin..	.20
German East Africa, ½ and 1 Hel- ler, obsolete coins, scarce25
Great Britain, imitation gold Guinea, dated before 180015
Old Spanish 8 Reals, dated before 180075
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1922 Cent10
Two-cent piece05
Three-cent Nickel10
Three-cent Silver15
Half Dime15
Nickel without word "Cents"10
Dime before 184025
Twenty-cent piece50
Quarter Dollar before 185050
Half Dollar before 183775
Columbian Half Dollar65
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\$1, \$2, \$5 Dayton Bank, Minn. Crisp, Each20
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1816	A. 4. Poor, 50c. A. 6, Good50
1817	A. 6, Good, 50c. A. 9, Good75
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1863,	\$5	Hamilton, Chittenden and Spinner, Small red seal	7.50
1869,	\$1	Washington, Allison and Spinner, Large red seal	3.50
	\$2	Jefferson, Allison and Spinner, Large red seal	5.00
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	\$20	Hamilton, Allison and Spinner, Large red seal	30.00
1874,	\$2	Jefferson, Allison and Spinner, Large red seal	6.50
1875,	\$2	Jefferson, Allison and Wyman, Small red seal	4.50
	\$10	Webster, Allison and New, Series A, Small red seal	25.00
1878,	\$2	Jefferson, Allison and Gilfillan, Small red seal	4.50
	\$5	Jackson, Allison and Gilfillan, Small red seal	7.50
1880,	\$1	Washington, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	3.50
	\$1	Washington, Bruce and Wyman, Brown spiked seal	2.75
	\$2	Jefferson, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	4.50
	\$2	Jefferson, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	3.50
	\$5	Jackson, Scofield and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	7.50
	\$5	Jackson, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	7.50
	\$5	Jackson, Bruce and Wyman, Brown spiked seal	10.00
	\$5	Jackson, Bruce and Wyman, Large red seal	25.00
	\$5	Jackson, Rosecrans and Jordan, Large red seal	15.00
	\$5	Jackson, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Large red seal	15.00
	\$5	Jackson, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Brown spiked seal	20.00
	\$10	Webster, Scofield and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	25.00
	\$10	Webster, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown spiked seal	17.50
	\$10	Webster, Bruce and Wyman, Brown spiked seal	15.00
	\$10	Webster, Bruce and Wyman, Large red seal	35.00
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Jordan, Large red seal	25.00
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Large red seal	20.00
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	16.50
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Huston, Red spiked seal	15.00
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Red spiked seal	16.50
	\$10	Webster, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	14.00
	\$10	Webster, Tillman and Morgan, Red scalloped seal	13.50
	\$10	Webster, Bruce and Roberts, Red scalloped seal	20.00
	\$10	Webster, Lyons and Roberts, Red scalloped seal	12.50
	\$10	Morris, Scofield and Gilfillan, Brown seal with rays	25.00
	\$10	Morris, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown seal with rays	22.50
	\$10	Morris, Bruce and Wyman, Brown seal with rays	27.50
	\$20	Hamilton, Rosecrans and Wyman, Large red seal	30.00
	\$20	Decatur, Rosecrans and Jordan, Large red seal	27.50
	\$20	Decatur, Bruce and Gilfillan, Brown seal with rays	30.00
	\$20	Decatur, Bruce and Wyman, Brown seal with rays	35.00
	\$20	Garfield, Lyons and Roberts, Red scalloped seal	25.00
1886,	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Jordan, Small red seal	3.00
	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Small red seal	4.50
	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Red spiked seal	2.50
	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Huston, Brown spiked seal	20.00
	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Brown spiked seal	20.00
	\$1	Martha Washington, Rosecrans and Nebeker, Red scalloped seal	15.00
	\$2	Hancock, Rosecrans and Jordan, Small red seal	5.00
	\$2	Hancock, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Small red seal	5.00
	\$2	Hancock, Rosecrans and Hyatt, Red spiked seal	3.50
	\$2	Hancock, Rosecrans and Huston, Red spiked seal	6.00
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See other page for others. Many notes can be supplied with all the various plate letters. Many of above notes are getting very scarce and all are in superb condition.

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VOL. XLII

No. 11

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

NOVEMBER 1929



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XLII

NOVEMBER, 1929

No. 11

Paper Money of the Republic of Texas

By W. A. PHILPOTT, JR., Dallas, Texas.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

(Editor's Note—Mr. W. A. Philpott, Jr., the author of this paper, had a complete set of the notes of the Republic of Texas on exhibition at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. This fact was inadvertently omitted in our report of the convention in last month's issue.)

Texas history is vivid with colorful events under the flags of six different nations. Stirring times mark each epoch. Deeds of men, bold and heroic, animate the pages of this great sub-division's history—an area so large that we of Texas always make tedium in referring to it.

But no less absorbing is the history of the money of the Republic of Texas. It is doubly interesting to numismatists, because it was the money of the only independent government afterward to become a State of the Union, and it is scarce because it was redeemed practically at face and most of it destroyed.

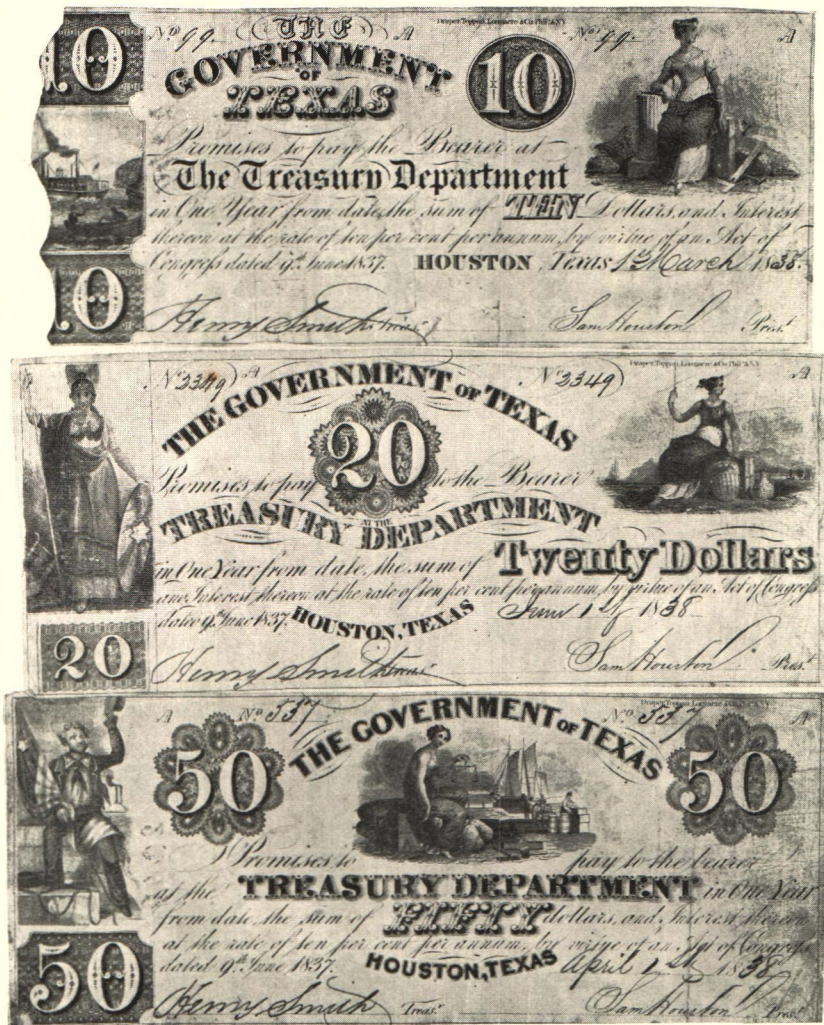
Previous to the Mexican Revolutionary days, in 1835-1836, money in Texas, which was then a State of Mexico, was gold and silver and a few notes of banks which drifted in from the United States and were heavily discounted. Notes from the State of Mississippi were especially plentiful. In 1836 Texas gained her independence from Mexico and set up the Republic of Texas. It comprised the present State of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming as well—a vast area indeed. In 1837 the banks of the United States suspended specie payment, which greatly depreciated the circulating medium in Texas.

But the wise men of Texas, among them Sam Houston and Mirabeau B. Lamar, decided that cheap land, of which the Republic of Texas had millions and millions of acres, was more precious than gold and silver. So they builded their financial structures on the limitless expanse of fertile and untilled land. They first issued land script at 50 cents an acre. This was put in circulation and is the first circulating media of the new Government. Then, late in 1836, the Treasurer issued audited drafts on himself to the amount of \$2,000,000, which was the second form of money and circulated freely. The Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1837 passed the act authorizing the Treasurer to draw these drafts on himself. These were in reality promissory notes on the Treasury Department of the Government of Texas, payable one year from date, and bore 10 per cent. interest. These were in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. They were dated at Houston with pen and ink during the years 1837, 1838 and 1839. They were numbered in pen and ink. They were signed in 1837 and 1838 by Sam Houston, President, and Henry Smith, Treasurer, and in 1839 by Mirabeau B. Lamar, President, and R. G. Dunlap, Treasurer. President Houston, because of old wounds, sought to be relieved from so much unnecessary writing, so William B. Cooke signed these notes for Houston, and practically all these notes bear the copper-plate handwriting of Cooke. Lamar is supposed to have signed a majority of the notes bearing his signature.

In 1838 also was issued a second series from Houston in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$3. These were issued by "The Treasurer of the Republic of Texas," redeemable in notes of the Government and bore no interest. These were signed by a chief clerk and an assistant treasurer. These "properly audited drafts on the Treasury of the Republic of Texas shall be received in payment of taxes, except on billiard tables, retailers of liquors, and nine-

pin alleys, or games of that kind." There was a total of nearly \$8,000,000 of these notes issued. These audited drafts, or first issue of money by the Republic of Texas, soon fell into disrepute and dropped in value until at the close of 1839 they were being traded in at 10 cents on the dollar.

Then came President Lamar and his great financial maneuvering and the advent of the famous red-back Treasury note. These were issued in 1839-40-41 to the tune of \$5,000,000. These notes throughout these years passed



Specimens of notes issued by the "Government of Texas" by authority of an Act of Congress of the Republic of Texas, June 9, 1837.

practically at face and at par with specie. This new issue did not bear interest. It was a promise to pay 12 months after date of issue and was dated at Austin instead of Houston, whither the seat of government had been removed. The \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes were redeemable in "notes of the Government," while the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 were redeemable with any moneys in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated."

These Treasury notes are by far the most interesting and artistic of the Texas issues. All notes are numbered, signed and dated in pen and ink. The \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes bear the signatures of clerks and assistants, while all notes of the higher denomination bear the signature of Mirabeau B. Lamar, President, and J. H. Starr, Secretary of the Treasury.

Another interesting thing about these notes was the design on the re-



Specimens of the "red back" Treasury notes of the Republic of Texas, issued in 1839, 1840 and 1841.

verse, printed in red ink and comprising a five-pointed star with the letters T-e-x-a-s in each corner. The same design appeared on all bills above \$5. So, from the reverse the \$5 bill and the \$500 bill are identical. Because of the red ink these Treasury notes were commonly called "red backs." As far as the writer has checked, this is the first currency in any part of our

nation to have a design printed on the reverse. The \$1, \$2 and \$3 bills of this issue have plain backs, like all other bank notes of the period.

Records show that practically all of the outstanding currency of the Republic of Texas had been redeemed by 1852—seven years after admission to the Union—although we have specimens which are “deposited for redemption” as late as 1855. It is certain comparatively little of this paper money is now in existence—and practically none that has escaped the cancellation knife. For years a large bunch of this cancelled money of the Republic of Texas lay in the basement of the State Capitol at Austin. Later, a large portion of it was destroyed, after a few sets had been given out to schools and historical societies. The writer doubts seriously if there is a complete set of all issues in existence, especially in uncut, uncanceled, unredeemed state.

When the Republic entered as a State in 1845 Texas received from the Union \$10,000,000 for certain land and boundary concessions. This money was used to pay the debts of the Republic, among them bondholders and holders of these Treasury notes. Ever since these early days of wild financial inflation Texans have been afraid of paper money. In 1841, with a population of 50,000, there were \$266 for each man, woman and child, which made the people of Texas the richest on earth at that time. But they all knew the fallacy of a paper issue with nothing behind it, so note these extracts from the first State Constitution, framed in 1846:

“In no case shall the Legislature have power to issue Treasury warrants, Treasury notes, or paper of any description intended to circulate as money. The Legislature shall also prohibit by law, individuals from issuing bills, checks, or promissory notes, or other paper to circulate as money.”

So, the first Texas Legislature passed an act as follows: “No person or persons within this State shall issue any bill, promissory note, check or other paper to circulate as money.”

This certainly stopped all private bank issues and wild-cat bank notes in Texas. Naturally, there were some store cards to facilitate the making of change. But the Texas field is particularly shy in private currency issues of the broken-bank bill period.

The interest notes issued from Houston in 1837-38-39 were from the lithographing plant of Draper, Toppan, Longacre and Company of Philadelphia and New York. The second Houston issue, non-interest bearing, dated 1838, are products of Childs, Clark and Company, New Orleans. The \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes of the Treasury note issue, payable at Austin, were made by Endicott and Clark, New Orleans, while all the “red-back” notes are the artistic product of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New Orleans, and Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, of New York.

The natural aversion of Texas for paper money was seen during the Civil War period, when no currency was issued by State or individual in Texas. The Confederate issues contain none from Texas, except Treasury warrants, issued by the Government from special appropriations and payable for specific purposes—most for “military service.” None of these warrants ever circulated as money.

In common with most Western States, paper money was taboo in Texas. The writer never saw a \$1 bill in Texas till 1900, and in parts of West Texas today if you tender a \$10 bill on a small purchase you will receive nine big silver dollars in change. In California the people were accustomed to gold, hence their preference to this day to hard money. In Texas paper money inflation in the days following the young Republic's independence prejudiced the people against currency. Maybe the prejudice has descended through three generations. Quen Sabe? Who knows?

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half Dollars, 310,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,232,000; Dimes, 6,940,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 8,663,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 14,226,000.

Which Are the Ten Best Coins?

By GEORGE A. PIPES, Portland, Ore.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

The splendid selection of coins for the architrave of the Chase National Bank has given me an idea which I hope and trust may prove of interest to the members of our Association. Often enough we have been served with lists of the best this and the best that, and the greatest of something or other, but, so far as I am aware, no one has published a list of the best coins. In order, therefore, that numismatics may not be thus neglected, I now propose that such selections be made by those of our members so inclined and published in *THE NUMISMATIST* from time to time. I feel confident that if this suggestion is followed it will prove an entertaining diversion, and at the same time stimulate a wider interest in numismatics. It goes without saying that no list can ever be made which will be accepted as correct. Whatever choice is made is influenced almost altogether by the tastes and predilections of the individual.

In order that what I have proposed my have a beginning, I submit for your consideration my own list of what I deem the ten most interesting coins in the world. In making my choice I have considered principally the following features:

- (a) Importance of the coin in the development of coinage.
- (b) Historical or literary associations.
- (c) Intrinsic beauty of design and workmanship.

I have given little weight to the commercial value of the coin, although scarcity is a proper element to be considered. Here is my list:

1. Stater of Lydia, in Asia Minor. This is the first coinage of the world. It was issued about 672 B. C., according to H. G. Wells, in his "Outline of History," although other authors put the date as approximately 700 B. C. The metal of the coin is electrum, a natural composite of gold and silver. The design on the obverse is that of a lion's head. The reverse is characterized by two sunken impressions without design. I have selected this because it is the first coin in the world.



No. 2.

2. Decadrachm of Syracuse. This large silver coin is considered by competent authorities to be the most beautiful in the world. As a work of art its interest is enhanced because the artists who fashioned it are known, their names being signed to the pieces. Some were the work of Kimon, and others of Euainetos. The obverse bears the head of the nymph Arethusa, surrounded by dolphins. This design was adopted as symbolic of the spring which flows near the city of Syracuse. In Greek mythology Arethusa was the goddess who fled from her lover, the river god, to the island. The god pursued her under the sea and overtook her. From the reverse of the coin we learn the date of its issuance. It shows a charioteer driving at a wild speed a four-horse chariot, with a figure of Victory crowning the driver. It has reference to the games in celebration of the victory of the army of the Syracusans over the forces sent by Athens. The date may be fixed at about 413 B. C.

3. Denarius of Marcus Brutus, 44 B. C. The particular one selected is that showing a bust of Brutus on the obverse, and on the reverse a liberty cap between two daggers, underneath which is the legend "Eid-Mar" (Ides of March.) This, of course, plainly refers to the assassination of Julius Caesar. The coin is so extremely rare as to indicate its coinage was promptly discontinued on account of its unpopularity, or the confiscation of the output for the same reason. This family coin of Brutus was issued with the expectation that Caesar's assassination would meet with public approval and be regarded as an act to preserve the liberties of the Roman people. I have selected this coin because of its tremendous importance historically. The interest is further increased by the literature inspired by Caesar's dramatic death.



No. 3.

4. Shekel of Simon Maccabaeus, 139 B. C. This coin shows on the obverse a chalice, and an inscription in archaic Hebrew characters signifying the denomination as "Shekel of Israel." On the reverse there are three buds on a stalk, resembling nothing in nature. There is an inscription which means "Jerusalem the Holy." It is still a matter of debate whether these were struck by Simon Maccabaeus, or were struck during the first Jewish revolt against Rome in about 66 A. D. Some authority supporting the view that they were the work of Simon Maccabaeus is found in the Apocrypha. "I give thee leave also to coin money for my country with thine own stamp."—I Macc. XV:6. These coins have little artistic merit, and were of little importance commercially, but their great interest is derived from the association with the Bible and early Jewish history.



No. 4.

5. Tetradrachm of Antioch, bearing portraits of Antony and Cleopatra. 43-41 B. C. This coin has most vivid portraits of two very interesting figures in history, and even more interesting characters in literature. Their portraits appearing on the same coin indicate the close relations between them, and the great respect in which Antony held the Egyptian Queen.



No. 6.

6. Testoon of Florence, about 1535 A. D. This bears the head of Alexander de Medici, afterward Pope Clement VII. It was designed and exe-

cuted by Benvenuto Cellini. This is an exquisite coin of the Italian Renaissance. The portrait plainly shows the African blood of this Duke, with his kinky hair and coarse features. The coin holds its chief interest, however, because of the name of the artist who designed it. This is the only specimen of the art of the famous Cellini that is not almost priceless.



No. 7.

7. Sovereign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558-61. This is a large, thin gold coin, showing a crowned bust of the Queen in a large ruff and ermine mantle. It is a very handsome piece, struck by the old method of hammering, the mill and screw press having been introduced into England in 1561. This coin is interesting because of its design, and particularly on account of the personality of Queen Elizabeth and the prominent place she occupies in history and in literature.



No. 8.

8. Petition Crown of Charles II, 1662. Roettier, a Dutch artist of great eminence, had been engaged to design the new coins by Charles soon after his coronation. The Dutch artist was superseding one Thomas Simon, a die sinker who had formerly been in the service of the hated Cromwell. Simon, a truly great artist, was very much grieved at his dismissal by Charles, and adopted a novel way of petitioning the King for his restoration as engraver for the mint. He designed a coin displaying an artistic bust of the King, with an attractive reverse. On the edge was the inscription: "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryall piece with the Dutch and if more truly drawn and emboss'd more grace fully ordered and more accurately engraven to relieve him." I am selecting this coin because it represents the supreme effort of a great artist, and bears the portrait of a most interesting though unworthy ruler. The novelty of the piece also recommends it.

9. Ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, 1492. The obverse shows the two famous sovereigns facing each other, and bearing an inscription in Latin: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." This coin

was struck upon the marriage of the two rulers, which joined the countries of Aragon and Castile, making Spain a world power. The coin is of fine workmanship and contains portraits of two interesting and important historical figures, and bears a relation to our own history because of their support of Columbus.

10. Pine Tree Shilling. This coin is so well known as to require no further description. It is worthy of note, however, that the coin contains no reference whatever to the English Crown, which is customary with Colonial coinage. This circumstance in itself denotes the aloofness and independence of the American Colonies, even at that early date, presaging their final separation from England. This coin, more than any other, symbolizes American tradition.

Here is my list. I do not expect any one to agree to it. I hope you will follow my suggestion and submit a better one. The only merit I will claim for my choice is the merit Touchstone claimed for his unlovely wife: "A poor thing, but mine own."

HOBBIES.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

(Read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

I like the fellow who has an avocation coupled onto his vocation.

I like the fellow who has a mind excited enough to carry him down one or more of the fascinating by-paths of knowledge.

Hobbies, like many other delightful things, if given attention and thought, will bring pleasant experiences and we shall later realize that they taught us something valuable.

Have you a hobby? There are many things to collect. There are many different kinds of hobbies, and one may choose the one that interests the most and gives the greatest pleasure.

Perhaps you are enraptured by coins, paper money, stamps, firearms, autographs, books. Perhaps you are interested in Indian artifacts, in Indian legends, in Indian costumes. Perhaps photography is a delightful pastime and you read and re-read everything you can find along that particular line. Perhaps you make hooked rugs, or you are interested in seeing all the lovely and all the old designs you can; you may even be the proud possessor of one or more that were made by your great-grandparent. And so we might travel on and on and on.

I like the fellow who, in spite of vocational labor and social activities, has an imagination active enough to make him search, and read, and study, and work along this line just for the sport and fun of it. That reminds me of one of my short poems—MY HOBBY.

My Hobby.

A favorite hobby have I—
It tells me always what to do;
It keeps employed my brain and hands
The whole of my vacation through.

And though so simple it does seem,
When all is rightly said and done,
What real lessons it has taught me
Along with all our sport and fun!

CALIGULA'S GALLEY BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE.

The first of two Roman galleys which the Emperor Caligula used twenty centuries ago as pleasure boats was raised entirely from Lake Nemi recently. A coin bearing Caligula's effigy was found on the vessel. Divers are surveying the hull of the second boat. The lake is being drained by the Government to permit recovery of the ancient galleys.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK STATE (Continued).

ALDER CREEK.

Utica and Black River Railroad.

149. 5c. C., title, dog's head below. R., 5. L., woman seated holding sickle and sheaf, dog at her side, distant houses. Sept. 25, 1862. 5 in green.
150. 25c. C., title, Venus below. R., 25. L., portrait of a girl. 25 in green. "Redeemed at the Bank of Utica" across left end of note. Sept. 25, 1862.

ALEXANDER.

Exchange Bank of Genesee.

(Articles filed in 1838. Removed to Batavia June 24, 1850.)

ALMOND.

Adsits Exchange Bank.

AMENIA.

Bank of Amenia.

151. \$1. Have no description.

Duchess County Bank.

(Opened in Aug., 1849. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par until Nov. 6, 1863.)

152. \$1. C., ONE; female clasping figure 1, agricultural implements below. R., man seated, 1 above. L., three human figures, State arms below.
153. \$2. C., State arms, cattle below. R., Goddess of Liberty, bales, barrel and spread eagle, 2 below. L., two figures with spear and sword, 2 above.
154. \$3. C., three females seated, distant ship, 3 each side. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. L., State arms, 3 above and below. Jan. 15, 1849.
155. \$5. C., mechanical implements. R., large 5, female holding sheaf of wheat. L., State arms, 5 above.
156. \$10. C., X. R., female holding bouquet of flowers, etc. L., State arms, 10 above.

Hiram Vail's Bank.

157. 5c. Have no description.
158. 5c. Have no description.
159. 10c. Have no description.
160. 25c. Have no description.
161. 50c. Have no description.

AMSTERDAM.**Bank of Amsterdam.** (Organized in 1861.)

162. \$1. C., female, urn, flowers, etc., 1 each side. R., 1 above, male portrait below. L., 1 above, State arms below.
 163. \$2. C., man, child, and bust of Washington, TWO on 2 each side. R., 2 above, male portrait below. L., 2 above, State arms below.
 164. \$5. C., corn-grinding scene, three men, dog, etc. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE on 5 below. L., male portrait, 5 above.
 165. \$10. C., male portrait, TEN each side. R., State arms, 10 above. L., female, column, steamer, etc., 10 above.

Farmers Bank of Amsterdam. (Opened April 10, 1839.)

166. \$1. C., female holding paper and sword, cherub by her side, anchor and plow, distant ship, 1 at left. R., female seated holding distaff; distant train; ONE above. L., ONE below.
 167. \$2. C., Ceres seated; factory, cars, bridge and canal boat, 2 each side. R., man seated, anvil, cornucopia, etc., ears of corn above and below. L., Justice seated, TWO above and below.
 168. \$5. C., female seated in a figure 5, a female seated on each side, cars and steamship in distance, V each side. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated, 5 above, FIVE below.
 169. \$10. C., shield surmounted by scales, a female each side, cars and ship in distance. R., two females seated, 10 above, TEN below. L., Justice seated, 10 above, TEN below.
 170. \$50. C., two men cradling grain, men raking, binding and loading in background, State arms lower center. R., female portrait, 50 on medallion head above. L., female holding wand and medallion, FIFTY above.
 171. \$100. C., milkmaid seated, cows and dog on right of State arms, two females seated on left of it. R., portrait of Washington, 100 above. L., farmer seated, 100 on medallion head above.

Miller's (C.) Bank.**ANGELICA.****Allegany County Bank.** (Opened May 13, 1840.)

172. \$3. Have no description.
 173. \$5. Have no description.

Cuba Bank.

174. 10c. Have no description.

D'Autremont's (Charles) Bank.**ARIETTA.****Farmers Bank of Hamilton County.**

(Opened in April, 1850. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par until July 16, 1863.)

175. \$1. C., train, 1 at right. R., Liberty seated, ONE above and below. L., State arms, 1 above.
 176. \$2. C., female seated in large figure 2, 2 at right. R., canal boat and horse, TWO above and below. L., State arms, 2 above.
 177. \$5. C., harbor, steamboat, shipping, etc. R., 5 on a medallion head, 5 above and below. L., State arms, FIVE above.

ASHFORD.**Adams Bank.** (Opened in August, 1850.)

ATTICA.

Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company. (Chartered in 1852.)

Bank of Attica. (Moved to Buffalo.)

Farmers Bank of Attica. (Opened May 7, 1856. Moved to Batavia.)

- 178. \$1. C., a man on horse driving cattle. R., female with flowers, 1 above. L., ONE, 1 above, State arms below.
- 179. \$2. C., a farmer with sickle and sheaf; sailor and blacksmith. R., a girl carrying a bundle of sticks, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 180. \$5. C., male portrait, 5 each side. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., farmer holding a pitcher, 5 above.

Genesee Central Bank. (Opened Dec. 11, 1838. Capital \$100,000.)

AUBURN.

Auburn City Bank. (Opened July 25, 1853.)

- 181. \$1. C., female seated with one hand on an ornamental figure 1, shield, etc., State arms at left. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female holding a sun glass, ONE above.
- 182. \$2. C., an ornamental 2, Justice seated at right, Minerva seated at left, State arms at left. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., a female seated, holding a cup and feeding an eagle, TWO above.
- 183. \$2. Similar to No. 182, excepting Liberty seated lower center.
- 184. \$3. C., a figure 3 on a bale, two females seated on the right, a female seated with a distaff on the left, 3 at right. R., female with shield and cap, carrier dove and THREE above. L., female portrait, 3 above, State arms below.
- 185. \$5. C., an ornamental figure 5, two females seated on each side, Justice in background, cars and shipping in distance. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below.
- 186. \$10. C., female reclining holding a Liberty cap, globe, eagle and ships, State arms at left. R., male portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., Indian maid, holding a spear and bow, TEN above.
- 187. \$20. C., female seated between ornamental figures 2 and 0, holding a rake. R., portrait of Franklin, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., State arms, 20 above, TWENTY below.
- 188. \$50. C., title of bank, large 50 lower center. R., female leaning on an anchor, FIFTY above. L., female holding a battle ax and shield, FIFTY above, State arms below.

Auburn Exchange Bank. (Opened Feb. 1, 1856.)

- 189. \$1. C., title of bank, train, load of hay, horses and cattle; city and cars in distance, lower center. R., two women at cottage, ONE on 1 above. L., male portrait, State arms below, ONE above.
- 190. \$1. Similar to No. 189, excepting red silver dollar in upper center, and 1 in red each side.
- 191. \$2. C., spread eagle. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., two females seated on each side of a shield, State arms and TWO above.
- 192. \$2. Similar to No. 191, excepting red silver dollar on each side of lower center.
- 193. \$3. C., drove of cattle and sheep, two farmers, horse and dog, 3 at left. R., a farmer feeding swine, 3 above. L., THREE, male portrait below, State arms above.
- 194. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars, 5 at left. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice, FIVE above.
- 195. \$10. C., title of bank, train moving to the left; two men and river in the distance, lower center. R., State arms, Indian chief standing above. L., male portrait, X above.
- 196. \$20. C., spread eagle, shield, etc., State arms below. R., Indian maid seated pointing with her left hand. L., Indian chief seated, dead deer in the background, 20 above.

Auburn Savings Institution. (Incorporated March 12, 1849.)**Bank of Auburn.** (First incorporated March 31, 1817. Capital \$400,000.)

197. \$1. C., 1 on a round die, beehive above, plow below, 1 each side. R., STATE of N. YORK across. L., ONE, 1 above and below. Sept. 22, 1839.
198. \$1. C., female seated holding scroll and pointing to primitive train in distance, 1 each side. R., 1. L., Minerva seated by an eagle, 1 above and below. Nov. 1, 1842.
199. \$1. C., female holding grain and leaning on a fence; mill and trees. R., female leaning against a rock, 1 above and below. L., ONE across, 1 above, State arms below.
200. \$1. C., similar to No. 199. R., female leaning on a rock, 1 above and below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
201. \$2. C., similar to No. 198, 2 each side. R., Minerva seated, eagle, 2 above and below. L., Justice standing, 2 below. Feb. 1, 1841.
202. \$2. C., Liberty seated, river and mountain in distance. R., female leaning on a fence, 2 above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
203. \$3. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, two females seated on right, Liberty seated on left. R., female scattering flowers, 3 above and below. L., medallion head, State arms above, 3 below.
204. \$5. C., bridge, river, houses and trees, 5 each side, V below. R., V NEW YORK V across. L., 5 FIVE 5 across.
205. \$5. C., medallion head, female each side. R., medallion head, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
206. \$10. C., public building, 10 each side, 10 below. R., X NEW YORK X across. L., 10 TEN 10 across.
207. \$10. C., spread eagle resting on a rock, ship in distance, 10 at right. R., TEN across. L., State arms.

Cayuga County Bank. (Incorporated March 14, 1833.)

208. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, 1 each side. R., Indian maid resting left hand on a rock, ONE above. L., State arms, ONE above.
209. \$2. C., male portrait, cars moving round a curve, beehive on right, ship on left. R., Indian maid resting left hand on a rock, TWO above. L., State arms, TWO above.
210. \$3. C., portrait of Jackson, female seated on right, man seated on left, 3 at left. R., Indian seated in a canoe going down the rapids, 3 above. L., State arms, THREE below.
211. \$5. C., Indian maid with bow and arrow leaning left arm on a rock; sheaf, plow, beehive, etc., on the right, a building on the left. R., 5, FIVE above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
212. \$5. C., female holding a sheaf and seated in a letter V. R., cattle and swine in a circle, 5 above. L., farmer holding a scythe, State arms above.
213. \$10. C., Justice and Liberty in a large letter X. R., Justice, 10 above. L., blacksmith, State arms above.
214. \$10. C., Indian maid with bow and arrow leaning left arm on a rock, canal and locks on the right, train on the left. R., X, TEN above and below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
215. \$20. C., a female in the clouds feeding an eagle from a cup, 20 each side. R., Justice seated resting her arm on a pedestal, XX above, 20 below. L., State arms, XX above, 20 below.
216. \$50. C., portrait of Washington, L each side. R., female, eagle, etc., 50 below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.

BAINBRIDGE.**Bank of Bainbridge.**

(Opened in April, 1847. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed by H. B. Bennett, until March 26, 1863.)

217. \$1. C., female portrait. R., 1 on U. S. shield. L., Indian family on a cliff overlooking a city and river, ONE above, State arms below. White ONE on a large red 1 on center of note. March 4, 1847.

Phoenix Bank. (Opened in June, 1850.)

218. \$1. C., locomotive, dog, safe and key below. R., 1 on U. S. shield, female portrait below. L., State arms, 1 above.
 219. \$2. C., female seated, shipping, etc., in distance, locomotive below. R., 2 on U. S. shield, female portrait below. L., State arms, 2 above.



No. 220.

220. \$5. C., shipping, eagle below. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.

BALLSTON SPA.

Ballston Spa Bank. (Opened December 10, 1838.)

221. \$1. C., female standing with child at her side, 1 at left, building below. R., female seated, ONE above. L., "Secured by Pledge of Public Stocks and Real Estate," ONE below. February 1, 1861.
 222. \$1. Have no description.
 223. \$2. C., Ceres seated, factory, cars and canal in distance, 2 each side. R., man seated, ears of corn above and below. L., female seated by a safe, TWO above and below.
 224. \$5. C., female seated in a figure 5, a female seated each side; cars and ship in distance, V on each side. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., female seated by a safe, 5 above, FIVE below.
 225. \$10. C., female seated each side of a shield surmounted by scales, cars and shipping in distance. R., two females seated, 10 above, TEN below. L., Justice seated, 10 above, TEN below.
 226. \$20. C., female seated by a table, globe, chemical instruments, and steamship in distance, 20 each side. R., XX. L., female seated by a safe, TWENTY above and below.

Bank of Ballston Spa.

227. \$10. Have no description.

BATAVIA.

Bank of Genesee.

(First Incorporated April 29, 1829. Capital \$100,000. Opened as an Association December 1, 1851.)

228. 25c. C., title of bank. R., 25. L., two children carrying sheaves. Black and green print. Nov. 12, 1862.

229. \$1. C., a shield surmounted by an eagle, a woman seated holding spear on left, a woman seated holding scales on right, ONE each side. R., portrait of Washington, 1 above, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
230. \$2. C., TWO DOLLARS on three dies. R., a shield surmounted by the head of a reindeer, a female each side, TWO below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
231. \$3. C., Neptune drawn by two sea horses, female seated by a shield, 3 each side. R., man standing with hat and cane in his hand, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
232. \$5. C., three females seated, beehive, cornucopia, etc., 5 each side. R., portrait of a man, 5 above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
233. \$5. Have no description.
234. \$10. C., beehive, cornucopia, wheat, plow and spinning wheel, TEN each side. R., portrait of a man, 10 above and below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.

Bank of Geneva.

Exchange Bank of Genesee.

(Removed from Alexander June 24, 1850. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par.)

235. \$1. C., female standing, child, distant ship, safe below. R., female, ONE above. L., ONE below.
236. \$2. C., Ceres, train crossing bridge in distance, State arms below. R., chemist seated, ears of corn above and below. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
237. \$5. C., three females resting on figure 5, barrels and steamboat on right, rake, plow, etc., on left, train in distance, State arms below. R., medallion, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below.
238. \$10. C., two females seated on each side of shield, barrels and steamboat on right, agricultural implements on left, houses and train in distance, State arms below. R., State arms, 10 above, TEN below. L., State arms, 10 above, TEN below.

Farmers Bank of Attica. (Moved here from Attica.)

Farmers Bank of Genesee.

239. \$3. Have no description.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Genesee.

(Opened November 1, 1838. Moved to Buffalo June 3, 1852.)

Patriot Bank of Genesee.

(Articles filed in 1838.)

Union Savings Bank of Batavia.

(Organized in 1860.)

BATH.

Bank of Bath.

(Opened April 11, 1854. Changed to First National Bank in 1864.)

240. \$1. C., man shoeing a horse in a blacksmith's shop. R., State arms, 1 above, ONE below. L., male portrait, ONE on 1 above.
241. \$2. C., man on a horse; cattle and sheep. R., TWO, 2 on shield above, State arms below. L., male portrait, TWO and 2 above.
242. \$5. C., two men cradling grain, men reaping, binding and loading in background. R., FIVE, 5 above, State arms below. L., male portrait, 5 above.
243. \$10. C., cattle in a stream drinking, man on a horse and two boys. State arms at left. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., TEN across. TEN in red. Nov. 2, 1857.

244. \$20. C., Liberty reclining on books, eagle at left, "EXCELSIOR" on an arch above, female portrait, State arms below on the left. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., TWENTY across. TWENTY in red. Nov. 2, 1857.

Bank of Geo. W. Hallock.

245. 5c. C., spread eagle, 5 at left. R., 5. L., FIVE CENTS across.



No. 245.

246. 10c. Similar to No. 245, excepting denomination. June 6, 1862.
247. 25c. Similar to No. 245, excepting denomination.
248. 50c. Similar to No. 245, excepting denomination.

Steuben County Bank. (Incorporated Mar. 9, 1832.)

249. \$1. C., 1, ONE on 1 at right, farm scene at left, ONE 1 DOLLAR below. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, ONE above and below. L., girl leaning on bundle of grain, ONE above, State arms below.
250. \$1. C., female volant in clouds with arm around an eagle, shield, arrows, etc., 1 each side. R., similar to No. 249. L., State arms, ONE above and below.
251. \$2. C., female reclining, quadrant, globe, map, books, etc., 2 at left. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, TWO above, "New York" below. L., State arms, TWO on 2 above and below.
252. \$2. C., female seated holding caduceus and sickle, sheaf, bales, etc., cars and factory in distance, 2 each side. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, TWO below. L., State arms, TWO above and below. July 20, 1855.
253. \$3. C., two farmers seated, a woman standing, pouring water from a pitcher, basket, rake, dog, etc., men reaping in distance, 3 each side. R., similar to No. 252, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
254. \$3. Have no description.
255. \$5. C., male portrait, FIVE on 5 at left, DOLLARS on 5 at right. R., State arms, 5 above and below. L., full-length figure of General Steuben, V above.
256. \$5. C., female seated on each side of a figure 5, two cherubs, sword, etc., 5 each side. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, FIVE below. L., State arms, V above and below.
257. \$10. C., full-length figure of General Steuben, TEN DOLLARS each side. R., State arms, 10 above. L., male portrait, 10 above.
258. \$10. C., portrait of an Indian girl holding a bow, flags, quadrant, drum, etc., 10 at right. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, TEN below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
259. \$20. C., State arms, 20 each side, TWENTY below. R., male portrait, XX above. L., full-length figure of General Steuben, XX below.
260. \$20. C., spread eagle, one foot on a bale, the other on a shield, cars and factory in distance, 20 each side. R., full-length figure of General Steuben, TWENTY below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.

261. \$50. C., a horse, 50 at right. R., full-length figure of General Steuben. L., female seated with key and wand, 50 above and below.

BELFAST.

Bank of the Union.

(Opened in March, 1852. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par until June 2, 1864.)

262. \$1. C., wreath, Indian at left, sailor at right. R., female with shield, ONE above. L., State arms, 1 above.
 263. \$3. C., mirror, Goddess of Liberty on right, two females on left. R., Goddess of Liberty, THREE above. L., State arms, 3 above.

BINGHAMPTON.

Andrews' (A. E.) Bank.

Bank of Binghampton. (Opened July 29, 1852.)

264. \$1. C., female seated on a sheaf with right hand on an ornamental figure 1, steamboat and train, State arms at left. R., a female standing with an anchor in a large ornamental figure 1. L., portrait of Fillmore, ONE above.
 265. \$2. C., spread eagle resting on a branch, canal boat on right, train crossing bridge on left, State arms below. R., Justice seated, 2 above. L., Minerva seated, 2 above.
 266. \$3. C., man and woman seated, man standing with a bundle of wheat under his arm, men loading hay in distance, State arms at left. R., a sailor standing in an ornamental figure 3, farmer on right, blacksmith on left, 3 above, THREE below. L., portrait of a girl, 3 above.
 267. \$5. C., a train moving to the left, 5 at left. R., five females surrounding an ornamental figure 5, FIVE above. L., FIVE, State arms below, FIVE above.
 268. \$10. C., three females seated, sickle, quadrant, distaff, etc., 10 at left. R., female standing holding bundle of rods and shield, 10 above. L., male portrait, State arms above, TEN below.
 269. \$20. C., Indian maid seated on a rock holding bow and quiver; shield and sheaf; State arms at right, 20 at left. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., Justice standing, Minerva seated, globe, book, etc., TWENTY above.
 270. \$50. C., female portrait, 50 at right, State arms at left. R., Liberty seated, eagle by her side, angel standing with a cornucopia and leaning on a pedestal. L., Indian maid holding a spear and bow, FIFTY above.

Binghamton Bank. (Opened December 26, 1838. Capital \$100,000.)

271. \$5. C., Ceres seated, 5 each side. R., FIVE, V above and below. L., female standing holding caduceus. Apr. 2, 1840.

Broome County Bank.

(First incorporated April 18, 1831. Capital \$100,000. Opened as an Association December 31, 1854.)

272. \$1. C., two farmers seated on trunk of tree, one holding a pitchfork, a man lying down, two horses in background, 1 at right. R., female seated holding above her a die containing the figure 1, 1 below. L., State arms, ONE above, female portrait below. ONE in slate. Jan. 1, 1846.
 273. \$2. C., spread eagle on the limb of a tree; cars, canal and boats, 2 at right. R., Ceres seated, 2 above, TWO below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
 274. \$5. C., two farmers sharpening their scythes, one of them seated, men and load of hay in background. R., Ceres seated, 5 above, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below.

275. \$5. C., a farmer wiping his scythe, a mill and cars in the distance. R., portrait of Franklin, 5 and a cherub holding a sheaf, above. L., State arms, 5 and a cherub above, FIVE below.
276. \$10. C., female holding child, and four haymakers seated in a field. R., female seated, pen, scroll, harp and palette, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above and below.

Otseningo Bank.

Susquehanna Valley Bank. (Opened January 10, 1855.)

**No. 277.**

277. \$1. C., Indian seated, plow, grain, cabin, lake, etc. R., 1 on ONE, State arms below. L., cars, 1 on ONE above.
278. \$2. C., rising sun on a shield between white family and Indian family, State arms at left, 2 at right. L., half-length of a female with fruit, 2 below.
279. \$5. C., two females seated, tools on a shield, State arms at left. R., half-length figure of milkmaid, 5 above. L., portrait of an Indian chief, 5 above.
280. \$10. C., female seated on a plow, sickle, grain and fruit, canal scene on the right. R., State arms, 10 on X and TEN above. L., portrait of Webster, 10 below.
281. \$20. C., an angel, a female each side; State arms on the left. R., 20. L., Goddess of Liberty, shield, eagle, pole and cap.

BOLIVAR.

Bank of New Rochelle. (Opened in January, 1846.)

BOONVILLE.

Valley Bank of Boonville. (Moved here from Lowville.)

BRASHER FALLS.**Northern Exchange Bank.**

(Opened in July, 1847. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed at par until March 1, 1862.)

BRIGHTON.**Eagle Bank of Brighton.**

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

From a Chicago Member: "Your report of the Convention is highly interesting, and I believe this October issue of THE NUMISMATIST is the best I have yet seen. You need to be complimented on your good work."

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THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE KING COLLECTION OF LINCOLN MEDALS AND TOKENS.

Announcement was made at the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A. that it is quite probable the large collection of Lincoln medals and tokens formed by Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., will become the property of the A. N. A. upon his death if satisfactory arrangements can be made by the officials of the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and Mr. King for the proper display of the collection as a loan exhibit of the A. N. A. It is to be hoped, of course, that the event by which the ownership of this collection will pass to the A. N. A. will be delayed for a long time, but it is

Mr. King's desire to have all details of the transfer completed during his lifetime. A conference between an official of the National Museum and Mr. King is being arranged, at which time it is expected an understanding will be reached as to the amount of space required and the method of display of the collection. One of the provisions of Mr. King's offer is that the collection shall be known as the "Robert P. King Collection" and that it shall be forever impossible to divert this collection to any other purpose than as proposed.

For the information of those of our readers who may not be acquainted with Mr. King's collection of Lincolniana it may be said that in bringing it together he has devoted many of the best years of his life. It consists of approximately 1000 medals, tokens, etc., directly connected with the career of the Great Emancipator, nearly all of which bear his portrait. In February, 1924, *THE NUMISMATIST* published a descriptive list of the collection, compiled by Mr. King, many of which were illustrated from photos of his specimens, making that issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* the largest ever published. In April, 1927, we published a supplementary list, made up of additions to the collection since the publication of the original list. These two lists described 940 pieces. It is believed that a few pieces have been added since 1927, bringing the total close to 1000 pieces.

In August, 1925, Mr. King issued a medal, struck in silver and bronze, to commemorate the publication of his list. The medal bears a portrait of Lincoln, with suitable inscriptions. Only 100 were struck in bronze and 25 in silver.

After devoting so many years to the formation of this wonderful collection it is natural that Mr. King should desire that it be kept intact and preserved for future generations in a Government institution, in company with other noted collections of Americana. It is matter of gratification to the A. N. A. that it has been selected by Mr. King as the medium through which his wishes may be realized.

"WHICH ARE THE TEN BEST COINS?"

In this month's issue we publish the paper with the above caption of George A. Pipes, of Portland, Ore., read at the recent Chicago convention of the A. N. A. Mr. Pipes selects ten of the millions of coins that have been issued and labels them the best, and gives his reasons. He feels that this is a subject on which there will be a wide difference of opinion, and invites our readers to submit other lists, if they do not agree with him. We will be glad to publish such lists if submitted. The lists should name specific coins and the reason for their selection should be briefly stated.

WHO KNOWS ABOUT THIS FIRM?

The Cincinnati Enquirer recently published the following inquiry from Henry C. Ezekiel, of that city, a member of the A. N. A.:

"Please be kind enough to publish in your department of the Enquirer all the information you can respecting the Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Company, which company issued paper money in 1854 and 1855. I have in my numismatic collection a \$10 bill of 1855, signed by Geo. G. Jones, Treasurer, and H. Seymour, Cashier. They are beautifully engraved and have in the lower corners the words "Incorporated 1852. Capital 200,000 dollars" and have above engraved "Pay to Sherman McLean or bearer," etc. Hoping you will be able to find out something more about this company and its money issues.

H. C. E."

The reply of the Enquirer was as follows:

"Our correspondent, H. C. E., is one of the foremost authorities on paper money issues of all kinds in the United States, and his articles on the subject have at various times appeared in print in magazines devoted to the subject, as well as daily newspapers, but it is evident from his letter above that he is in possession of several notes whose history is unknown to him, and, we must admit, of which we, so far, in spite of considerable research, have been unable to learn anything. Therefore, if any of our readers can give the Enquirer the information desired relative to these issues, we shall be glad to publish the same, with due acknowledgment to the sender."

PELICAN CO. \$10 PIECE IN BRASS TURNS UP IN NEW YORK CITY.

Thomas L. Elder, New York City, writes that a \$10 piece of the Pelican Co., struck in brass, has recently turned up in that city. This is the only piece known from these dies, which were evidently intended for a gold coinage. The only other record of this coinage was a \$2.50 piece in the Zabriskie sale.

A rubbing furnished by Mr. Elder shows: Obverse, a large six-pointed star in the center. Above, in two lines, CALIFORNIA 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ CARATS; below, in two lines, 10 DWTS. 23 GRS. \$10 DOLLARS. The reverse shows a pelican feeding four of its young. Above, PELICAN CO. Below, 1849.

The style and workmanship of the obverse resembles the Bechtler pieces and was probably copied from them.

A NEW COIN CLUB IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

For more than fifty years the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was the only organization of coin collectors in Western Pennsylvania. It has flourished and is still very active. A few months ago a new local society was formed in Pittsburgh, and now a third organization has been formed in the Pittsburgh district, the Beaver Valley Coin Club, with F. C. Parker, of New Brighton, as president and Sherman L. Roney as secretary. Mr. Parker is also a member of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. The members of the new club have been drawn from four Beaver Valley towns—Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver. The club was organized on October 10 with nine members and will affiliate with the American Numismatic Association.

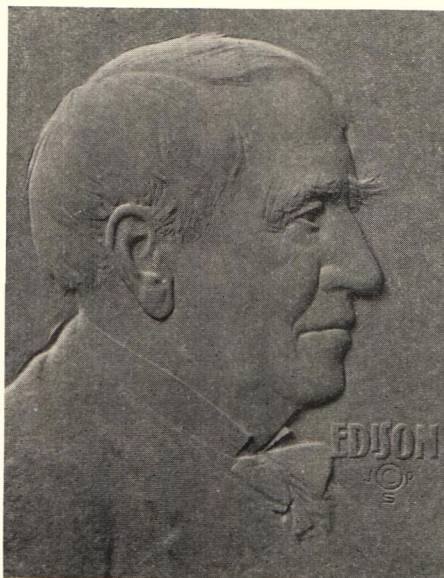
MEDALS FOR TWO IMPORTANT NATIONAL EVENTS.

Medals commemorating two important national events in October have been issued by the Medallic Art Company, New York City. One event was the visit of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of Great Britain to the United States in the interest of a new era in international peace. This has been commemorated by a bronze medal 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, bearing the bust of the Premier.



The other is a bronze plaquette bearing the bust of Thomas A. Edison, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary, or Light's Golden Jubilee, of the

introduction of the electric light. The plaque measures 3 by 2 5-16 inches.



Both have been reproduced from the original models of John R. Sinnock, sculptor of the United States Mint. The Medallion Art Company, which struck the medals, have an announcement regarding them in our advertising pages in this month's issue.

DESERVED HONORS TO GOOD PATRONS OF NUMISMATICS.

A press dispatch from Seville, Spain, says that the painter, Santiago Martinez, has completed the elaborate sheepskin certificate conferring upon Mr. and Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, of New York, the title of "Adopted Children" of Seville—the highest honor which the City Council (Ayuntamiento) can confer. The certificate is one of the most colorful diplomas ever given any one. The award was made to the couple for their interest in Seville, they recently having given the city a statue of the Cid, as well as two paintings by Valdes Leal.

Probably no American citizen has shown more interest in Spain than Mr. Huntington. Besides founding the Hispanic Society of America, in New York, he has collected Spanish manuscripts, in many cases publishing facsimile copies. He has donated liberally to museums and institutions throughout Spain and has otherwise aided in the preservation and presentation to the public of valuable and historic Spanish works of art. Mr. Huntington is also a liberal patron of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, whose building adjoins that of the Hispanic Society of America.

A NEW WORK ON GOTHIC NUMISMATICS.

An interesting work on Gothic numismatics, "Gothones" (The Goths), has recently been published by Dr. A. M. Rackus, of Chicago, a member of the A. N. A. and the Chicago Coin Club. The book contains 432 pages, is bound in cloth and has 75 illustrations, mostly coins. The work is especially valuable to German, Italian, Lithuanian, Scandinavian and Spanish numismatists. The text is in both English and Lithuanian. Dr. Rackus has an announcement in our advertising pages this month.

NEW ISSUES OF COINS.



Luxemburg, Charlotte, 1929, Five Francs, Silver.



Poland, 1929, 1 Zloty, Nickel.



Finland, 1928, 5 Markkaa, Nickel-Bronze.

COMMEMORATING THE ZEPPELIN'S ROUND-THE-WORLD VOYAGE.

At least three medals have been issued in Germany commemorating the round-the-world flight of the Graf Zeppelin in August, 1929.



—Keystone Photo.

One was issued in Berlin at the Prussian State Mint. The obverse shows the heads of Graf Zeppelin, the creator; Durr, the constructor, and Eckener,

the commander. The reverse shows the hemispheres with the landing stations. The medals are struck in gold, silver and bronze of five-mark and twenty-mark sizes.



—Keystone Photo.

Another medal shows on the obverse the bust of Count Zeppelin, with the number of kilometers covered and the hours taken for the flight. The reverse shows a map of the world with the North Pole as the central point. This medal is struck in 50-millimeter size in bronze and in two-mark size in silver.



A third medal has been struck at the Bavarian Mint, designed by Carl Rabus, of Munich. The obverse shows the heads of Zeppelin, Durr and Eckener. The reverse design is novel in that it shows the German eagle in a form closely resembling the giant airship. This medal has been struck in silver the size of the five-mark, and in gold in the size of the pre-war ten-mark gold and in the size of the five-mark silver piece.

A UNIQUE SILVER WEDDING GIFT.

The following letter from P. H. Hubbard, Glendale, Cal., a member of the A. N. A., to General Secretary Harry T. Wilson, shows how appropriate some of Uncle Sam's coins are for a silver wedding anniversary gift:

"In 1905 I started in the drug world as a soda kid in a small store, with a young man as the proprietor and my boss. I stayed with him nearly nine years. A glorious comradeship exists between us to this day, and in May, this year, he celebrated his silver wedding anniversary. It was my pleasure to send him and his wife a complete set of commemorative half dollars, including the Captain Cook, practically all uncirculated. I am just wondering if a gift of this kind has ever been made before. My former boss certainly did appreciate it, as he has a small collection, but did not have any of the above. Could there be any finer silver than Uncle Sam's for an occasion like this?"



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1, 1929.

- 3588 G. S. Roberts, Glouster, Ohio.
 3589 Arnold B. Lane, Parma, Mich.
 3590 Dr. F. Gonzales Sioco, San Luis, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 3591 Philippine Numismatic Society, Inocenco Delgado, Secy.-Treas., 270 'G,' Tuazon, Manila, Philippine Islands
 3592 E. I. Gabert, 1825 North 25th Street, Waco, Texas.
 3593 G. D. Morton, P. O. Box 2144, Dallas, Texas.
 3594 Henry Colvin, 39 First Street, Troy, N. Y.
 3595 James T. Brownlee, P. O. Box 73, Wolf Point, Mont.
 3596 George W. Vosburgh, Austerlitz Street, Chatham, N. Y.
 3597 Mathias C. Tonderum, P. O. Box 33, Worthing, S. Dak.
 3598 R. R. Bayne, 303 North 6th Street, Yakima, Wash.
 3599 E. H. Bitz, 7020 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 3600 Miss Jane E. Ditzel, 300 Patterson Road, Dayton, Ohio.
 3601 John P. Winandy, 1542 Highland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 3602 Edgar D. Smith, Care C. D. Peacock, State & Monroe Sts., Chicago, Ill.
 3603 Charles V. Carroll, 320 Second Street, Saint Mary's, West Va.
 3604 Theodore J. Pelzl, 518 North Minnesota Street, New Ulm, Minn.
 3605 George A. Lowe, 47 Adelaide Street, East, Toronto, Canada.
 3606 Claude W. Bandy, 415 Vermillion Street, No., Danville, Ill.
 3607 F. R. Kemmerer, 126 Parker Avenue, Easton, Pa.
 3608 R. B. Sheets, P. O. Box 399, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
 3609 E. S. Harris, Steele Street, Sanford, N. C.
 3610 Hayashi Isamu, The Hayashi Stamp Co., C. P. O. Box 43, Osaka, Jana.
 3611 Frank G. Hartman, 528 Hill Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1929, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the December issued of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Milford C. Olm (United States), 2327 Catalpa Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Roy A. Slagle (Fractional Currency), 501 Gay Street, Knoxville, Tenn.	R. V. Browniski W. G. Doolan
Andrew Hriz (General), 2950 East 82nd St., Cleveland, O.....	Charles H. Fisher Western Reserve Numismatic Club
Walter B. Sandberg (United States Coins), 830 Newland Avenue, Jamestown, N. Y.	T. James Clarke Harry T. Wilson
Joseph W. Kesler (Canadian, British, American, Ancient), 83 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada	John A. Wood Harry T. Wilson
E. Klaus, M. D. (General), 1699 West 25th St., Cleveland, O.....	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club

Changes of Address.

- P. M. Silloway, from Lewistown, Mont., to Williamstown, Mo.
 Harley L. Freeman, from 2260 Fenwick Avenue, Cleveland Heights P. O., University Heights, Ohio, to 2260 Fenwick Road, South Euclid P. O., University Heights, Ohio.
 Wayte Raymond, from 489 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 465 Park Avenue, The Ritz Tower, New York, N. Y.
 George Klipfel, from 95 Clarence Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., to 6 Rugby Road, Buffalo, N. Y.
 T. J. Barnes, from Lovilia, Iowa, to Bussey, Iowa.
 J. J. Gonzales, from 103 Thrower Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., to 645 Parkway Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Rev. Theodore Roser, from 127 Edgington Lane, Wheeling, West Va., to St. Mary's Manor, South Langhorne, Pa.

Edward R. Austin, from 318 Rugby Street, Providence, R. I., to 310 Broadway, Hanover, Pa.

Martin S. Meigs, from Edgarton, Mass., to Elm Street, Concord, Mass.

David M. Bullowa, from 381 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., to 10 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.

Rev. William H. Owen, from Mountain View Inn, Natural Bridge, Va., to 88 Morningside Drive, New York, N. Y.

A. H. Baldwin, from 40 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2, Eng., to 3 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2, Eng.

Sidney S. Anhalt, from Hotel President, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., to 600 West 111th Street, New York, N. Y.

J. H. Hardwick, from Room 611, Southern Ry. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, to 422 Sinclair Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

J. deLagerberg, from Shoreham, L. I., N. Y., to 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

M. A. Powells, from 6406 South Whipple Street, Chicago, Ill., to 3118 West 64th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Woolf H. Amberg, from 903 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., to 17 Weld Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

THE A. N. A. TO HAVE AN OFFICIAL SEAL.

One of the matters decided at the recent convention of the A. N. A. was that the Association shall have a seal for its official papers requiring such a stamp. The adoption of a design for the seal caused considerable discussion. The emblem of the Association, bearing the device of a lamp and book, which has been used for many years on its official stationery and in *THE NUMISMATIST*, was adopted as the design for the seal, with slight changes in the inscriptions. The design as used at present was adopted as the emblem of the Association. The charter of the Association, obtained from Congress in 1912, gives the Association power to adopt and use a seal, but no action had been taken in the matter until the recent convention.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB MEMBERSHIP BOOKLET.

One of the most attractive membership list booklets to reach us has just been issued by the California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal. It contains 26 pages. Following the introduction is a list of the officers and charter members. The list of members contains their names, occupation, address, telephone number, club number and collecting specialty. Organized less than two years ago with 16 charter members, the club now has a membership of 46. Blank pages are inserted for recording new members, followed by the constitution and by-laws of the club. The booklet is handsomely printed in two colors and bound in imitation leather. The front cover shows a Humbert \$50 octagonal slug printed in gilt, the emblem of the club.

CAREER OF ALFRED CHITTY.

The following sketch of Alfred Chitty, of Melbourne, Australia, a member of the A. N. A., whose death was reported in our September issue, was prepared by James Hunt Deacon, F.R.N.S., of Adelaide, South Australia:

The death of Alfred Chitty, a member of the American Numismatic Association, occurred at his residence, "Ewelme," Turner street, South Camberwell, Melbourne (Victoria), on June 4, 1929, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Chitty had been ailing for some time prior to his death.

Alfred Chitty was the fifth son of Tompson Chitty, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, London, and was born in London. He came to Australia in the sailing ship Soukar in 1871 and followed the contracting trade, from which he later retired. His first interest in numismatics was obtained at an early age, since which time he had collected, studied and written on coins, tokens and medals. In 1904 he became a Foundation Member of the British Numismatic Society (London) and was later appointed a Corresponding

Member of the Council of that body. In 1912 he was appointed as numismatist to the South Australian Numismatic Collection, which position he held for five years, during which time he did much to encourage and stimulate the interest of the South Australian public in coins, tokens and medals. In 1914 he became a Foundation Member of the Numismatic Society of Victoria, from which Society he later resigned. He also joined the Australian Numismatic Society, remaining a member until his death. On his retirement from his South Australian position he returned to Melbourne and was appointed to a position there. He resigned from numismatist to the Victorian Museum after about eight years' service.

Mr. Chitty specialized in Australasiana and became one of the recognized authorities upon Australasian tokens and medals. For many years his "Outline Catalogue of Tokens" was regarded as the standard work upon that subject. Besides being a collector of medals, Mr. Chitty was also an issuer, and the most interesting of these is the commemorative medal of the centenary of the striking of the Holey Dollars, 1813-1913. Mr. Chitty was distinctly an antiquarian and a member of the Historical Society of Victoria. Besides his interest in numismatics he collected fire marks (plates) and convict relics. He was also the author of a number of numismatic works.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF THE A. N. A.

Through an oversight, the report of George H. Blake, Treasurer of the A. N. A., was omitted from the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. It is published here:

Report of Treasurer

For Year Ending August 26, 1929.

RECEIPTS.

August 10, 1928. Balance on hand	\$1,191.15
H. T. Wilson, for collections made	1,152.00
Interest received	25.21
Total	\$2,368.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Vouchers Nos. 143 to 178 paid	\$1,195.26
Balance	\$1,173.10
Check not deposited	\$ 13.00
Check account balance	140.69
Savings account No. 25694	1,019.41
	\$1,173.10

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS.

Life Memberships, 31, at \$50	\$1,550.00
Interest received to July 1, 1929	123.79
Total	\$1,673.79
On deposit with N. J. T., G. & T. Co., acct. No. 24202.	

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

John W. Horner, of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the A. N. A., accompanied by Mrs. Horner and friends, paid a visit to the office of THE NUMISMATIST on their return from a few days outing at Virginia Beach, Va.

OH! THAT 1913 LIBERTY HEAD NICKEL!

The following is from the Chicago Post, printed a few weeks after the convention of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago in August. It needs no further explanation:

Once upon a time, children, a new reporter joined the staff of the Post. He was a well-set-up young chap and, being fresh from the City News Bureau, had the fire of ambition in his eye. That, boys and girls, was three months ago. Today he walks with a stoop, dragging his feet wearily from the elevator to his desk. His ambition is gone and the fire has faded from his eye. When his colleagues speak to him he gazes at them with a dumb adoration that a peasant holds for the king. Gone are his dreams of smashing journalistic blows; gone are his dreams of masterpieces of newspaper writing of great financial coups. And it all came about, children, because of a nickel, the little coin with which you purchase your all-day-sucker.

On his third day on the Post the city editor asked him to remove his feet from his desk and hie himself to the Congress Hotel where there was a convention of numismatists in progress. The reporter jumped to his feet. Here was his chance. He would get a story that would make the fire-eating city editor sit up and take notice; it would only be a short while before he would get the coveted Washington correspondent's post, and then there would be worlds to conquer.

To make a long story short, children, this ambitious reporter got a story and returned to the office where his deft fingers tapped it out on his typewriter. With some misgiving he placed it before the city editor. It was an innocent enough story, children, but in it was this insidious sentence.

"The 1912 Liberty head nickel is worth \$1,000 to coin collectors."

But, children, don't believe it. It is untrue. But oh what consequence for the poor reporter! It was the 1913 Liberty head nickel he had in mind.

Now, it seems, every single reader of the Post saw that piece in the paper, and 99.44 per cent. of them either called at this office or wrote in letters to tell the editor he had made a mistake or else produced a 1912 liberty-head nickel and offered it in exchange for \$1,000. To the first dozen visitors the city editor was polite; to the second dozen, less polite, and when the third dozen appeared, each waving a copy of the paper, he tore his remaining hairs from his head.

"Let the punishment fit the crime," he shouted.

No, children, he didn't "fire" the reporter. No. No. He was too shrewd for that.

Every day the reporter's desk is heaped with mail. It comes from all corners of the United States, for editors in Baltimore, Asheville and other cities had seen a chance for an interesting "item" and had picked up the nickel story.

For every letter that comes the poor reporter must write an answer. Every visitor that appears at the office must be granted a personal interview.

That, dear children, is why the reporter's head is turning gray; why his feet are leaden; why the light of ambition has faded from his eye.

"Oh why, oh why," he groans in his misery, "did the Congress of these great United States ever cause to be coined a nickel?"

And when pay day rolls around he even fails to go to the cashier's cage because of the nausea caused by the stacks of shining coins. That, dear children, is a strange state indeed for a newspaper reporter.

FRENCH GOLD AND SILVER COINS TO BE PLACED IN CIRCULATION.

Reports from Paris say that the new gold and silver coins will soon be issued from the French mint. The reports are received with satisfaction by the public, which for more than ten years has had nothing to jingle in its pockets but bronze and other base alloys.

The mints have been striking gold and silver coins for several months, but they have not yet been placed in circulation. They are from designs selected the latter part of last year after competition by a number of prominent sculptors. The successful designs were illustrated in our May, 1929, issue.

The French always have been fond of "hard money." Gold coins of ten

and twenty franc denomination were current before the war, though they disappeared instantly when war was declared. The Bank of France at once put out paper notes of the same denominations—notes that it had been storing in its vaults for many years against such an emergency.

The war hadn't been going long when silver went to a premium, and the big five-franc pieces—as large as our silver dollar—disappeared in their turn. They were unwieldy things, but the public liked them, and people usually had half a pound or more of them in their pockets.

Toward the end of the war the smaller silver coins began to become rare, and even copper and nickel pieces were hoarded by people who had more faith in them than in the paper that was being ground out by the presses at an alarming rate. It got to the point of using postage stamps for change.

Enterprising advertisers printed puffs for their wares on little transparent envelopes and put them in circulation to protect the stamp-money from destruction. Local municipalities and chambers of commerce issued poorly minted aluminum coins, which were valid only in the locality, and finally the Federation of French Chambers of Commerce was given the legal privilege of printing paper scrip in denominations up to two francs.

This scrip was withdrawn, by order of the Government, about 1923, but is still replaced by bronze coins bearing, not the name of the French Republic but that of the Chamber of Commerce.

The French public has waited a long time for normal monetary conditions to be restored, and will have to wait many years more before all the provisional currency is retired. But the sight of the first gold and silver coins, which may appear in the next few weeks, will seem like tangible evidence that the war is at last over.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The November, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST was devoted principally to the convention of the American Numismatic Association, held in St. Louis, Mo., on October 15. In comparison with recent A. N. A. conventions, some details of the meeting will be of interest to our readers. The convention was held on a single day with two sessions. Seventeen members were present. The address of welcome was extended by Farran Zerbe, temporarily residing in St. Louis and in charge of the sale of souvenir coins at the Exposition. The afternoon session was devoted to the election of officers and addresses by members. A. R. Frey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was chosen President, and Mr. Zerbe, Vice-President. The official photograph contained only the following: Dr. George F. Heath, A. R. Frey, Dr. B. P. Wright, George W. Rice and Farran Zerbe, of whom the latter is the only survivor.

The department devoted to the A. N. A. in this issue contains the names of 15 applicants for membership, among which we note the names of Edward T. Newell, of New York City (then of New Haven, Conn.) and Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio. There is also an article on "Shells As Money" in this issue, and the prices realized on some of the lots of Low's sale of the H. G. Brown collection are given. The 1804 dollar in this collection was purchased by Wm. F. Dunham, of Chicago (now of Los Angeles, Cal.).

ARCHAEOLOGISTS UNCOVER 13,000 ANCIENT COINS.

A marble portrait bust of the Emperor Hadrian and 13,000 gold, silver and copper coins, dating from the sixth century B. C., were among the many archaeological treasures unearthed in the recent excavations of a theater and an ancient cemetery in Corinth, Greece, by a party under the direction of Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear, professor of classical archaeology in Princeton University. The expedition was the fourth conducted by Dr. Shear and resulted in the establishment of his theory that much of the pottery heretofore found in Italian and Greek cities was of Corinthian origin. Some archaeologists believed it was of Sicyonian origin entirely. Much of the pottery was discovered in the 200 graves in the old cemetery, which were opened for the first time this year. The graves dated from 1800 to the fourth century B. C. and were one and one-half meters to two and one-half meters deep.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Numismatic Society, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. W. S. Sanders, Secretary, Courtney Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at 314 Commonwealth Annex Building. David Frolich, Secretary, 303 McCance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 251st regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, October 11th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue, New York City. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Belden, Boyd, Deas, Heaton, Jentes, Kusterer, Robertson, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Wood, Wyman, Zerbe and Miss Kraus. In the absence of the president and the vice-president, the Secretary proposed the name of J. M. Swanson as chairman of the meeting.

The topic for the evening was "Your Most Interesting Book."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Arthur Wyman: "Memorandum Concerning Small Money and Nickel Alloy Coinage," by Joseph Wharton, published privately, 1877; "History of Nickel Coinage," by F. R. Barton, published by Monel Nickel Company, Ltd., London, 1926.

Mr. J. M. Swanson: A book presented to J. M. Swanson by our late friend and officer of the club, Thomas S. Miller, printed in London, 1697. "A Discourse on Medals," illustrated with beautiful copper-plate engravings.

Mr. Elliott Smith: Book, "Le Imagini Con tutti i riversi Trovati Et le vite de gli Imperator I Tratte dolle medaglie Et dalle historie De gli antichi. Enea Vico Parm. F. L' Anno MDXLVIII."

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: A book of rubbings and description of practically all the store cards issued in New York State and City. This book was compiled and made by F. W. Doughty in 1886. Presented to the late numismatic dealer, George B. Mason, and at his death returned to Mr. Doughty by Mr. Mason's widow.

Mr. Joseph Barnet: "Heath Counterfeit Detector," 1870 edition.

The subject for the evening was a very interesting one, as it brought out long discussions on each of the books exhibited.

Mr. Heaton, although he did not have an exhibit, discussed his Mint Mark publication and the great pleasure he had in accumulating the information for this book.

Following the usual procedure each year, the Nominating Committee was elected, as follows:

Mr. J. M. Swanson, chairman, proposed by Howland Wood.

Mr. Howland Wood, proposed by Arthur Wyman.

Mr. Arthur Wyman, proposed by F. C. C. Boyd.

By the unanimous vote of the club these three gentlemen were elected to serve as a Nominating Committee.

It was moved by Mr. Robert Robertson, seconded by Mr. Elliott Smith, that the secretary be authorized to purchase flowers and send them to the wife of our secretary, Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd, who has undergone an operation at the French Hospital. The motion was carried.

The Medallist Art Committee reported the completion of the model for the Blake medal. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Medallist Art Committee be instructed to have the die made for the Blake medal at a cost price not to exceed \$90.

The Medallist Art Committee reported that the Bronze medals showing the regular club seal on the reverse and Mr. George H. Blake's portrait on the obverse were being made up in bronze at a cost price to our members of \$2.50 each, and in silver at a cost of \$5 each. Out-of-town members may secure these medals by sending their orders direct to the secretary.

It was moved by Mr. Max Schulman, seconded by Mr. Boyd, that the topic for the November meeting be "Medals Relating to American History Prior to 1815." The motion was carried. Mr. Schulman has promised to read a paper relative to the subject at that meeting.

The club was very happy to have with them their old friend and second president, Mr. Augustus G. Heaton. Mr. Heaton, who is in his 85th year, apparently enjoyed himself very much, is hale and hearty, and we consider him as young as the most of us.

It was moved by Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Wood, that the following members who have done very worthy work for numismatics, and particularly for the New York Numismatic Club, be made members for life: Mr. Augustus G. Heaton, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, Mr. J. deLagerberg. The motion was passed unanimously.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the name of Mr. A. R. Jentes at the September meeting. Mr. A. R. Jentes came up for election at this meeting and was elected unanimously a member of the Club.

The meeting adjourned at 9.38 P. M.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—Members of the Dallas Coin Club held their regular monthly meeting for September at the Dallas Athletic Club on September 19th. The festivities began with a tastily arranged dinner in the dining room of the club, with Member J. H. Cassidy as the host. This is the second time recently Mr. Cassidy has played host at a complimentary dinner by the members of the Dallas Coin Club. Its members feel that the club is particularly fortunate in having as a member such an enthusiastic, public-spirited and generous man as Mr. Cassidy.

The business meeting, which followed the dinner, was opened with a motion thanking Mr. Cassidy for the meal and his good fellowship. The following were present: Messrs. Gus Bowman, G. D. Morton, W. H. Boozer, O. P. Snow, B. Max Mehl, W. E. Jarvis, John E. Owens, J. H. Cassidy, D. D. Harris, C. A. McGlamery, W. A. Philpott and J. N. Langsford, a visitor from Waxahachie.

The club felt proud of its representation at the recent meeting of the American Numismatic Association in Chicago, where three of its members were in attendance, namely B. Max Mehl, G. D. Harris and W. A. Philpott, Jr. Mr. Harris, who has only recently become interested in numismatics,

but is already an enthusiastic member of the Dallas Coin Club, gave a very interesting report of his Chicago experiences at the A. N. A. meeting. The club appreciated his telling of the many coin celebrities he met and the wonderful exhibits he examined and his general impressions of the Chicago meeting.

An item of more than passing interest was displayed by the visitor, Mr. Langsford. It was a Columbian half dollar, 1892, in the original card and envelope sent out by the Wells Fargo Company to each of its employees that year. The coin had never been removed from its "souvenir" card, and the small envelope still bore the express company's wax seals.

G. D. Morton gave an interesting discussion of 1922 cents, describing the various die breaks and other peculiarities of that year's issue. He said it was generally agreed that the 7,000,000 cents of that year were all struck at Denver, and presumably sent to the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, hence most of the cents of that comparatively small issue are now in this territory. He further said the average run of cents would now yield about 25 cents of the 1922 date out of every 1,000 in this district. He promised to exhibit at the next meeting the various die breaks on the 1922 cents and other current cents from his voluminous collection.

A very illuminating talk was made by J. H. Cassidy on Continental Currency, supplemented by specimens from his collection. Mr. Cassidy spoke in an expert manner on the paper content and printing of these old notes. He pointed out several very interesting things about the old wood cuts and lead type printing on these old bills, and spoke expertly, since he is at the head of a large, modern printing establishment.

C. A. McGlamery gave some interesting notes on the commemorative half dollar series, which is conceded to be the most popular of the commemoratives. He displayed an uncirculated set, complete, and gave accurate figures on the minting and remelting of all these issues.

B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, displayed a brilliant, uncirculated \$50 gold slug, octagon, dated 1851, which he recently brought back with him from Europe. This is perhaps the finest known of this particular variety. He also exhibited a Wass Molitor, round, \$50 gold piece, with considerable mint lustre, and a \$5 note of the Miners Bank of San Francisco, dated 1849, the only one Mr. Mehl has seen. This note is perhaps rarer than the extremely rare gold issued by this bank.

W. H. Boozer displayed a guinea of George III, 1786, of the spade variety, which proved of interest to the members.

W. A. Philpott, Jr., exhibited matched \$1 and \$2 bills from the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., uncirculated, serial numbers consecutively, and dated July 1st, 1865. He also displayed cents of 1793, two varieties; 1799, 1804 and 1823, all extremely fine or better, the last being a beautiful uncirculated specimen. To show that all of the rarer coins are not out of circulation, he also showed a \$10 Pike's Peak, 1861, Clark, Gruber & Co., which he had that day gotten from an ordinary gold hoard.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock September 9th in Room 203, Central Y. M. C. A., President Gilroy in the chair. The following were present: Messrs. Morgan, Becker, Lewis, Lloyd, Fleming, Miller, Hopkins, O'Hara, Girmann, Schunke, Clark, K. G. Blessing and Lange.

Mr. Gilroy appointed a general committee for two months' work on convention plans—Messrs. Fleming, Lewis, Lloyd, Lange and Morgan. The general committee is to outline plans and working committees.

Donations to the cabinet were made as follows:

By Mr. Spaeth: A beautiful golden-bronze medal for the Lights Golden Jubilee, portrait of Thomas A. Edison, with the inscription, "Cradle of the Electric Industry, Menlo Park, N. J." This fine piece is a great boon to the collection.

By Mr. Lange: Square five-cent nickel coin of Netherlands, and half gulden of the island of Curacao, D. W. I., 1900.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. O'Hara: Cents, 1849, A. 11, ex. f.; 1794, H. 11, C. 43, v. f.; 1833, A. 1, ex. f.; 1829, A. 2, ex. f.; 1848, A. 10, unc., and 1819, A. 8, unc. A choice selection of the most popular series.

By Mr. Fleming: Coronat pieces, silver, in proof and semi-proof, of

the principal British monarchs. An exquisite group of these uncommon medals, which was voted the best show of the evening.

By Mr. Lloyd: Broken bank bills: \$1 of the Central Bank of Gray, Maine, unlisted so far by the cataloguers, practically uncirculated, fully signed and dated Sept. 8th, 1857; Bank of Tonawanda, \$5, red back; scrip of Buffalo, 1836, \$1, \$2, \$3, all of B. Rathburn.

By Mr. Gilroy: Nine varieties of Pan-American medals; six varieties of Buffalo Civil War store cards, all unc.; five Buffalo store cards of the Hard Times period, including the two varieties of the Thompson hardware token, both unc. and very rare, and W. A. Patterson and the Elmwood Hotel; Maundy sets of Victoria and George III, unc.

By Mr. Hopkins: Civil War tokens, fourteen varieties and one unlisted variety, all of Buffalo; military decorations and British Victory medal.

By Mr. Lange: A set of Humphrey's work, which was added to the club's library.

By Mr. Clark: 1851 gold dollar.

By Mr. Schunke: Eighty-seven different crowns, mostly uncirculated, representing the principal countries of issue and four centuries of progress, unquestionably one of the best showings in local gatherings.

Everyone voted it a good meeting for variety and interest.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting convened Monday, September 23rd, at the Central Y. M. C. A. Members present, President Gilroy, Messrs. Fleming, Lange, Lewis, Morgan, Spaeth, Miller, Hopkins, Schunke, Clark, Girmann, O'Hara, Becker and Lloyd.

Mr. Gilroy announced the exhibition of Millard Fillmore letters and papers.

A letter was read from Mr. Joers, of the Cleveland club, re the joint numismatic meeting proposed for Erie, Pa. Eight members expressed their desire to go, and the secretary was empowered to correspond unofficially to further the proposition.

A motion was passed to bind the set of Humphrey's work recently acquired.

A motion was passed unanimously making Mr. John Aldred, charter member No. 1, an Honorary Life member in appreciation of work done for the association in the past two years.

A motion was passed that the curator be empowered to sell at auction only at a regular meeting of the association such pieces in the collection of the association that are found to be in duplicate or when more desirable copies of same have been acquired.

Mr. Spaeth, curator and librarian, addressed the members on "Jewish Coins." Mr. Spaeth described the lure and interest of Jewish coins, an almost inexhaustible field for study, and commented on the fascination of digging coins from the ruins. The speaker gave an interesting account of his own experiences in collecting and of the advantages of letting others know of your hobby, which brings pleasant surprises when other hands are helping collect for you. Mr. Spaeth traced briefly, but with interesting detail the course of Hebrew history, which is replete with strife and oppression. The events of the Hebrew history are traced on their coins, from the earliest coin weights of antiquity to the later series of protest coins issued just before the Roman destruction. In the series are found Greek coins used by the Jews, Hebrew coins with Greek inscriptions, Roman issues without the heads of the Caesars, and the pieces struck in protest of the Roman rule. A copy of Rogers' "Jewish Coins" was an important aid in the illustrative side of the talk. In closing Mr. Spaeth emphasized the benefit of knowing a few coins well, for the knowledge and information that it gives to a collection. Best of all in collecting are the new trails and leads into which the ardent collector is drawn, trails that bring adventure, happiness and friends.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. George O'Hara: 1821 cent, A. 2, v. f.; 1843, A. 4, ex. f.; 1852, A. 5, unc., and 1798, D. 130, fine.

By Mr. Lloyd: 1862, \$10 U. S. note, Lincoln, of the convertible variety, first obligation, good, and \$5, series 1880, Bruce and Gilfillan, brown seal, practically uncirculated; both notes taken from circulation a few days before.

Mr. Lewis: Artistic coin boxes of metal, with trays, to form a neat display.

Mr. Spaeth: Jewish coins; Widow's mite of Hyrcanus, 235 B. C.; copper

of Pilate, A. D. 29, without Caesar's image; mite of Agrippa Herod, A. D. 50; copper of Nero, without image; protest coin of Second Revolt, 70 A. D.; Tribute penny of Tiberius; Aegina stater, 650 B. C., and various other varieties of interest, all with complete descriptions and comment.

A brief auction saw a Buffalo Civil War store card bring a fancy price.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 128th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at the City Club Building, 315 S. Plymouth street, on October 2. Members present were Messrs. Vogel, Lawless, Jaenicke, Newstrom, Visco, Sternberg, Thornburgh, Rosholm, Bitz, Budvitis, Jackson, Wittenborn, Collier, Ripstra, Miller, Kuebler, Strubinger, Ross, Lorenz, Ginther, Ciszewski, Rackus, Thacker, Sam Wilson, Jonas, Cederlund, Carlsen, Koenker, Blomquist, Baits, Luttenberger, Mielcarek, Unseitig, Bendler, Boyer, Kaefer, Powills, Leon, Harry Wilson and Stevens. Present as visitors were Mrs. Sternberg, Mr. Paul Ginther and Miss Emily Leon. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

Applications of Mr. Leif Rouning and Mr. H. A. Opalla were read and they were elected to membership.

Report of the finance committee received and a rising vote of thanks was extended to them.

Mr. Leon presented each member present with a mimeographed copy of his paper as read at the September meeting. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Leon.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Rosholm: Denmark, copper coins of Christian IV (1588-1648), of 1624, 1625 and 1614; Frederik III (1648-1670), sossing, 1651.

By Dr. Rackus: 34 crowns of Poland, also a unique amethyst signet ring seal of the last King of Poland.

By Mr. Jackson: Half eagles of 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800, also two beautiful silver dollars of 1797 and 1799.

By Mr. Collins: 11 half dollars from 1825 to 1888 in uncirculated condition, also a Missouri half dollar, no star.

By Mr. Thacker: A wonderful lot of 60 Civil War store cards, all of Illinois, several rare and scarce Chicago cards among the lot.

By Mr. Ginther: Three-mark of Germany, 1929, commemorating the union of Waldeck and Prussia; also a florin of Australia, 1927, commemorative.

By Mr. Davis: Five large medals struck in wood of the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893, and a \$3 note, Dixon Hotel Company.

By Mr. Josephson: Panama-Pacific set, consisting of the half dollar and \$2½ in original box; also set of Maundy money of Charles II.

By Mr. Boyer: Two pieces 1-32 of a ducat of Nuremburg.

By Mr. Cederlund: 20 pieces of cut money of Tortola and St. Lucia.

By Mr. Leon: \$1 and \$2 Clearing House certificates of 1907, issued on the First National Bank, Chicago.

By Dr. Lorenz: Book of fractional currency, including a complete set of the First Issue and a beautiful set of four pieces, wide margins, Grant and Sherman; 50 U. S. bank notes from 1862 to 1907, including several national bank notes, \$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations; gold bank notes of California and several other notes of different denomination up to the \$20, all in crisp condition.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The Detroit Coin Club met September 19, 1929, at Grinne'l Brothers' Music Store. Members present: Messrs. Camp, Bolt, Rapp, Helfrich, Liv'nis, Hutchinson, Dworkowski, Noyes, Powell, Hughes, Pietsch, Temple, Hubel, Heath, Stephest and one visitor, Mr. Stewart. President Hutchinson presided. Mr. Dworkowski acted as Secretary.

Mr. Camp moved that we held future meetings at the G. A. R. Hall, Third and Grand River avenues, and that Mr. Temple be appointed to make the necessary arrangements. Motion carried.

Motion made by Mr. Rapp that all persons not having their 1929 dues paid by October 1st be dropped from the membership rolls. Carried.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Temple: Chinese copper coins, Emperor Hsuan Tung, 20 cash, third

year; another of similar type but value of one candareen and not dated; Emperor Hung Hsien (1916), 10 cash for Hu-Nan province, also 10-cash piece with portrait of Emperor.

Mr. Allen: Two unlisted Canada Napoleon Tokens, penny and half penny size.

Mr. Livinus: All issues of 20-franc gold of Napoleon from 1804 to 1815, showing obverse and reverse, 35 specimens in all, including coins as Consul and Emperor; four pieces Roman mint, 1812-1813, very rare, and two of the last 100 days dated 1815; two pieces of 1804, one as Consul, one as Emperor; medals and Legion of Honor decorations.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, 10 and 20 zlote gold, 1925; 5 zlote, silver, 1925.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—October 3, 1929. Members present: Messrs. Allen, F. Bott, Dworkowski, Hutchinson, Harwood, Noyes, Rapp and Temple. Visitor, Mr. Siewiert. The meeting was in charge of President Hutchinson. Six members were dropped from the membership roll for non-payment of dues, following action of the previous meeting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Harwood: U. S. half dollars and fractional currency.

Mr. Noyes: American and Canadian tokens.

Mr. Temple: Twenty-three pieces of fractional currency.

Moved, seconded and carried that the President appoint an assistant Secretary to aid Mr. Brisley in the secretarial work. Meeting adjourned.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—The 182d meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Cabot Trust Company, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 9th, 1929. Meeting called to order by President Gaylord at 8 P. M. Members present were: Messrs. Morse, Oliver, Pond, Gaylord, Kohler, Emery, Parsons, Dickinson and Bigelow.

Exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Pond: A large collection of coins of every denomination from the half cent to the dollar, and a large amount of gold, all in unique coin holders, making a fine display.

Mr. Morse showed several fine photographs from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, showing the manufacture of the new currency, released by special permit to Underwood & Underwood. Also \$3 bill of International College Bank and some fractional currency of the Eastman College Bank.

After some discussion in regard to holding our next meeting in Springfield, a motion was made and carried that it be left with the entertainment committee.

Meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 8.20 P. M. Tuesday evening, October 1, 1929, at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Parker, Hoffman, Laughlin, Yantschik, Schnurmann, Early, Thorp, Manning and Gies. Mr. George Hulton was a visitor.

Minutes of the previous meeting were corrected to read: "Dr. Paul Schnurmann is no longer a member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh."

A letter from Mr. F. T. Joers, of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, was read, suggesting a joint meeting of the Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland and Detroit Clubs at Erie, Pa. The idea was approved and Mr. Joers' letter answered.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Locker: Four silver 3c. pieces, proof; 15 half dimes, uncirculated, and 31 foreign copper coins.

Mr. Parker: \$20 gold piece, Roman numerals; \$5 gold piece, 1839, D mint; \$3 gold piece, 1854; 3 quarter eagles; gold dollar; 3 Alaska gold coins; 2 California gold quarters; silver dollar, 1796; Pitt token, 1766; Immunis Columbia, 1787; copper coins of Sweden, 1748 half daler and 1759 ore.

Mr. Manning: Three half dollars of 1795, H. 2, 10 and 15, and 1806, no stems; silver dollar, 1871, CC.

Mr. Schnurmann: Four early Egyptian scarabs.

Mr. Gaede: Hugo Grunthal bronze medal, 1869; 2 and 5-mark German pieces, Hindenburg, 1920.

Mr. Yantschik: 13 foreign silver coins and four foreign copper coins.

Mr. Laughlin: Set of proof coins of Irish Free State.

Mr. Hulton: Two French silver coins, Louis XV, 1733, and Louis XVI, 1785.

Mr. Marlier: 93 silver siege coin from 1350 to 1815.

Mr. Gies: Nevada Centennial dollar, 1876; silver medal of Louisiana Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; silver dollars of 1870 and 1846, O mint, and Trade dollar, 1875, CC.

Meeting adjourned at 9.50 A. M., to meet the first Tuesday in November.

BEAVER VALLEY COIN CLUB—A group of nine men, consisting of Fred C. Parker, Sherman L. Roney, James O. Sloss, C. W. Calvin, Lee W. Metheny, E. S. Thomas, Wm. P. Daquila, Frank O'Rourke and C. E. Tharp were called together in the office of Frank C. O'Rourke on Thursday evening, October 10, by Mr. F. C. Parker for the purpose of organizing a coin club in the Beaver Valley. After some discussion, Mr. Parker was appointed temporary chairman and Sherman Roney was appointed temporary secretary, to proceed with the business of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Tharp it was decided to call the organization the Beaver Valley Coin Club, the members being from Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Rochester and Beaver, all Beaver Valley towns.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Fred C. Parker.

Vice-President, C. W. Calvin.

Secretary-Treasurer, Sherman L. Roney.

Curator, Lee W. Metheny.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the club meet on the fourth Friday of each month at the place designated at the previous meeting.

Acting on recommendation of Mr. Charles Markus, President of the A. N. A., a motion was made and carried that the Dallas Coin Club by-laws be adopted by this club, making changes necessary to meet local conditions.

After discussion of the aims and possibilities of the local club, copies of the A. N. A. publication, *THE NUMISMATIST*, were distributed to those present through the courtesy of Mr. Markus. On motion of the curator, it was decided that, inasmuch as Mr. Markus had so kindly donated copies of *THE NUMISMATIST* for the years of 1926 and 1927 for distribution, these copies be returned to the Curator as soon as a library has been established, to remain the property of the Beaver Valley Coin Club.

Through the courtesy of Mr. C. W. Calvin, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, of Beaver Falls, the next meeting will be held in the Grand Hotel on Friday, October 25th, at 8.00 P. M.

After the business session a very fine exhibit was displayed by F. C. Parker, consisting of some very fine specimens of old foreign coins, and in the U. S. group were the \$1 of 1796 with the three leaves; large U. S. cent with broken die, and several fine specimens of the \$3 U. S. gold.

After a short discussion of various coins, and methods of cleaning, etc., a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. O'Rourke for the use of his office for the first meeting. The meeting then adjourned till October 25th.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA—The August meeting was held at the Allied Societies' Building, Collins Place, Melbourne, on August 5th, 1929. Present were Messrs. P. Drage, E. A. Kellam, A. S. Kenyon, F. H. Schafer, L. J. Whellams and Master E. Wright. In the absence of the President, Mr. S. E. Whellams, the chair was occupied by Mr. A. S. Kenyon. "Medals of the British Navy" by W. H. Long was added to the library.

Mr. Drage read an interesting paper dealing with the medals and decorations of the United States. The speaker was complimented upon the trouble he had taken in amassing such a large number of facts and details about this series and in the original manner of filing same upon forms of his own construction. Mr. Drage also read a clipping relating to the Order of Barons.

Exhibits included the Hanoverian medal for Langensalza, Italian War cross, Brunswick Waterloo medal, French Great War medal, medal for the Victims of the Invasion and Italian Unity medal 1848; a specimen of the new English half crown, showing wear and a very brassy appearance.

The meeting closed with an auction sale of coins.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB HAS A "NIGHT OUT."

That coin collectors are human beings and enjoy a "night out" occasionally and that coin clubs promote good fellowship as well as help materially in the collecting activities of their members was demonstrated recently by the California Coin Club, of Los Angeles.

It seems that for good and sufficient reasons the club decided that a numismatic dinner should be tendered its president, John P. Kennedy, in place of its regular meeting on September 27. No formal report of the affair has been received, but a program has found its way to our office. Judging from this, it must have been a "wow." We regret that space will not permit us to publish all that was on the program, but the following will give some idea of the entertainment provided:

NUMISMATIC DINNER

Tendered

MR. JOHN P. KENNEDY, ESQ.,

By

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB

At

Windsor Tea Rooms, Brack Shops,
Los Angeles, Sept. 27, 1929, 7 P. M.

MENU.

FRUIT COCKTAIL.

Feathers over date.

VEGETABLE SOUP.

Double Impression.

ROAST TURKEY.

Dressing in exergue. Bust to left.

MASHED POTATOES.

Incuse.

CARROTS.

Unc. red.

LETTUCE SALAD—WITH—FRENCH DRESSING.

Fillet-head.

ICE CREAM.

D. G. B.

COFFEE.

Maundy.

CIGARS.

Without M. M. G. to F.

PEAS.

Without dates.

Tournois.

CIGARETTES.

PROGRAM.

Blessing Rev. E. W. Thwing
Song—"Hymn of C. C. C." Audience

DINNER.

Addresses by Eminent Speakers
Vocal Solo Mr. J. Nemzer
Tenor.

Impromptu Remarks By Members
Songs By Audience
Presentation By Adolph Larson, Jr.
Response By John P. Kennedy, Esq.

Guest of Honor.

MUSIC and SONGS.

Informality Clear Impression, Ex. F.

ADDRESSES OF EVENING BY EMINENT AUTHORITIES.

1. "Further Proof of Hebrew Ancestry of the Irish People." By Prof. Michael Patrick Carey.
2. "Short Descriptions of Coins of the Descendants of Adam, Including Unpublished Ice Coins of Rameses II, with Christian Science Symbols." By Prof. Holgar Jorgensen.
3. "Money the Root of All Evil, or What Becomes of the Soul of a Counterfeit Coin." by Rev. J. M. Kean, in Native Costume.
4. "Influence of Cheese Coins of Catalina Island on Aviation and Rain-fall." By Dr. Harry Lelande.
5. "Fasting vs. Surgery in Removal of Patina and Denarii of Romulus and Remus." By Dr. Charles Harbeck.
6. "Legal Aspect of Lucas a non Lucendo in Parliamentary Jurisprudence, etc." By Hon. F. Ray Ridsen.
7. One-man Debate—"Resolved, That the Parachute will be More Practical Than the Submarine." By Dr. Are Aitch Swift.
8. "Ethical Considerations Involving the Square Eggs of the Amthra-cepalaemon and Other Anthopoda of the Carboniferous." By Dr. Edward C. Bull, of L. A. County Museum (basement).

ture. On each there is a rough design, but none is larger than a Maundy penny or a small globular pin's head. Mingled with them are a few clippings of late fourth century Roman coins.

The use of these clippings shows that the Roman coins had become too valuable to circulate intact. The minute size of the British money indicates a great scarcity of metal.

The coins were found on the site of the Roman baths at Lydney Park, which, after the withdrawal of the Romans, may well have been used as a dwelling. They were embedded in the broken debris of the mosaic floor in the "frigidarium," or cool room, of what would now be called a Turkish bath.

HIGH SPIRITS.

By WALDO C. MOORE

(Read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

It is some rapturous feeling
That comes a stealing round my heart
When to a coin show a going
And I'm making ready to start.

I begin rapidly thinking
Of the good things that are in store,
Of the advance guard a waiting
To first accost me at the door.

About the coins, I am dreaming;
There beneath the exhibit lid
I fancy the things a shining,
Which I have adored since a kid.

Folks, their coins, will be displaying
Just because I am coming there;
They'll take delight in a showing
Coins that are seldom seen elsewhere.

Comes there a delightful feeling,
More than most anywhere I go,
When I think of a visiting
The Old Guard at the great coin show.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION—TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Since the small-size paper money was placed in circulation in July varying opinions have been expressed by those who are supposed to know as to whether the new notes can be easily counterfeited. Below we publish the opinions attributed to two Government officials on the subject. It will be seen that they differ widely in their views. Both appeared in the daily press about the same time in September.

The new little bills are making it a tough life for the counterfeiters, in the opinion of Treasury officials in Washington. Only one batch of counterfeiters of the small-size money has been turned out, the "passer" has been arrested, charged with "passing" counterfeiters, and is now awaiting action of the Grand Jury out in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. And what is more, it is believed that the public is so wide-awake for counterfeiters that the bogus money racket will have little chance to get by. There are two principal factors which throw additional protection around the new little bills, and which are deterring the counterfeiters, according to W. H. Moran, chief of the United States Secret Service.

In the first place, Chief Moran said, the elimination of distinctive silk threads which had grown to be the main reliance of people generally in determining the genuineness of a questionable large size note has compelled the people to pay closer attention to the printed matter on the new note.

This necessitates much closer examination of the portrait and other salient features of the new bills. Furthermore, Chief Moran points out, the new currency is such a radical departure from anything the Government had heretofore issued that it has excited the curiosity of the average person, causing him to more closely examine every bill that comes to his hand.

All of this contributes to the ability of the public to detect counterfeit money. The counterfeits of today, Chief Moran explained, are almost without exception made by the photo-mechanical process, and by workmanship which shows plainly that it is of unskilled workmen. Counterfeits of the new money undoubtedly will be more quickly detected than those of the old large size issue, Moran thinks.

This was shown in the discovery of the first new counterfeit bills in Iowa. They were immediately detected and the man who passed them was arrested within three days after the first appearance of the bogus notes. J. P. Ries, when taken into custody, was found by the Federal agents to have in his possession \$320 in counterfeit \$20 and \$10 Federal Reserve notes. He is now out on bond awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

Further evidence that the counterfeiters are up against it is pointed to by Chief Moran in the fact that the new notes have been out since Wednesday, July 10, and so far there has been only one lot of counterfeits.

Another factor helping the public to recognize a "raised" note, of course, is the system used in the new notes of having the same portrait on all bills of a certain size, whether they are Treasury notes or Federal Reserve notes. Thus a portrait of George Washington always means only a \$1 bill and if a stranger tried to pass a \$10 note with a picture of George Washington, the person to whom the "pass" is attempted would recognize at once the bill had been "raised" from a one.

Treasury officials are much gratified with the results of the new money. While the two different sizes have been the cause of some complaint, this was anticipated, as an inconvenience, but the number of smaller bills is gradually increasing and slowly the larger bills are passing back into the Treasury and destruction. Eventually there will be no more large size bills out, except those kept by collectors, or those accidentally put away and forgotten. Many persons hide away money and forget where it is until years later, officials at the Treasury say, judging from the records of the department.

Treasury Department officials probably will be called upon by a Congressional investigating committee to defend the new national currency which Louis A. Hill, former director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, denounced, in a letter made public today, as "the poorest, confessedly the cheapest, and, without doubt, the most dangerous issue of United States currency in history."

Hill's letter to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency climaxes widespread dissatisfaction with the size, quality and appearance of the new small bills, which were placed in circulation early in July. Hill warned the Treasury to expect a flood of counterfeits.

Complaints that new bills were difficult to handle pour into the Treasury, which investigated reports that the quality of paper used is far less durable than the old style and that the bills are easily faded.

Hill, an engraver for thirty years, of which nearly twenty-four were spent in the Bureau of Engraving, pointed out to the Senate committee that the size of the new notes, preventing the delicate engraving, intricate scroll work and portrait tinting which marked the old currency, lends itself to counterfeiting because the workmanship is of necessity more crude.

Hill charged that on national bank notes the overprinting of the identification of the new bills by city, date, bank of issue and other details is a violation of the law requiring the Comptroller to cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting.

The many friends of Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y., will be glad to know that he is recovering from his recent illness. He was seized with a chill on the last day of the Chicago Convention of the A. N. A., which he attended, and was taken home, where he underwent an operation. He is recovering satisfactorily and has been removed to his home.

SCIENTISTS SAY EGYPT USED COINS 3,600 YEARS AGO.

Recent investigations have shown that the Egyptians had a regular monetary system a thousand years before the first Greek coins were struck seven centuries B. C., according to Prof. Baron Friedrich W. von Bissing, eminent Egyptologist, writing in the scientific journal, Research and Progress, says a dispatch from Berlin to the New York Evening Post.

This Egyptian money was called "shet" and served as a standard in determining the value of food, clothing or payments made in kind for work done. Two shet was a laborer's daily wage. The ratio of value for the same weight was: Gold, 12; silver, 6, and lead, 3 shet. Duly stamped gold rings represented the coinage standards.

This money fell into disuse in the Middle Kingdom period, centuries before Tut-Ankh-Amen's time, when the Egyptians reverted to primitive barter, owing to the less scientific, but more commercially astute, trading methods of the Phoenicians.

CHECK 70 YEARS OLD PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

A former cashier of the National Bank of Cynthiana, Ky., presented a check at the bank which was more than seventy years old, says the Indianapolis News. The check was for \$40 and was dated May 18, 1859. It has been placed in a scrapbook in the bank, where it will hold the record for being the slowest check to arrive for payment.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1929.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa.

First Vice-President, Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President, L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Board of Governors—Nelson T. Thorson, Chairman, 551 South 26th Ave., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.; Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City; Edward A. Gilroy, Jr., 569 East Amherst St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Wm. A. Philpott, Jr., Secretary Texas Bankers Association, Dallas, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, 1929.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public.

(My commission expires May 4, 1931.)

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**Collections of Rare Coins, or I Will Purchase
Outright for Immediate Cash Payment.**

Through my extensive advertising for the past more than twenty-five years, I enjoy by far the greatest numismatic market of any other similar firm. In the past four years alone I have spent in actual cash nearly a hundred thousand dollars for magazine advertising, creating new collectors by the hundreds, thereby giving me by far the largest numismatic market.

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PAPER CURRENCY

\$10 Note Bank of West Florida, Appalachicola, Florida. Fine condition -----75c.

Signed by Thos. Bertram, Cashier, and Martin Brooks, President. Engraved by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., New York.

Center, Liberty seated beside shield containing an eagle and shield, also State arms of Thirteen States; ship under full sail in background.

Right, Six Silver Dollars of 1799 and Four Silver Dollars of 1800.

Left, Portrait of George Washington.

(Illustrated on Page 51 in February, 1923, issue of "The Numismatist".)

The Notes were received in payment for a tract of Florida land, and kept in a trunk. The Bank of West Florida failed in a short time, and, consequently, the notes became valueless.

Price List of Paper Money Issued in the United States. 63 Pages. Paper Cover. 50c. a copy, postpaid.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist,

HATFIELD,

PENNSYLVANIA.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

My Novemebr 22nd and 23rd SALE will be the banner Sale of the year, including the H. D. Allen collection of Confederate Paper Money, complete, according to Bradbeer, with the exception of one number; also some excessively rare Parker House notes; a Harvard Lottery Ticket of excessive rarity.

An exceptionally splendid collection of United States Fractional Currency.

A fine collection of Massachusetts Pine Tree Money.

A splendid lot of United States coins of all kinds and many other items too numerous to mention.

If you are not on my mailing list, will be pleased to send you a catalogue of this very important Sale.

Coins solicited for sale at Public Auction. Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

1907 \$20 St. Gaudens, wire edge. Unc. Bright	\$27.50
1907 \$20 St. Gaudens, plain edge. Unc. Bright	26.00
1850 \$20 Brilliant, Unc., same condition as left the dies	32.00
1853 \$20 California Assay Office, San Francisco. Ex. F.	38.50
1795 \$10 Strictly Very Fine, light nick on Rev. edge	52.00
1834 \$5 Uncirculated, brilliant	7.25
1835-36 \$5, Uncirculated. Each	6.35
1854 D Mint \$3. Extremely Fine	29.50
1854 \$3 Practically uncirculated, bright, \$6.95. Extremely Fine ..	6.25
1857 \$3 Extremely Fine	6.50
1862 \$3 Extremely Fine	7.00
1863 \$3 Extremely Fine	7.50
1864 \$3 Extremely Fine	7.85
1865 \$3 Extremely Fine	22.00
1866 \$3 Extremely Fine	7.50
1867 \$3 Extremely Fine, some mint lustre	10.00
1868 \$3 Extremely Fine	7.50
1878 \$3 Uncirculated, brilliant, \$7.50. Extremely Fine	6.00
1881 \$3 Extremely Fine	15.00
1853-78 \$2.50, Extremely Fine	3.10
1926 Sesqui-Centennial \$2.50. Uncirculated	3.50
1849 O Mint Gold Dollar. Very Fine	4.00
1851-53 Gold Dollar. Fine	2.15
1855 California Gold Dollar, Oct. Uncirculated	4.50
1858 California Gold Dollar, Oct. "IF" of "Calif." double struck. Uncirculated	5.00
1866 Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	12.50
1868 Gold Dollar. Semi-proof	8.50
1889 Gold Dollar. Proof, \$4.75. Unc. bright	3.00
1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	4.75
1903 McKinley Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	4.75
1915 Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar. Unc.	3.25
1916 McKinley Gold Dollar. Uncirculated	3.35
1922 Grant Gold Dollar, star. Uncirculated	3.40
1871 California $\frac{3}{4}$. Gold, round. Uncirculated	1.45

FOREIGN GOLD COINS.

Greek, Alexander the Great, B. C. 336-323. Gold Stater, head of Athena. Very Fine	14.50
Rome, Vespasian, A. D. 69-79, Aureus. Rev. Pax Aug. Peace standing. Small letter "C" stamped in below bust. Very fine ..	18.50
Rome, Trajan, A. D. 98-117, Aureus. Small head in high relief. Rev., Concordia seated. Very fine	18.50
England, 1668, Charles II, 5 Guineas. Practically Unc.	52.00
England, 1691, William and Mary, 5 Guineas. About Ex. F.	43.50
England, 1713, Queen Anne, 1 Guinea. Extremely Fine	8.75
England, 1762, George III, $\frac{1}{4}$ Guinea. Very Fine	2.25
England, 1779, George III, Spade Guinea. Very Fine	7.25
England, 1790, George III, Spade Guinea. Extremely Fine	7.75
England, 1802, George III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea. Very Fine	3.40
England, 1810, George III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Guinea. Semi-Proof	3.85
England, 1859, Victoria, $\frac{1}{2}$ Sovereign. Very Fine	2.75
England, 1887, Victoria Jubilee, 2 Sovereigns. Ex. Fine	10.00
Mexico, 1790, Charles IV, 8 Scudos or Doubloon. Very Fine	17.75
Mexico, 1801, Charles IV, 8 Scudos or Doubloon. Unc. Gem	23.50
Mexico, 1787, Charles III, 4 Scudos or $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon. Fine	8.25
Mexico, 1786, Charles III, $\frac{1}{2}$ Scudo. Very Fine	1.50
South Africa, 1897, Paul Kruger, 1 Pound. Extremely Fine	5.75
South Africa, 1895, Paul Kruger, $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound. Extremely Fine	3.25
Austria, 1787, Joseph II, Ducat. Fine	2.75
France, 1726, Louis XV, 1 Louis. Extremely Fine	8.25
France, 1859, Napoleon, 20 Francs. Fine	4.00
Prussia, 1898, Wilhelm II, 20 Marks. Extremely Fine	4.85
Portugal, 1691, Peter II, 1000 Reis. Practically Uncirculated....	12.50
Russia, 1756, Elizabeth, Rouble. Uncirculated	4.50

Postage Extra on all Orders Under \$5.00.
My Latest Catalogue, No. 23, Sent Free of Charge.

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XII

UNITED STATES COINS

AND

CANADIAN TRADESMEN'S TOKENS

AUCTION

NOVEMBER 9th, 1929

AT 7 P. M.

PAUL M. LANGE,

Numismatist,

THE HOBBY SHOP

45-47 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

"The Numismatic Heart of the Country."

HUGO LANDECKER

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25 Kearney St., San Francisco, Calif.

Moffat & Co., San Francisco, oblong ingot, 16 Dollars, stamp-
ed "Moffat & Co. 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ Carat \$16.00." Very fine\$950.00

1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10, Vacquero mounted; above, "California Gold"; below, "Ten Dollars." Rev., large Eagle; above, "Baldwin & Co."; below, "San Francisco." Very fine, with original lustre 575.00

1851 August Humbert \$50. Eagle on banner "887 Thous." Legend, "United States of America Fifty Dollars"; near edge, "Augustus Humbert United States Assayer of Gold." Rev., engine-turned. Ext. fine, with original lustre, minute nick on date and one in field. Can be classified as uncirculated 475.00

U. S. 1870 \$3, uncirculated, brilliant. Rare 12.50
U. S. 1903 Jefferson Gold Dollars, uncirculated 4.50
U. S. 1922 Grant Gold Dollars, uncirculated 3.25
U. S. 1904-5 Lewis-Clark Gold Dollars, uncirculated, each.. 7.75
1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, wire edge. Uncirculated...\$27.00
1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, round edge. Uncirculated... 24.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific octagon \$50. Mint state225.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$2.50. Mint state 12.50
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$1 gold. Mint state 3.75
1925 U. S. California Diamond Jubilee $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Mint state... 1.65
1926 U. S. Sesqui Cent. \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold. Mint state 3.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Uncirculated 13.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Ext. fine 11.50
1928 U. S. Hawaii, Capt. Cook $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars. Uncirculated 7.50

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER.

Siam bullet money, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ ticals, all in fine condition. The set of 8 pieces\$15.00
China Sycee, large silver boat-shaped ingot, 1 oblong stamp with native characters, weight 11.29 ozs., fine 22.50
China Sycee, silver boat-shaped ingot with 3 oblong stamps with native characters, weight 2.40 ozs., fine 7.50
Spain, 1801, Doubloon, portrait of Carol. III, original lustre.... 22.50
Guatemala, 1859, 2 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 3.75
Guatemala, 1860, 1 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 2.75
Guatemala, 1861, 4 reales, portrait of Carrera. V. fine 1.75
Spain, 1787, $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon, 4 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine.... 11.50
Spain, 1796, $\frac{1}{2}$ Doubloon, 1 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine.... 3.50
Philippines, 1868, 4 peso, portrait of Isabel. V. fine 5.50
Mexico, 1918, 20 peso, weight and size of U. S. \$10. Mint state... 11.50
Japan, last issue, 20 yen, weight and size of U. S. \$10. Mint state. 12.50
Australia, 1852, Adelaide Govt. Assay Office, 1 Pound. Mint state. 20.00
South Africa, 1897, portrait of Oom Paul, 1 Pond. V. fine 6.00
Russia, 1851, 5 Rouble, large coin, U. S. \$5 size. Mint state 6.75
Cuba, 1915, 5 peso, large coin, U. S. \$5 size. Mint state 6.00
Cuba, 1916, 4 peso. Ext. fine 4.75
Cuba, 1916, 2 peso. Mint state 3.50
Austria, 1866, 1 Ducat, portrait of Franz Joseph. Mint state ... 3.75
Sweden, 1901, 10 kronor, Oscar II portrait. Mint state 3.50
Persia, Tomen, Shah's portrait. Ext. fine 3.00
China, Yuan Shi Kai in military uniform. Rev., dragon. Mint... 15.00
China, Tso Kun in military uniform, no hat. Rev., 2 flags. Mint. 17.50
China, Tso Kun, civilian clothes. Rev., 2 flags. Mint state 12.50
China, Hsu Shi Chang, civilian clothes. Rev., temple scene 12.50
China, Tuan Chi Yui, civilian clothes. Rev., Chinese characters.. 12.50
China, Li Yuan, portrait Dollar, I Constl. President. Mint state.. 7.50
China, Sun Yat Sen Dollar, the Washington of China. Mint state. 5.00
China, Sun Yat Sen Memento Dollar. Mint state 2.75
Filipine Island, 1903, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. Ext. fine. 7 pcs... 2.85
Rep. Panama, 1905, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ct. Fine. 6 pcs. 1.75
Hawaii, King Kalakaua, \$1, 50, 25, 10 Ct. Fine. 4 pcs. 2.85

COINS OF SWEDEN

AND ITS
BALTIC POSSESSIONS,

Norway, Denmark,
Danish West Indies,
Tranquebar,
Poland and Hessen

Under Fredrik I of Sweden,

From the Collections of the Late
JOHN WINNBERG.

Owing to the extent of these collections it is impossible to list them all. Would appreciate want lists from collectors interested in the above series.

The **POLISH** series are only of Sigismund III and contain 126 different specimens, as follows: 14 Thalers, of which one is of Thorn, 1630, Cz. 1634, very rare; 2 Half Thalers, 1628, 1630, very rare, worth \$15 each; 6 Quarter Thalers; 9 Six Groschen; 42 Three Groschen; 13 Three Polker; 2 Groschen, 11 Solidus; 14 Riga Three Groschen; 11 Danzig Quarter Thalers; 1 Danzig Solidus and 1 Lithuania Groschen. All are very fine or better. **The price of this collection is \$115.**

Circa 100 Swedish Gold Coins: Ducats from \$4.50, Carolins from \$3.50, Oscar II 5 Kronor at \$1.50, 10 Kronor at \$2.85, 20 Kronor at \$5.50.

ROBERT ROBERTSON
140 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WM. WINTERS

NUMISMATIST

MANKATO, MINN.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

U. S. Dollars. Large Copper Cents.

U. S. and French Gold. Lindbergh Medals.

Sale Starts Nov. 1. Closes Nov. 30, 1929.

1915—Panama-Pacific Half Dollar. Unc. Rare	\$13.75
1920—Pilgrim Half Dollar. Unc.70
1921—Pilgrim Half Dollar. Unc.75
1920—Maine Half Dollar. Unc. Scarce	1.00
1921—Alabama Half Dollar, no Cross. Unc. Scarce	1.85
1921—Alabama Half Dollar, with Cross. Unc. Scarce	2.25
1922—Grant Half Dollar. Unc.	1.00
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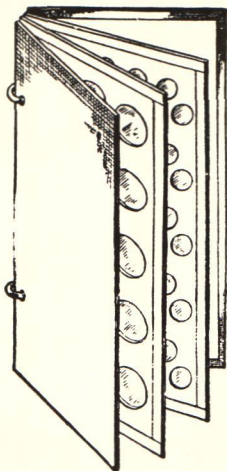
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1857, O Mint, Ex. fine, 25c. Very fine, 20c. Fine	15
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1858, O Mint, Unc., 25c. Very fine, 20c. Fine	15
1859, Proof, \$1.50. Unc., 50c. Very fine	25
1859, O Mint, Uncirculated, 50c. Very fine, 25c. Fine	20
1860, Stars on obverse, Proof	15.00
1860, Proof, \$1.50. Unc., 50c. Very fine, 25c. Fine	20
1860, O Mint, Uncirculated, 50c. Very fine, 25c. Fine	20
1861, '62, Proof, \$1.50. Uncirculated, 25c. Fine	15
1863, Proof, \$3.00. Uncirculated	1.00
1864, Proof	5.00
1865, '66, '67, Proof	3.00
1868, Proof	2.00
1868, S Mint, Very fine, 50c. Fine, 35c. Very good	25
1869, Proof	2.00
1869, S Mint, Fine	35
1871, '72, Proof, \$2.00. Uncirculated, 35c. Fine	25
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DECEMBER 1929



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THE NUMISMATIST

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Notes on the Coins of the Period of the National Migrations

By DR. HANS NUSSBAUM, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

The limits of this paper make it impossible to go into full details of the historical and geographical background of the period of the National Migrations which really might be considered necessary for a full understanding of the present paper. For this reason I shall, rather, have to restrict myself to brief historical remarks.

The material to be treated in this paper may be subdivided into the following principal groups:

- A—Early Imitations of Roman Coins.
- B—Coins of the Vandals.
- C—Coins of the Ostrogoths.
- D—Coins of the Lombards.
- E—Coins of the Visigoths.
- F—Coins of the Burgundians and Franks.

A—Imitations of Roman Coins.

Of the subject of imitations of Roman coins the following are the brief facts. As far back as the Greek coins we find that the Celtic and the Germanic tribes have struck numerous imitations. Particularly important examples have been the tetradrachms of Philip II and Alexander the Great, gold staters and tetradrachms of Lysimachus, tetradrachms of Thasos, Larissa and other states, all of which are well known.



No. 1.

With the growing political importance of the Roman Empire it was quite natural that the radius of circulation of its coinage should also expand, and not only within the confines of the empire itself. Through the merchants of Rome, who frequently enough ventured beyond the frontiers of the Empire, and through the Barbarian soldiers who returned to their homes after the termination of their enlistments, many a Roman coin was carried over the frontier. Especially popular among the Barbarians were the early Roman denarii which were coined prior to the coinage reforms of Nero. This Emperor had reduced the weight of the denarius from $1/84$ to $1/96$ of a Roman pound (273 grs.). Tacitus expressly mentions in his book, "Germania," the popularity of the pieces with serrated edges and those that have the picture of the biga (Dentati et Bigati). Of course, the number of avail-

able Roman coins was too small, and, therefore, the foreigners resorted to imitations. In addition to the Republican denarii just referred to, the denarius of Augustus with the reverse of *Cajus* and *Lucius* was preferred. These imitations of the Roman pieces, not only in silver but also gold and copper, continued throughout the Golden Age of the Roman Empire, nevertheless only to a relatively small extent. But in the third quarter of the



No. 2.

third century a change occurred. Imitations of the bronze coins of Postumus (Illustration No. 1), the small bronzes of Tetricus (No. 2), Victorinus and others, the latter usually ascribed to the tribal union of the *Aleman*i, now frequently make their appearance. As the currency system of the Roman Empire of that particular period was in very bad shape—we only need re-



No. 3.

member the desperate attempts at a currency reform by Aurelian—it is frequently very difficult to distinguish the Roman original and the Barbarian imitation. Upon a later strengthening of the empire, and the currency reforms of Diocletian, barbaric imitations again became much rarer, and with the subsequent decline of the empire they again become more numerous. The coinages of many provincial mints, especially in Gaul, under the last



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



West Roman Emperors, such as *Maorianus Anthemius* (No. 3), and *Libius Severus* are so crude that it is frequently impossible to distinguish them from the coinages of the Barbarians.

The imitations of Byzantine coins will be referred to to better advantage when considering the coinages of the different tribes themselves.



No. 7.

Between the above and the following sub-divisions, a fundamental distinction must be made. In section "A" we referred to the coinages of the Barbarian tribes outside of the Roman Empire, or in the border provinces which were lost to the empire temporarily or permanently (for instance, *Pannonia*). The following sections of this paper, on the other hand, refer to the coinages of the Barbarians subsequent to their forcible penetration into the confines of the empire and the establishment of independent states,

or, more accurately, of states within the nucleus of the western half of the Empire—in Africa, Italy, Spain and Gaul.

B—Coins of the Vandals.

(Bibliography: Wroth, "Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths and Lombards in the British Museum," London, 1911.) In the year 409 the Vandals, together with the Suavians and the Alani, which later on were absorbed by them, penetrated into the Pyrenees Peninsula. In the year 428, under the leadership of Geiseric and ostensibly summoned by the Roman Governor Bonifacius, they migrated to Africa and founded their own king-



No. 8.



No. 9.

dom, which continued in existence until the siege and capture of the last Vandal king, Gelimer, by the Byzantine General Belisarius, in 534. In the meantime, in the year 455, they made inroads into Italy, during which they immortalized their own name in the term "vandalism" by their destructive behavior in the conquered city of Rome.

The gold coinages of the Vandals with the title of Valentinian III (425-455), and later with that of the East Roman Emperor Anastasius (491-518), consist of imitations of solidi and tremisses, and can only be recognized as such by peculiarities of their style.



No. 10.

Their silver coins at first are plain imitations of the denarii of Honorius (395-423), and later since Gunthamund (484-496). They are struck with the bust and name of the King on the obverse, and on the reverse, the value, 150 to 25 denarii, within a wreath (Nos. 3-6.)

The bronze coinage is very numerous and extends from large pieces showing the deity of the city standing, and the value, or the horse's head, down to very small coins of entirely different type (No. 7).



No. 11.



No. 12.

C—Coins of the Ostrogoths.

(Bibliography: Wroth. See above.) After Odovakar with his Herulians, in 476, finished the agony of the West Roman Empire he himself, in turn, was defeated by the Ostrogoths under Theoderic (between 489-493). The Byzantines, in order to get rid of their undesirable neighbors, had sent the Ostrogoths to Italy.

Until the death of Theoderic (526) and during the greater part of the regency of his daughter, Amalasuntha (murdered in 534), the Ostrogoths retained undisputed possession of Italy. Then, after the destruction of the Vandal Kingdom, Justinian, who cherished the dream of a restoration of the Roman Empire to its former grandeur, thought it time to make an end

of the Ostrogoth rule, in which he finally succeeded after 20 years of the changing fortunes of war.

As to coins of Odovakar, Wroth, Plate V, Nos. 7-9, lists silver and bronze coins with names and monograms which may be considered quite rare.

The gold coins struck at the time of Odovakar show the title and portrait of the East Roman Emperor Zeno, and can be attributed to Odovakar only from the appearance of their style (Nos. 8 and 9). Their Italian origin is certain with all coins from the later Roman period to the end of the Ostrogoths, which on the reverse read COMOB in place of CONOB; but even the pieces with CONOB may still be of Italian origin.



No. 13.



No. 14.

As regards the significance of the word COMOB or CONOB, Prof. Dr. Max Barnhart ("Handbuch zur Muenzkunde der roemischen Kaizerzeit," Halle 1926) gives the following explanation:

COMOB=comes obryziacus.

CONOB=constantinopoli obryziatum.

OB (Figure LXXII) meaning 1/72 pound of pure gold = 4.54 grs.

OB=obryziacus (made of pure gold).

COM=comes auri (title of the official).



No. 15.

The Ostrogothic kings likewise never struck gold coins with their full names. The only exception is the famous gold medallion (triple solidus) of Theodoric, illustrated by Wroth on his title page, which in the year 1894 was found at Sinigallia (between Rimini and Ancona), subsequently acquired by Francesco Gnechi in Milan, and finally some time ago transferred, with his whole collection, to the Thermae Museum in Rome. However, this very interesting piece could hardly be claimed to be a current coin. Other insignia of Ostrogothic sovereignty on gold coins (omitting the very



No. 16.



No. 17.

rare mint marks of Rome, Ravenna and Milan) are found only on very few solidi of Theodoric, which at the end of the reverse inscription show the monogram of this king (Wroth: Plate V, Nos. 15 and 16; Plate VI, Nos. 28 and 29) (see No. 10).

Otherwise the Ostrogothic gold coins show the portrait and name of the Byzantine ruler of the period, except that after the war with Justinian the latter's portrait is replaced by that of Emperor Anastasius, with whom the Ostrogoths continue to maintain their friendly relations. Thus, even during the state of warfare, the fiction still was maintained that the Roman Empire was the only legitimate one.

The silver and bronze coinages are of widely varied types and, as a general rule, show either the monogram or the full name of the ruling King, but the silver coins at least still continue to show on the obverse the portrait and name of a Byzantine Emperor (Nos. 11 to 19). Mention should also be made briefly of the copper coins of the cities of Rome and Ravenna, struck during the Ostrogothic period. These displayed no royal or imperial insignia of sovereignty whatever, but in their place "INVICTA ROMA" or "FELIX RAVENNA" and the bust of the deity of the city, while the reverse showed various representations.

D—Coins of the Lombards.

(Bibliography: Wroth. See above.) The Lombards, whose history can best be studied from Paulus Diaconus, the Lombard author of the time of Charlemagne, a source which, besides true history, is, of course, full of legends, were present in Italy as auxiliaries of the Byzantines under Narses, and very greatly contributed to the defeat of the Ostrogoths. They made a reputation for themselves in Italy through their barbarism and ferocity, and after the accomplishment of his victory one of the first acts of Narses was to pay off his embarrassing auxiliaries and to send them back to their homes in Pannonia.



No. 18.



No. 19.



But this barbaric tribe had also not forgotten the fertile fields of Italy, and in the year 568 King Alboin led the Lombard inroad into Northern Italy, which had just recently again reverted to Byzantine rule.

During the 200 years' period of fighting the Lombards continued to spread their rule, so that finally nothing was left to the Byzantines in Northern Italy except the district surrounding the city of Ravenna. In the South, the rule of the Lombards extended to the Dukedom of Beneventum, which was dependent upon the Lombard kings only nominally, and which, after the destruction of the independent Lombard kingdom and its annexation into the empire of the Franks under Charlemagne (774), still continued for some time as a Frank Dukedom.



No. 20.



No. 21.



From the earlier history of the Lombard Kingdom there remains to be mentioned the destruction of the Kingdom of the Gepidi, with its capital Sirmium, by Alboin, because a short time ago some silver coins were proved to be attributable to the Gepidi with the rulers' monogram and very closely resembling the Ostrogothic coinages.

The Lombard coinages at first are only imitations of Byzantine pieces, and the earliest ones were of such good style that it is difficult to distinguish them from the Imperial coinages of Ravenna. Later on however, the work becomes more crude (Nos. 20 and 21). The first Lombard coin with the name of the king which has been published is undoubtedly the tremissis from the collections Ercole Gnecchi, later Verworn, which Professor Verworn, beyond a doubt, established to have been coined by Aripert I (653-661) and not by Aripert II (701-712) (No. 22). From the later kings after Perctarit and Kunipert (675) to the end of the kingdom (774) we have chiefly tremisses, to which, during the last period of the kingdom, pieces are added which bear the names of mints, especially Mediolanum and Lucca. We received knowledge of an entirely new series of Lombard mints heretofore unknown (Novara, Verula, etc.) through a great hoard found a few

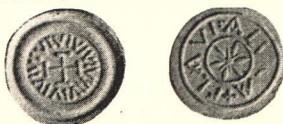
years ago in Italy. As counterparts of the semi-independent bronze coinages of the cities of Rome and Ravenna during the Ostrogothic period we might mention that triens of Lucca, with the city name or monogram, were struck during the Lombard period (No. 23). For purposes of our paper we may omit the coins of Beneventum, which have their own style and really have nothing to do with those of the National Migrations proper.



No. 22.

E—Coins of the Visigoths.

(Bibliography: A. Heiss, "Description Generale des Monnaies des Rois Wisigoths d'Espagne," Paris, 1872.) After the death of Aleric (410) the Visigoths departed for southern Gaul, under the leadership of Ataulf. Emperor Honorius, in order to provide a balance against the Suevians and Vandals, who had invaded Spain, ceded the entire province of Aquitania to the Visigoths, and in order to bind this alliance more firmly he married his sister, Galla Placidia, to Ataulf.



No. 23.

During the course of the fifth century the Visigoths extended their rule into Spain, so that in the year 500 their domains included the following: The entire western France to the Loire river, Provence and Spain, with the exception of Lusitania (where the Suevians were settled), and several cities on the Spanish east coast held by the Byzantine. However, after their defeat at Poitiers (507), their entire French possessions were lost to the Franks, with the exception of the extreme southwestern portion, including Narbonne (Provence, after the battle of Poitiers was occupied by the Ostrogoths as remuneration for the aid they had given, and later, during the war between the Ostrogoths and the Byzantine, it was, in turn, ceded by the Ostrogoths to the Franks in consideration of similar aid).



No. 24.



No. 25.

About the middle of the sixth century, the Visigoths subjected the Suevian Kingdom in Lusitania, and in the beginning of the seventh century, under Sisebut (612-621) and Svinthila (621-631), they also conquered the Byzantine coast cities. For an entire century they retain undisputed possession of Spain until an end was put to their empire by the Arab invasion, and the battle of Xeres de la Frontera (711) in which Roderic, the last King of the Visigoths, was killed.

Excepting the well-known unclassified triens coinages (type, obv., cross with bust of Trapezoid outline, rev., wings of victory in ladder formation) (Nos. 24 and 25), and which in some cases show a letter in the field which might be interpreted as a mintmark, there are only two Visigothic coinages known before the time of Leovigild which permitted a certain attribution.

The first is the imitation of the solidus of Honorius, of the early time of the Visigoths (catalogue Verworn No. 100) (No. 26), which on the field on the reverse shows a monogram NR, which very probably is intended for Narbonne. The second instances are some coinages of King Amaleric (511-531), triens and copper coins, all very rare, which, in the field, show the monogram of the King. These pieces do not fit into the picture of other Visigothic coinages and can probably be explained as a resemblance of the contemporary Burgundian coinages with monogram. Leovigild (573-586) was the first King who put his full name on the coins, and this practice continued to the end of the kingdom. While the name of the King always appears on the obverse, the reverse shows the name of the respective mint, there being about 60 different mints (Nos. 27 and 28) during the period of the Visigoths.



No. 26.

A brief reference must here be made to the extremely rare coins of the Suevians. At first these are unattributed barbaric imitations of Avitus and Honorius, with the cross on the reverse. But of the later period a very few pieces are known with the names of the King, as, for instance, Richiarius, and with the names of the mints, as, for instance, Emerita. Definite attributions of Visigothic coinages could not be established until the time of Leovigild (572-586).

F—Coins of the Burgundians and Franks.

(Bibliography: A. de Belfort, "Description Generale des Monnaies Merovingiennes," etc., Paris, 1892.) The Burgundians, toward the end of the fourth century, settled in the former territory of the Sequani and the surrounding tribes. In the year 500 Chlodwig arranged that they became vassals of the Frank empire, and finally, in the year 534, the last vestige of their independence was destroyed and their kingdom incorporated in the Merovingian Empire.



No. 27.

No. 28.

Undoubtedly, a great deal of what today is superficially described as early Merovingian triens has been struck by the Burgundians; but in most cases the difference between Frank and Burgundian triens can be established only by applying a sense of style commanded only by experts. An unquestioned attribution can only be made in respect to the coin mentioned above of the Visigothic King Amaleric with his name, and with the mintmark L—D (= Lugdunum); and we also find monograms of Gundobad I (473-516) with a monogram BVR (Burgundy) (No. 29) and of Sigismund (516-524) (No. 30), and finally a plain G, which is attributed to Gundobad II (524-534) (No. 31).

The Franks, who during the course of the National Migrations, slowly progressed from their settlements in central Germany toward the west, across the lower Rhine as far as Belgium, begin their important part in European history with the rule of Chlodwig (481-511), who directed the push of the Franks toward the west after he had cleaned up the various tribes of the Franks through the removal of all his relatives. The last remnant of Roman dominion in Gaul, which had been maintained around Orleans by the Governor Syagrius, the Gallic parts of the kingdom of the Visi-

goths, the Burgundian Empire and the domain of the Thuringians, fell prey to him or his immediate successors. Even though, during the succeeding period, the energy of the kingdom of the Franks was very much debilitated through interior struggles, the Empire of the Franks, nevertheless, proved itself of the strongest foundation, and the longest duration of all those established during the period of National Migrations, and after the Merovingian rulers, who had completely degenerated, had been supplanted by the Carolingians, a starting point could be made for an attempt to form a new European world empire by Charlemagne.



No. 29.



No. 30.



No. 31.

The coins of the Merovingian period in themselves form a very large field and partly go beyond the frame of the present essay. But it seems proper to note a few coins in connection with what we have written above. Naturally, during the first part of this epoch, we find, like in all cases, the general type of coinages of the Roman Emperors as Anastasius, Justinus I, Justinian I and Justinus II (No. 32). Later on, a change takes place and three principal types of coinages can be observed. First, the Royal type with the king's name and monogram. Second, the Episcopal type, and, third, coinages of the different mints, with the names of the mint masters or of Patricians, which is the most frequent, but in this paper our concern is chiefly with the coinages showing the King's name.



No. 32.

While gold, the international medium of exchange, for a relatively long period shows only the names of the Byzantine emperors, copper, on the other hand, which forms the local currency, at a very early date (the beginning of the sixth century) shows coinages with the monograms of the Frank kings, e. g., those of Childebert I (starting from 511). On gold coins a change begins first under Theudebert (534-548), probably the most energetic and the most important ruler of the Merovingian royal family.



No. 33.

After the death of Theodoric brought to grief the plan he had pursued of establishing a system of Germanic states under Ostrogothic leadership, and the Ostrogoths had consumed themselves in their battle for existence with the Byzantines, Theudebert looked upon himself as the successor of Theodoric, and at any rate as the leading ruler of the Germanic world. But while up to now the Emperor had at least theoretically been considered the legitimate overlord, and for that reason all rulers—and not only those of the Frank Kingdom who preceded Theudebert—had dared to put the insignia of their sovereignty upon gold coins only in the concealed form of a monogram, Theudebert breaks this old tradition. Thus we read upon his solidi and triens DN THEVDEBERTI P P AUG, and even DN THEODEBERTVS VICTOR (No. 33). This is such an unheard-of act that the author Proco-

pius, in his "Bellum Gothicum," III, 33, brands it as a usurpation that had never occurred before. In order to appreciate the importance of this innovation, we must consider that with all the nations which we have heretofore mentioned—with the exception of the Visigoths—we have never found the complete name of the King on gold coins, and with the Visigoths only a full 40 years later. After Theudebert had taken this decisive step, naturally his successors Charibert, Sigibert and others continue the use of the King's name on gold coins.

The number of mints is huge. The particularly important ones are Marseilles, Lyons, Bannassac and, further north, Durstedt, Utrecht, etc. But, as mentioned above, at all these mints we find not only coinages with the name of the King but also in much larger quantity those with the names of



No. 34.

the mint masters, e. g., Ansoaldus (No. 34), Druktoaldus, etc., or of Patriarchs, as, for instance, Nemphidius. Among the Episcopal coinages, there might be mentioned as an example that of Bishop Avitus of Clermont—Ferrand.

With the decay of the royal central power under the later Merovingians the deterioration of the currency system follows naturally, and the coinages of the later sixth and earlier seventh centuries are as crude in style as those of any of the barbaric tribes. A change does not occur until the transfer of the ruling power to the family of the Carolingians and the consequent reorganization of the entire Frank Empire, but a more detailed description of this field of numismatics would go completely beyond the scope of the present brief review.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

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2. Barbaric Imitation of a Small Bronze of Tetricus.
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33. Franks. Theudebert I (534-48). Gold Solidus.
34. Franks. City of Metz. Mintmaster Ansoaldus. Gold Triens.

"Money isn't everything."

"I know, but it seems to be about all my wife wants."—Detroit Free Press.

Twentieth Anniversary of Lincoln Cent

(In Memoriam of Its Designer, V. D. Brenner)

By DR. A. M. RACKUS, Chicago, Ill.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 24 to 29, 1929.)

To students of American Numismatics and to lovers of Lincolniana, this year means the twentieth anniversary of the United States cent, commonly called the "Lincoln penny."

None of these cents are rare, none of them commands a high premium, but from a numismatic point of view they are very important. This beautiful coin is the first metallic currency of the United States that bears the portrait of the ex-President. Millions of American citizens handle those cents, thousands glance at Lincoln's portrait and reflect upon the great deeds of the Great Emancipator, thousands admire the wonderful workmanship of this coin and really would like to know something about the artist who modeled this beautiful cent.



Victor D. Brenner.

The designer of the United States Lincoln cent was Victor D. Brenner. Do you know that his real surname was Viktoras Barnauskas? There were two reasons why he changed his name to Brenner. First, because it was more convenient for Americans to spell his name, and, secondly, because he did not want to be bothered by the Russian spies.

Mr. Brenner was born in the big town of Shavli (Siauliai), Lithuania, June 12th, 1871. His father was a famous seal cutter and die maker, from whom he learned the secrets of the trade. At the age of 16 he was working for himself in his home town, and later in Kovno, the present capital of Lithuania. Soon he became known as the best engraver, and his competitors envied, intrigued and despised him. It did not take long for them to ruin Brenner. At that time Lithuania was under the tyrannical government of Russia. Once some intriguers told the Russian police that Mr. Brenner was a counterfeiter and that this was the reason why Brenner became prosperous. Secret police were following him at every step. Of course they could not produce any incriminating evidence against him. At one time they came to his estab-

lishment and asked him to make a duplicate of a seal of a certain high official in the army. Brenner was ignorant of the fact that such seals, as a rule, were made in the Government Engraving Bureau, and he accepted the job. And he made such a perfect duplicate that it was difficult to tell it from the original. That was sufficient "evidence" to the police that Brenner was a "counterfeiter." He was arrested, and soon he learned that he was going to be exiled either to Siberia or to Kamtchatka. But Brenner succeeded in escaping from the clutches of the Czar and fled to America, to the Land of Liberty, in 1890.

In New York he found employment as a die cutter and engraver of badges. He worked hard during the day and studied at night. He produced many wonderful plaques and other works of art. After Brenner made the design of a head of Beethoven for a musical society it created such favorable comment that Professor Oettinger, of New York City College, introduced him to the American Numismatic Society. Being supported by several philanthropists, the artist was able to go to Paris for three years' study at the Academie Julian in 1898. There Brenner associated with the famous sculptors, Roty and Rodin, and improved in the technique of modeling.

Soon he was exhibiting his masterpieces and received awards at the Paris Exposition and Salon in 1900, the Buffalo Exposition in 1901 and in St. Louis in 1904. Then he prospered. Many notables of Europe and America posed for him, including President Roosevelt, for the Panama medal of 1908. President Roosevelt saw Brenner's plaque of Lincoln, and he liked

it very much. Brenner was commissioned to model the new one-cent coin with Lincoln's portrait on it in 1909.

When the new cent appeared everybody admired its beautiful design and Brenner's mastery of portraiture in bas-relief. But on the reverse of that coin there were conspicuous the artist's initials, V. D. B. This caused a storm. Within a week Secretary of Treasury MacVeagh ordered the removal of those initials. But we collectors are lucky, because 22,350,000 of the initialed coins reached the hands of the public. Why collectors must pay from 15 to 25 cents for a specimen of this coin is a mystery to us.

Besides being the designer of a series of modern coins for the Republic of San Domingo, Brenner's work is represented in the Paris Mint; Glyptotek, in Munich; American Numismatic Society, Vienna Numismatic Society, Luxemburg Museum, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; National Museum of Lithuania, Chicago Art Institute, etc. Almost all leading art museums of America and Europe conserve Brenner's works of art.



Brenner Plaque, Owned by Dr. Rackus.

Size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches. On the back is an acid-etched autograph of Brenner, "Copyright, 1907, by V. D. Brenner."

That world-known American sculptor was of Lithuanian descent, and never Russian, as some tried insultingly to misinform the public through the press. I say insultingly, because by birth, ethnologically and geographically, Brenner belonged to Lithuania, while the encroached tyrannical Russian Government only oppressed and persecuted him. There is nothing Russian about Brenner, and the fact is that Brenner did not create a single specimen in honor of Russia. Brenner engraved his deep gratitude on his medallic art solely to America, the great country that gave him real freedom, opportunity, bread and butter, and, after his death on April 5, 1924, a perpetual resting place in New York.

CZARIST TREASURE FOUND.

Sixty pounds of gold and silver coins of the Czarist period and a large quantity of silver church ornaments and articles studded with pearls and other precious jewels were discovered recently by the secret police in the pigsty of a rich peasant named Panteleiev, in the village of Maskino, near Moscow, says a press dispatch from Moscow.

The authorities said that the articles were seized during a famine, when the Government ordered the confiscation of valuable church properties. The pastor of a local church took them, and upon dying handed the hidden treasure over to the peasant. The latter faces a long prison term for his part in the affair. Much of the work is of the finest of well-known eighteenth century masters.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

NEW YORK STATE (Continued).

BROCKPORT.

Bank of Brockport. (Opened November 13, 1839. Capital \$150,000.)

Brockport Exchange Bank. (Opened in July, 1852. Failed in 1861.)

- 282. \$1. C., female seated holding an ear of corn; fruit, basket and distant river, boats and village. R., State arms, 1 above. L., a plank-road scene, cattle and wagons, 1 above.
- 283. \$2. C., two boilermakers, boilers and distant factories. R., State arms, 2 above. L., half-length figure of female holding a basket of flowers, TWO above.
- 284. \$5. C., a milkmaid seated resting one hand on a pail, two cows and a distant farmhouse. R., State arms, 5 above. L., a female seated beside a shield, 5 above.
- 285. \$10. C., portrait of Franklin. R., a train, X above. L., a female seated holding an oval on which is figure 10, State arms below.

Brockport Savings Bank. (Incorporated July 18, 1853.)

Walter Bishop and Company's Bank.

BROOKLYN.

Atlantic Bank. (Incorporated March 10, 1836.)

- 286. \$1. C., four vessels under full sail at sea, 1 each side. R., female leaning on an anchor in a large figure 1. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
- 287. \$2. C., similar to No. 286, 2 each side. R., female erect in a large figure 2. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
- 288. \$3. C., similar to No. 286. R., female erect in a large figure 3. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
- 289. \$5. C., man and woman seated in a shell drawn by two sea horses, 5 each side. R., vessel, FIVE above and below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
- 290. \$10. Similar to No. 289, excepting denomination.
- 291. \$20. C., similar to No. 289; XX each side. R., ship in a square, 20 above, XX below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
- 292. \$50. C., title of bank, L on lower center. R., Venus and Neptune seated in a shell drawn by two sea horses, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
- 293. \$100. C., similar to No. 289, 100 each side. R., 100. L., State arms, 100 below.
- 294. \$500. C., similar to No. 289, 500 at left. R., 500 above. L., State arms, 500 below.
- 295. \$1000. C., similar to No. 289, 1000 at right. R., State arms, 1000 below. L., 1000 on lathework across.

Brooklyn Bank, First. (Incorporated February 24, 1832.)

- 296. \$1. C., three cherubs, two globes, scroll, quadrant, ship, etc., 1 each side. R., female seated leaning on a shield, ONE below. L., State arms, 1 above and below.

297. \$2. C., man seated with sickle on right of a shield, Justice on the left, sheaf, horn of plenty, etc., 2 each side. R., TWO, head of a cherub above and below. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
298. \$3. C., Ceres seated, sheaf, plow and two cows, 3 each side. R., female erect, arm resting on a pedestal, THREE below. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
299. \$5. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 5 each side. R., female leaning on an urn, angel kneeling by her side, FIVE above, V below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
300. \$10. C., similar to No. 299, 10 at right. R., a horse, two men on horseback in the distance, TEN below. L., State arms, 10 above and below.
301. \$20. C., a horse, two men on horseback in the distance. R., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 20 above, XX below. L., State arms, 20 above and below.
302. \$50. C., title of bank. R., a horse, two men on horseback in the distance, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
303. \$100. C., similar to No. 299, 100 each side. R., Justice, eagle, etc. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Brooklyn Bank, Second. (Organized 1860.)

Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad.

Brooklyn City Railroad Co. (Incorporated December 16, 1853.)

Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank.

Brooklyn Savings Bank. (Incorporated April 7, 1827.)

Central Bank of Brooklyn. (Opened August 1, 1853.)

304. \$1. C., title of bank, man carrying a bundle of cornstalks, a child, sled, horse and stacks of corn lower center. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., State arms, ONE below, 1 above.
305. \$2. C., Santa Claus drawn by reindeer over the roofs of houses, State arms on the right. R., male portrait, TWO above. L., 2 on lower corner, small 2 in upper corner.
306. \$3. C., a female seated resting one arm on a bale, box, barrel and distant sailboat and steamship. R., State arms, 3 above. L., 3 on lower corner, small 3 in upper corner.
307. \$5. C., public building, portrait of Taylor at right. R., Liberty seated, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. June 1, 1859.
308. \$5. C., a view of the City Hall in Brooklyn. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., State arms, V below, 5 above.
309. \$10. C., title of bank, view of a clipper ship under sail. R., male portrait, TEN above. L., State arms, TEN above, X below.
310. \$50. C., two females, one seated, train on a bridge, mountain and vessels in distance. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., State arms, FIFTY above, L below.
311. \$100. C., male portrait, State arms on the left. R., three stonecutters at work in a marble-yard, C above. L., 100 above.

City Bank of Brooklyn.

(Opened Dec. 14, 1850. Changed to the National City Bank of Brooklyn, in 1866.)

312. \$1. C., view of Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn. R., Minerva erect, arms resting on figure 1, 1 above. L., State arms, ONE on 1 above, ONE below.
313. \$2. C., Ceres seated on a plow, sheaf, fruit, etc., canal and train in distance. R., female erect with a rake, 2 above. L., State arms, TWO above and below.
314. \$3. C., train moving to the left, 3 at left. R., ship on stocks, 3 above, THREE below. L., front view of a ship, State arms below.
315. \$5. C., female seated on left of a shield containing a figure 5, eagle on the right, FIVE at left. R., female seated on a safe, hand

- resting on a figure 5, Minerva in background, 5 above. L., State arms, bales, barrels, etc., above, train below.
316. \$10. C., female holding key and cornucopia and seated between figures 1 and 0, State arms on the left. R., Minerva and Justice, 10 above. L., view of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, TEN above and below.
317. \$20. C., female holding a rake and seated between figures 2 and 0, State arms on the left. R., female seated between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., picture of the City Hall, Brooklyn, 20 above, TWENTY below.
318. \$50. C., shield, and bust of Washington on a pedestal, female on the right, Indian girl on the left, bales, sheaf, etc., 50 at left. R., portrait of a little girl, 50 above. L., female seated, State arms below.
319. \$100. C., a female seated on each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle, steamboat and cars in the distance. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

East Brooklyn Savings Bank. (Organized 1860.)

Farmers and Citizens Bank.

Grand Street and Newtown Railroad.

320. 5c. C., Horse-car. R., 5 above. L., 5 above. Oct. 15, 1862.
321. 10c. Similar to No. 320, excepting denomination. Brown print.
322. 25c. Similar to No. 320, excepting denomination. Green print.
323. 50c. Have no description.

Kings County Savings Institution. (Organized 1860.)

R. Leffert's Exchange Office.

324. 12½c. C., a shield surmounted by an eagle, sailor at right, Indian seated at left, ship and rising sun in background. R., drove of cattle, 12½ above, CENTS below. L., portrait of Lafayette, 12½ above, CENTS below. February 20, 1851.
325. 25c. C., similar to No. 324, 25 at right. R., Justice standing, CENTS below. L., portrait of Franklin, CENTS above, 25 below. February 20, 1851.

Long Island Bank.

(First incorporated April 1, 1824. Capital \$300,000.00. Opened as an Association June 16, 1845.)

326. \$1. C., ONE. R., female erect, hand resting on a figure 1, portrait of Washington above. L., man on a horse, State arms below.
327. \$2. C., man on a horse, 2 at right, TWO at left. R., TWO across. L., State arms, 2 above and below.
328. \$3. C., man on a horse, 3 at left. R., THREE across. L., State arms, 3 above and below.
329. \$5. C., title of bank, man seated on a rock lower center, 5 at right. R., FIVE across. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
330. \$5. C., public building, portrait of Taylor at right, quail below. R., Liberty seated, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. June 1, 1859.
331. \$10. C., man seated in clouds, 10 at left. R., TEN across. L., State arms, X above and below.
332. \$50. C., man erect, shield, etc., 50 at right. R., portrait of Franklin. L., State arms, 50 above.
333. \$100. C., man erect, shield and box on right, 100 each side. R., portrait of Washington, medallion head above and below. L., State arms, 100 above.

Manufacturers Bank.

(Formerly Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg. Opened April 15, 1858.)

334. \$1. C., a sailor steering a ship. R., State arms, 1 above. L., a female seated, pen, scroll, harp and palette, 1 above.

335. \$2. C., half-length figure of a blacksmith, hammer, anvil, wheel and boiler. R., State arms, 2 above. L., an Indian kneeling on a rock, 2 below.
336. \$3. C., milkmaid seated with a pail, two cows, one lying down, house and cattle in distance, 3 each side. R., State arms, 3 above. L., view of factory and lumber yard, THREE above and below.
337. \$5. C., a mechanic holding a sledge hammer and resting one hand on a large V, anvil, wheel and distant factories. R., State arms, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.
338. \$10. C., female portrait. R., State arms, 10 above. L., spread eagle, street view in background, 10 below.
339. \$20. C., title of bank, two angels and two cherubs grouped around figures 2 and 0. R., TWENTY, 20 above, State arms below. L., arm and hammer in an oval, 20 above and below.
340. \$50. C., State arms. R., female seated with a book and dividers, 50 above. L., three females floating on the water in a group and supporting a cherub, 50 below.
341. \$100. C., three cows standing, one lying down on the left, three sheep in the distance. R., State arms, 100 above. L., female seated with sickle and grain, 100 above.

Mechanics' Bank. (Opened August 10, 1852.)

342. \$1. C., blacksmith's shop, man shoeing a horse. R., Indian woman and child, 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above.
343. \$2. C., two stonemasons at work, female portrait on the right. R., portrait of Franklin, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
344. \$3. C., a carpenter at work, portrait of Washington on the right. R., mechanic's arm, hammer and anvil, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
345. \$5. C., three cherubs, lever, wedge and screw. R., locomotive, 5 above. L., State arms, 5 above.
346. \$10. C., bricklayers at work. R., portrait of Jenny Lind, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 above.
347. \$50. C., two females, beehive. R., blacksmith, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
348. \$100. C., view of the City Hall in Brooklyn, 100 at right. R., female seated with U. S. shield, C above. L., State arms, 100 above and below.

Merchants' Change Association.

349. 10c. C., title of association, 10 on a large red die; ONE DIME on red die each side. L., 10 above. Endorsers and associates listed on back of note.
350. 50c. C., title of association, 50 on a large blue die, spread eagle, shield, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—HALF DOL." on a blue die each side. R., TO FULL VALUE OF EVERY BILL, etc. across. L., 50 above. July, 1862. Endorsers and associates listed on back of note.

Nassau Bank of Brooklyn. (Articles filed January 28, 1859.)

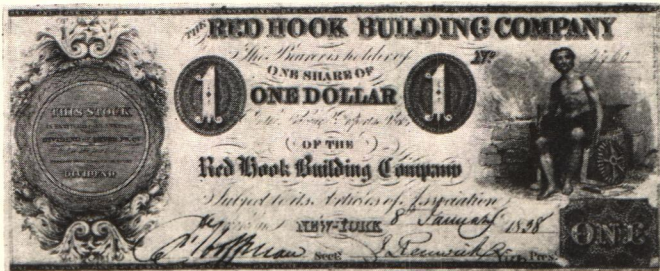
351. \$1. C., a view of Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, horses, cars, pedestrians, etc., New York City and vessels in the distance. R., portrait of a child holding rabbits, ONE above. L., two scythes, sheaf, and basket of apples, ONE above, State arms below.
352. \$2. C., two cherubs and two silver dollars, cars, river and mountains in the distance. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
353. \$3. C., view of the launch of the Adriatic, vessels, steamboats, etc., distant city. R., portrait of Benjamin Franklin, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 below.
354. \$5. C., a sailor reclining on the shore, an anchor, boat, etc., steamship and vessels in the distance. R., State arms, 5 above, an inscription below. L., a lady standing with her hand on the base of a column, V above.

355. \$10. C., spread eagle. R., State arms, 10 above. L., girl's portrait, 10 above.
356. \$20. C., three females seated with compass, sickle, etc., State arms below. R., ship, 20 above. L., steamboat, Governor's Island in distance, 20 above.
357. \$50. C., a female seated with one arm resting on a shield and holding the American flag with her right hand, State arms below. R., Minerva seated on left of a shield containing figure 50, 50 above. L., portrait of Washington, surmounted by an eagle, 50 above.
358. \$100. C., State arms. R., sailor standing with hand on a capstan, 100 above. L., large spread eagle and a shield, City Hall and steamship in distance, 100 below.

Pacific Bank.

Red Hook Building Company.

359. \$1. C., title, 1 right and left center. R., Vulcan seated holding sledge hammer, anvil, etc., ONE below. L., female standing with her arm around an eagle, scroll work above and below. Jan. 1, 1838.
360. \$1. C., title, 1 right and left center. R., similar to No. 359. L., inscription on die, scroll work above and below. Jan. 8, 1838.



No. 360.

361. \$10. Have no description.

South Brooklyn Savings Institute. (Incorporated April 10, 1850.)

South Ferry Company.

362. 25c. Have no description.

Williamsburg Savings Bank. (Incorporated April 9, 1851.)

Willoughby Bank.

(Opened November 1, 1839. Capital \$100,000.00. Closed in 1840. Notes redeemed at par.)

BUFFALO.

Bank of America. (Opened Sept. 26, 1839. Capital \$100,000.)

363. \$1. Have no description.

Bank of Attica. (Moved from Attica.)

364. \$1. C., female erect holding scroll and sword, cherub by her side, anchor and plow, distant ship, 1 at left. R., female seated holding a distaff, distant cars, ONE above. L., an inscription in scrolls, ONE below.
365. \$2. C., Ceres seated, cars, bridge and canal boat on right, factory on left, 2 each side. R., man seated, anvil, cornucopia, etc., ears

- of corn above and below. L., Justice seated, eagle, safe, etc., TWO above and below.
366. \$3. C., portrait of an Indian girl holding a bow, surrounded by flags, drum, cannon, quadrant, etc., 3 each side. L., female leaning on an ornamental figure 3, Justice seated, inscription on lathe-work above, III below.
367. \$5. C., four females, one seated in a chariot holding a key and globe; lions, dragons, plow, etc. R., female seated, shield and owl, man reaping in distance, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated, eagle, safe, etc., 5 above, FIVE below.
368. \$10. C., man plowing with two horses, house and steamboat in distance. R., a drove of cows, two pigs, two men in the distance, 10 above. L., a hotel, State arms below, TEN above.
369. \$20. C., farmer and woman seated; three men, one sharpening scythe, another holding sickle, and third lying down; oxen and loading hay in distance, 20 at left. R., female seated between the figures 2 and 0, 20 above. L., farmer sharpening a scythe, TWENTY above, State arms below.

Bank of Buffalo.

(Incorporated March 14, 1831. Capital \$200,000. Failed before 1846. Notes redeemed at par.)

370. \$5. C., a sailor leaning against an anchor, distant ships. R., FIVE, V above and below. L., same as right. Jan. 3, 1839.

Bank of Commerce. (Opened August 27, 1839. Capital \$100,000.)

Bank of Lake Erie.

(Opened September, 1847. Closed in 1859. Notes redeemed until March 21, 1862.)

Bank of Niagara.

(Incorporated April 7, 1816. Capital \$400,000. Failed in 1825. First bank required when receiving its charter to redeem its notes in specie.)

371. \$1. C., three allegorical figures, 1 each side, portrait of Lafayette below. R., male portrait, ONE below. L., portrait of Washington, ONE below.
372. \$2. Have no description.
373. \$3. C., Roman Senator seated in a figure 3, 3 each side, III below. R., male portrait. L., portrait of Lafayette. May 4, 1827.

Bank of the United States, Second, Branch.

Battelman's (B.) Bank.

374. \$3. C., female seated with distaff at right, female seated holding scroll at left, 3 each side, steamboat below. R., portrait of Washington, 3 above and below. L., medallion head, 3 above and below.

Blodgett and Company's Bank.

Browne (W. O.) and Company's Bank.

Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.

(Incorporated May 30, 1853.)

Buffalo and New York City Railroad Company.

Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Company. (Organized October 13, 1852.)

Buffalo and State Line-Erie and North East Railroad.

(Organized June 6, 1849.)

Buffalo City Bank. (Opened March 1, 1853.)

375. \$1. C., sailor reclining on a wharf, nautical instruments and distant ships. R., canal scene, ONE and 1 above. L., State arms, 1 above and below.
376. \$2. C., Indian maid overlooking canal, cars and city. R., sailor seated, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above.
377. \$5. C., State arms. R., 5 above and below. L., three men, one of them giving grain to a female seated in clouds; anvil, flag, eagle, etc., FIVE above. August 24, 1862.
378. \$10. C., three females in clouds, center one kneeling, State arms below. R., ships under sail, and distant city, 10 above. L., river, bridge, cars and trees, X above.

Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad Company.

(Organized July 23, 1850.)

Buffalo Savings Bank. (Incorporated May 9, 1846.)**Caryl's (Benjamin) Bank.** (Failed in 1860.)**Central Bank.**

379. \$1. Have no description.

City Bank of Buffalo.

(Incorporated May 21, 1836. Capital \$400,000. Failed in 1839. Details in Comptroller's report for 1848, Page 75.)

Clinton Bank. (Opened August 1, 1856.)

380. \$1. C., female reclining, eagle in background, distant bridge, train and city, 1 at right. R., full-length statue of DeWitt Clinton. L., State arms, 1 above.
381. \$2. C., portrait of DeWitt Clinton, distant canal locks and train on right, plow, sheaf, cabin, trees, etc., on left. R., two cherubs flying with sheaf, purse and wand, 2 above. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
382. \$3. C., three females. R., female kneeling with a harp, and Justice standing, THREE above. L., State arms, 3 below.
383. \$5. C., female reclining, chest, ship ready for launching, etc. R., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Fillmore, FIVE above, FIVE below.
384. \$10. C., an anchor on a shield, motto, "Hope"; ship, bridge and train in background, portrait of Webster at right. R., X, State arms below. L., Justice seated, X above.

Commercial Bank of Buffalo.

(Incorporated April 26, 1834. Capital \$400,000. U. S. Government lost \$84,694 through the failure of this bank.)

385. \$3. C., ship under full sail, 3 each side. R., steamboats, eagle and U. S. shield below. L., female seated, medallion below. May 7, 1841.

Emigrant Savings Bank of Buffalo. (Incorporated April 17, 1858.)**Erie Canal Trust and Banking Company.** (Articles filed in 1828.)**Erie County Bank.** (Opened September 1, 1838. Capital \$100,000.)**Erie County Savings Bank.** (Incorporated April 10, 1854.)**Exchange Bank of Buffalo.**

(Opened in April, 1844. When it failed, notes were redeemed at par at the Albany City Bank.)

386. \$1. C., Ceres, train and canal boat in background, two females at right. R., husbandman with rake reclining, 1 above, ONE below. L., 1.
387. \$2. C., two females, eagle, etc. R., female seated, 3 above, THREE below. L., three allegorical figures, THREE above, 3 below.
388. \$5. C., similar to No. 387. R., female seated, 5 above, FIVE below. L., similar to No. 387, FIVE above, 5 below.

Farmers and Drovers Bank of Erie County.

(Opened Oct. 1843. Failed in 1846.)

Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Genesee.

(Moved here from Batavia, June 3, 1852. Changed to Farmers and Mechanics National Bank in 1864.)

389. \$1. C., female holding paper and sword, cherub by her side, anchor and plow, ship in distance, 1 at left. R., female seated holding distaff, train in distance, ONE above. L., an inscription in scrolls, ONE below.
390. \$2. C., Ceres seated, factory, cars, bridge and canal boat, 2 each side. R., man seated, anvil, cornucopia, etc., ears of corn above and below. L., Justice seated, eagle, safe, etc., TWO above and below.
391. \$5. C., female seated in a figure 5, a female seated on each side, cars and steamship in distance, V each side. R., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Justice seated, eagle, safe, etc., 5 above, FIVE below.
392. \$10. C., portrait of Franklin, two females on right, one holding scroll and pointing upwards, three females on left, center one kneeling. R., 10, State arms below. L., two Indians with spear and bow, 10 above.
393. \$20. C., State arms. R., Liberty seated and resting one arm on a shield, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., men, a woman, basket, dog, boat on a beach, distant yacht and boat, XX below.

Holister Bank of Buffalo.

(Opened Feb. 1, 1850. Capital \$100,000. Failed. Notes redeemed at par at the Commercial Bank of Albany.)

394. \$1. C., portrait of Clay. R., female seated, ONE above and below. L., State arms, 1 above.
395. \$2. C., boilermaker seated on a boiler; "Secured," etc., below, 2 each side of vignette. R., portrait of Clay, TWO DOLLARS above and below. L., female, State arms below.
396. \$5. C., train, distant house, 5 at right; "Secured," etc., below. R., portrait of Clay, FIVE below. L., State arms, 5 above, FIVE below.
397. \$10. C., drovers driving sheep and watering a horse, 10 at left; "Secured," etc., below. R., portrait of Clay, TEN above, 10 below. L., State arms, TEN above, 10 below.
398. \$20. C., steamship and vessels; "Secured," etc., below. R., portrait of Clay, TWENTY above, 20 below. L., State arms, TWENTY above, 20 below.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

INVISIBLE RAYS GUARD RELICS IN COLLECTION.

Invisible rays have been employed to guard a famous collection of historical relics placed on exhibition in England, says *Popular Mechanics Magazine*.

The beams are directed upon selenium cells which operate alarm signals. Should anyone approach too near the relic cases, and thus interrupt the invisible rays, the alarm gongs would sound automatically.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
1/8 Page	1.75	5.00	9.50	17.50
1/4 Page	3.00	8.75	16.50	32.00
1/2 Page	6.00	17.00	33.00	60.00
One Page	12.00	32.00	62.50	115.00
One Page, Inside Cover	15.00	42.00	78.00	142.00
One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

A discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed for cash in advance.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the 15th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE KING COLLECTION OF LINCOLNIANA.

In our comment last month on the proposed gift by Robert P. King, of Erie, Pa., to the American Numismatic Association upon his death, to be deposited in the National Museum, Washington, D. C., we were in error as to the number of specimens of Lincoln medals and tokens in the collection. It should be remembered that Mr. King's list published in THE NUMISMATIST in February, 1924, and the supplementary list in April, 1927, included not only the pieces in his collection but all other pieces known to him. These two lists numbered 940 pieces, not all of which are represented in his collection. But many of the pieces were struck in several metals, to which no

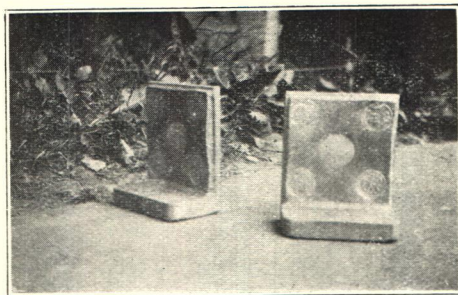
separate numbers were given in the list. Writing on the subject a few days ago Mr. King said:

"The die-struck pieces in my collection alone number over 1,300, and when to these are added the other items strictly of a Lincoln nature, such as silk and celluloid badges, paper money, photos, pictures and cards, balloons, busts and statuettes, book-ends, paper weights and other items, the number will run well over 2,000, nearer to 2,500, I think."

Mr. King wishes it understood that his collection has not reached a point where it is impossible to make additions to it or that he has slowed up in his collecting activities. He is always glad to learn of new Lincoln medals and tokens or varieties and to purchase them when opportunity offers.

NUMISMATIC BOOK ENDS.

Below we reproduce a photograph of a pair of numismatic book ends from Arthur A. Nelson, Duluth, Minn., who writes as follows regarding them:



"The face design is cast from a half-daler piece of Swedish plate money. They were made by myself this year during a college course in foundry work. They are cast in lead, but there is no reason why bronze or copper could not be used. I have never seen or heard of anything similar."

MEDAL FOR OPENING OF LOUISVILLE BRIDGE.

A medal was issued by the Louisville Retail Merchants' Association on the occasion of the opening of the new bridge between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., in October, at which President Hoover delivered an address.



The obverse shows a view of the bridge, with the following inscription: "To Commemorate the Opening Louisville Municipal Bridge Nov. 1929. Three Minutes From Southern Indiana to the Heart of Louisville." The reverse has the following inscription: "The Retail Merchants Assn. Welcomes You to Louisville. A Superior Shopping Center. Kentucky Hospitality." The medal is size of illustration and was struck in golden bronze by the Whitehead & Hoag Company. (Specimen for illustration received from H. Glover Bennett, Louisville, Ky.)

The bridge is about a mile in length and is said to be about forty inches longer in summer than in winter.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRICENTENARY MEDALLION.

To commemorate the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930, the 300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bay Colony in New England, a medallion or plaque has been issued by the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., which is illustrated here from a specimen received through the courtesy of Col. Havemeyer Snyder, of the Old Guard of New York. Mention of this medallion was made in our October issue, page 702.



The workmanship of the allegorical side of the medal, both mechanically and artistically, is by the Robbins Company, of Attleboro, Mass. The first impression of one examining it is that it contains much detail, and it does, but the printed description accompanying the medal states that every particle of detail may be detected and defined by study.

The medallion, which is the size of illustration, has been struck in rose

gold finish, oxidized silver finish and in bronze. A special larger size, 10 by 12 inches, in solid metal, in two sections and in the same finishes, has also been made for attaching to a building or for wall decoration.

A printed booklet, giving a complete description of the designs and the medallion in general will be mailed for 10c.

The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., is "a citizens' organization composed of 300 members, many committees and cooperating organizations, chartered by the Commonwealth to promote and stimulate a worthy, appropriate and beneficial celebration calculated to interest all people of New England residence, ancestry or principles and to bring to Massachusetts in 1930 ten million visitors." The address of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., is 22 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

BISMARCK COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

In commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Bismarck, one of Germany's greatest statesmen and a former Chancellor of the German Empire, a medal has been struck at the Bavarian Mint, designed by Carl Rabus, of Munich, which is illustrated here.



It has been issued in silver in five-mark size, and in gold in five silver mark and the old-time twenty-mark gold sizes. The obverse bears the head of Bismarck, with his name and "1898 1928." The reverse bears a standing figure of a knight, surrounded by the inscription, "We Germans Fear God Alone and Nothing Else in the World," one of Bismarck's famous utterances.

ALESSANDRO VOLTA COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

The establishment of S. Johnson & Co., of Milan, Italy, has issued a medal commemorative of the three-hundredth anniversary of Alessandro Volta, the pioneer physicist.



The obverse shows his bust in profile to the left, with the inscription, "Alessandro Volta." The reverse shows a symbolic figure representing Electricity, with the dates "1627—1927" beneath. The medal was designed by Boari, and measures about 45 mm.

J. deL.

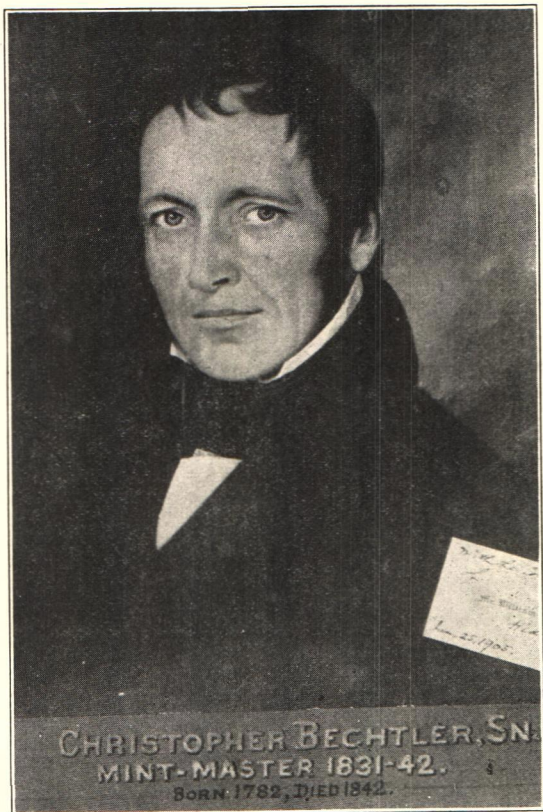
POLAND HAS NEW SILVER COIN.



The silver five zloty of Poland, 1928, is illustrated here. The nickel zloty was illustrated last month.

CAREER OF THE BECHTLERS IN PAMPHLET FORM.

The story of the Bechtler coinage, printed in our September issue, which appeared originally in the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the author, Mr. Clarence Griffin, Spindale, N. C., County



Historian of Rutherford County and Vice-President of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. In addition to the story as it appeared originally, Mr. Griffin has added a few pages on gold mining in North Caro-

lina, 1814-1830, and has given the pamphlet the title, "The Bechtlers and Bechtler Coinage and Gold Mining in North Carolina, 1814-1830," and has also included a reproduction of a photograph of Christopher Bechtler, Sr. Through the courtesy of Mr. Griffin we reproduce the photograph here.

Mr. Griffin states that this reproduction was made from a picture of Mr. Bechtler now in the possession of Mr. M. O. Dickerson, of Rutherfordton, and is the only one in existence of C. Bechtler.

In the pamphlet Mr. Griffin also reproduces the following advertisement of Christopher Bechtler in the Rutherfordton Spectator from July 30, 1830, through November, 1830. The advertisement reads as follows:

WATCH MAKING AND JEWELRY.

MR. CHR. BECHTLER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Rutherford County, and its neighborhood, that he has established himself as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, &c., in Rutherfordton, (opposite Mr. Wm. Twitty's Tavern) and is now ready to attend to all calls in his line of business. From his long experience, both in Europe and America, he is confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him in his business. Every description of Clocks and Watches will be repaired with promptness and care, and on moderate terms. All kinds of Jewelry mended or made to suit the taste of the purchaser. He has now on hand an assortment of

JEWELRY

which he warrants to be of a superior quality.

Rutherfordton, July 28, 1830.

THE CINCINNATI AND LITTLE ROCK SLATE COMPANY NOTES.

Regarding our inquiry in the November issue as to information on Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Company, which issued paper money in 1854-55, Waldo C. Moore writes that he has been in communication with Department of State, at Little Rock, Ark., and has received the following letter from Jim B. Higgins, Secretary of State:

"Replying to your letter relative to the Cincinnati and Little Rock Slate Company, the records of this office show that the said company was incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved by the Governor on December 15th, 1852. It is evident from the reading of the act that the company was operating before that time as an unincorporated association, for the act provided that the president, directors and stockholders of the said company be declared a body politic. Further information cannot be obtained, as no index was made of this company at that time and no further filings were made."

Mr. Moore says he has two varieties of the \$1 note issued by this company, as well as a \$3 note.

THE NUMISMATIST ENTERS ITS FORTY-THIRD VOLUME.

With this issue THE NUMISMATIST completes its forty-second volume and the forty-second year of its existence. We believe the volume just completed is the best of the forty-two. Whatever may be the opinion of our readers on that point, it at least contains a greater number of pages than any preceding volume. Never before has a volume reached 800 pages. The volume for this year contains 860 pages.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN MEDAL.

Last month we illustrated three issues of medals struck to commemorate the round-the-world voyage of the Graf Zeppelin in August. Another has come to our notice, which was designed by Carl Goetz, Munich, and struck at the Bavarian Mint, and is illustrated here.



It has been issued in silver and bronze, 60 mm. in diameter, also in gold, silver and bronze of five-mark size, and in gold in 20 mark gold size.

Another medal has been issued commemorating the christening of the LZ127 and its American trip in 1928, designed by Mr. Goetz and struck at the Bavarian Mint. This has been struck in gold, silver and bronze in five-mark size.

PHILIPPINE COCKPIT TOKENS.

Cockfighting is still legalized in the Philippines, but only on Sundays and holidays. There is a rare and interesting series of coins surcharged for use in these cockpits during the Spanish regime. They are usually 10 and 20 centavo silver pieces surcharged "1 Real" and "2 Reales," with the name or initials of the cockpit. I have a 1-real piece surcharged "Gallera San Roque," another surcharged "G. B." (Gallera Batangas) and "G. A." (Gallera Antipolo).

Collectors of countermarked coins may have in their collections Spanish coins countermarked "G. M." or "G. S.," or "G" with any other letters of the alphabet. The word "Gallera" in Spanish means "cockpit," and they may be assured that their coin or token is a memorial of those temples of gallinaceous pugnacity. If rubbings are sent to the undersigned he will try to attribute the coin to some Philippine town or barrio.

GILBERT S. PEREZ,
Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEDAL.

This gold medal, awarded for the first time by the annual meeting of the association, which was held at Memphis, Tenn., recently, went to Prof. Samuel Williston, of Harvard Law School, for conspicuous service to jurisprudence. The committee of award were: Justice Sanford of the Federal Supreme Court, Charles E. Hughes, Frank B. Kellogg, Silas H. Strawn and George W. Wickersham.

On the obverse of the medal is a profile of Chief Justice Marshall, and in the background the words of John Adams, taken from the Massachusetts bill of rights, "To the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." The reverse bears a figure of Justice with scales and sword.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS 25-CENT NOTE.

In connection with the paper on the "Paper Money of the Republic of Texas," by W. A. Philpott, Jr., in our November issue, Mr. F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, writes that he has in his collection a 25-cent note of the Republic of Texas, of which the following is a description:

Right, above, "25." Female figure over clouds with sheaf and sickle. Below, "Cents." Left, above, "25." Train of cars. Below, "Cents." Center, Seated female figure holding in right hand a caduceus; left, key leaning on shield, with building displayed on it (Alamo?). Below, "The Republic of Texas will pay to the Bearer on demand Twenty-five Cents in Exchange Bills. Austin, 18... Redeemable in sums of Five Dollars." Spaces for signatures of Pres. and Sec. Treas. Printed by Rawden, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans.

Mr. Langenheim states that he also has a 25-cent note of McKinney, Williams & Co., Galveston. The names of two printers are on the note—Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, Philadelphia, and Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.

Both notes have been signed, numbered and dated, but writing is so faded that it is barely visible.

MEDAL FOR VERNER von HEIDENSTAM.

To commemorate the seventy-fifth birthday of Verner von Heidenstam, the medal illustrated here was issued from designs of Carl Milles, who made them about 15 years ago.



The obverse shows a laureated head of Verner von Heidenstam, and the reverse an altar with a burning fire and the inscription "AGNOSTOI THEOI" (To the Unknown God).

The size of the medal is 21 millimeters and it is struck in silver and bronze. The photograph is from Mr. Erik Person, Mon Bijougatan 11-a, Malmo, Sweden.

DR. STORER WRITES ON MASSACHUSETTS CURRENCY.

The October issue of "Old-Time New England," the bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, contains a lengthy article on "Pine Tree Shillings and Other Colonial Money," by Dr. Malcolm Storer, of Boston, a member of the A. N. A. The article is illustrated with specimens from the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society. These include the New England shilling, the willow tree, oak tree and pine tree shillings, the New England Elephant shilling, the Rosa Americana penny, the Massachusetts cent, Massachusetts paper money printed on parchment in 1722, a Massachusetts Manufactory bill of 1740 and Massachusetts paper money of 1744. Through his connection with the Massachusetts Historical Society, Dr. Storer is doing much to make numismatics more popular in his State, which has always been recognized as the home of many serious collectors.

THEY USUALLY PICK THE RARE ONES.

A burglar stole a collection of twenty-one French gold pieces dating back to the seventeenth century from Fred J. Thatcher, of Evanston, Ill., says a press dispatch. His selection included only especially rare coins. He left other coins of similar antiquity but less value.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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 BRANDON, BASIL—California—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
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 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie, Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1, 1929.

- 3612 Milford C. Olm, 2327 Catalpa Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 3613 Roy A. Slagle, 501 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.
 3614 Andrew Hriz, 2950 E. 82d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
 3615 Walter B. Sandberg, 830 Newland Ave., Jamestown, N. Y.
 3616 Joseph W. Kasler, 83 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.
 3617 E. Klaus, M. D., 1699 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 10, 1929. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1930, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Ossian Hagman (Greek, Roman and Swedish), Porter Bldg., Watsonville, Cal.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
E. U. Gregersen (U. S. Commemorative), 128 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr. Harry T. Wilson
B. F. Dake (All U. S.), 1106 W. 61st St., Los Angeles, Cal.	M. P. Carey Paul D. Burks
Holger Jorgensen (Near East), 230 W. 75th St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Adolph Larson, Jr. Paul D. Burks
H. C. Johns (General), 318 ½ E. Stocker St., Glendale, Cal.	M. P. Carey Harry T. Wilson
Walter J. van Rossem (U. S. Large Cents particularly), 6049 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Cal.	Paul H. Hubbard M. P. Carey
J. T. Roberts, Jr. (Greek and Roman), P. O. Box 277, Englewood, Col.	M. H. Bolender Harry T. Wilson
Wilton Goodwin (General), 1025 Bank St., Hopewell, Va.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
William H. Bond (General, U. S. Coins), 42 Mosher St., West Springfield, Mass.	Farran Zerbe Harry T. Wilson
C. A. Coates (Foreign and U. S. Coins), P. O. Box 452, Danville, Ill.	Howard Wood Harry T. Wilson
George W. Napier (U. S. Coins), 315 E. 18th St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Carl M. Flippen (U. S. Coins), 928 ½ S. Townsend St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Sherman L. Roney (U. S. Cents, and Commemorative Half Dollars), 2512 7th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.	Wm. P. Daquila Fred C. Parker
Snr. Firmo Alves Pereira (General), 24 Rua Miguel Lemos, Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Miss Maude Guy Robinson (General), 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Farran Zerbe Charles Summers
Richard R. Forrest (U. S. and Confederate Paper), Dickerson Ave., Greenville, N. C.	Howard Wood Harry T. Wilson
James Korb (Money of the Papal States), 804 Danforth St., Syracuse, N. Y.	Robert G. Evens Harry T. Wilson
C. E. Tharp (U. S. Gold Coins), 457 Kassuth St., Rochester, N. Y.	F. C. Parker Harry T. Wilson
Harry L. Dubbelde (General), 2918 Wyman Parkway, Baltimore, Md.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
H. A. Johnson (General), Box 424, Gibbon, Neb.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Howard H. Hanlon, from 1508 N. 39th Ave., Seattle, Wash., to 2020 41st Ave. N., Seattle, Wash.

Henry N. Listerman, from 2247 Flora Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, to 329 Third Ave., Dayton, Ky.

Rev. Fred A. Buchholz, from P. O. Box 126, New Holland, Ill., to P. O. Box 37, Chesterfield, Ill.

Rev. Edward R. Kelley, from Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Cal., to San Jacinto, Cal.
 Carmine Liguori, from 870 E. 228th St., New York, N. Y., to 4000 Lawerree Place, Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Charles Harris, from 321 W. Main St., Paragould, Ark., to Care Enloe Hotel, McAlester, Okla.

Dr. Malcolm Storer, from 302 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., to 380 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

C. A. McGlamery, from 4221 San Jacinton St., Dallas, Texas, to 420 So. Brighton St., Dallas, Texas.

Dallas Coin Club, from 4221 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas, to 420 So. Brighton St., Dallas, Texas.

Benjamin di Iorio, from 933 Rutger St., Utica, N. Y., to 103 E. 29th St., New York, N. Y.

Lloyd D. Frutchey, Jr., from 1216 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Md., to 212 So. 37th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Addie DeS. Yawger, from 15 Harwood St., Rochester, N. Y., to 1430 Monroe St., Rochester, N. Y.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

WANT TO SAVE A DOLLAR? BE PROMPT.

Members of the A. N. A. are requested to read the following:

Early in December General Secretary Harry T. Wilson will send out bills to members for A. N. A. dues and subscription to THE NUMISMATIST for 1930. The dues are \$1 and the subscription price is \$2.00, and both are payable to Mr. Wilson. Members are requested to remit promptly, during December if convenient. If not, payment should be made as early in the year as possible.

Those who neglect to pay both dues and subscription before April 1, 1930, will become delinquent on that date and their names will be taken from the mailing list of THE NUMISMATIST. According to the by-laws, the subscription price of THE NUMISMATIST will be \$3 if not paid before April 1.

The best plan is to remit upon receipt of the General Secretary's bill. Then the matter will not be forgotten and you may save \$1 by being prompt. The same procedure was in operation last year, and there were only a few who renewed after April 1. It is hoped an equally good showing will be made the coming year.

DONATION TO A. N. A. COIN CABINET.

A series of ten medals issued by the firm of Charles Florange, 19 Avenue Duc d'Orleans, Paris XIV, France, has been donated to the A. N. A. Coin Cabinet by the firm. The series illustrates architectural monuments and historical sites in France. They are in two sizes, 54 mm. and 36 mm., and the designs are by Ch. Robin. Two of the medals were illustrated in our August issue. The pieces donated to the A. N. A. are:

Large Size—Versailles; Le Petit Trianon; Castle of Chaumont; Castle of Chenonceaux.

Small Size—Eiffel Tower; Notre Dame; La Cite; St. Etienne du Mont; Mont St. Michel; Castle of Pierrefonds.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The December, 1904, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "The Bank of England Counterstamp on United States Coins"; "The Card of James Cole, Fell's Point, Baltimore, and the Baltimore Tokens"; "Die Varieties of Breton's No. 1002"; "Coins of Bible Places." In the department devoted to the A. N. A. there are nine applicants for membership.

A REGISTER OF HALF DOLLAR DIE VARIETIES.

The following appeared recently in the New York Times book review:

A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties and Sub-Varieties, by M. L. Beistle. Published by The Beistel Company, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, 260 pages.

Mr. Beistle in his work has not only lent dignity but science to a hobby. His book is not only valuable to numismatists, but also to those who are interested in history of the development of the half dollar. The foreword is not only comprehensive but so clearly written that the ordinary layman can understand it. The volume is well illustrated by well-executed cuts, showing in each instance either the imperfections or the perfections of the coinage.

A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties is complete in every detail and shows careful work extending over a period of twelve years. Upon the initiated the text will make an impression on account of its accuracy. To the uninitiated the Primer Chart will make an especial appeal because it is so well drawn and so clearly explained that it will be an incentive for those not already interested to take a dip into the subject. The short bibliography at the end indicates the sources which may be at hand to those who wish to go further into the subject. The book seems to fulfill a particular need for those who desire or have the necessity to study the subject of the half dollar.

DONATION TO A. N. A. LIBRARY.

The A. N. A. Library has received from the Czecho-Slovakia Consulate-General, in New York, a monograph (in English) entitled, "A Thousand Years of Bohemian Official Coinage (929-1929)," a brief survey compiled by Dr. Viktor Katz, published by the Czecho-Slovakia Numismatic Society of Prague, to commemorate the thousandth anniversary of the issue of the first official coinage, 1929. The pamphlet contains a brief summary of the coins of Bohemia, 22 pages, with 3 plates illustrating its development, and an appendix which is particularly valuable, giving the mint masters and their insignia as they appear on the coins.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1929.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during November, 1929, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Eagles, 532,000.

Silver—Half Dollars, 590,000; Quarter Dollars, 2,568,000; Dimes, 2,234,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 15,689,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 23,663,000.

WANTS THE A. N. A. CONVENTION IN 1932.

In a page advertisement in this month's issue the California Coin Club invites the American Numismatic Association to hold its 1932 Convention in Los Angeles. Ray E. Ballinger is chairman of the convention committee and Michael P. Carey and Dr. Charles Harbeck are associate members.

A NUMISMATIC DIRECTORY.

Mr. Magne Elfstrom, Kulladal, Sweden, states that during the next year he will publish a numismatic directory. It is said it will contain valuable information for dealers in coins, medals and paper money, numismatic societies and journals.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Miss K. M. Cooper, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Numismatic Society, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Thursdays in Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce. W. S. Sanders, Secretary, Courtney Drive, Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets at Central Y. M. C. A. Robert H. Lloyd, Secretary, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Dr. R. H. Swift, Secretary, 815 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month. Elmer Lawless, Secretary, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. C. A. McGlamery, Secretary, 3817 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 208 Dime Bank Building. Charles L. Brisley, Secretary, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.

Greenville Numismatic Society, Greenville, S. C.—Charles H. Garrison, Secretary, Box 351, Greenville, S. C.

Long Island Numismatic Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Harold Schmidt, Secretary, 109-32 112th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 45 West 18th St., New York City.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Ca.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at 314 Commonwealth Annex Building. David Frolich, Secretary, 303 McCance Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Paul M. Lange, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year, January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spofford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at John Strong Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets monthly at Cleveland Public Library. Chas. H. Fisher, Secretary, Fenkle Road, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—The 252nd regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, November 8th, 1929, on the premises of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York City, Mr. Moritz Wormser, President, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Henry Chapman, deLagerberg, Marx, MacAllister, Robertson, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Wood, Wormser, Wyman, Zerbe, Zug and Miss Kraus. As guest, Mr. Harry A. Fox, of Washington, D. C.

The topic for the evening was the exhibition of American medals relating to American history prior to 1815. Mr. Schulman read a very excellent paper on the subject and promised the club another paper, which will be published in the Year Book of the club. It was regular moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Schulman.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Elliott Smith: England, George II, 5 guineas, 1729, with E. I. C. (East India Company gold) below head, brilliant condition. Italy—Victor Emanuel II, 100 lire, 1864, extremely fine; Umberto I, 100 lire, 1882, extremely fine; Umberto I, 50 lire, 1888, very good; Victor Emanuel III, 50 lire, 1912, uncirculated; Pope Gregory XIV, 10 scudi, 1836, uncirculated; Pope Pius IX, 100 lire, 1869, extremely fine; Pope Pius IX, 50 lire, 1870, the last year of

the coinage by this Pope, very good. Roumania, Ferdinand I, 20 lei, 1922, uncirculated; Jugo-Slavia, Alexander I, 20 dinara, 1925, uncirculated.

Miss M. Kraus: Etching of Daniel Usadowiecki (German artist in the beginning of the nineteenth century), showing Columbus, who offers his services to the King of Portugal.

Mr. Jacob Marx: 10 ducats, 1929, and ducat, 1923, of Czecho-Slovakia; Riga ducat of Christina, 1643; Danzig ducat of Stephen Bathory and 5 ducats of Sigismund III; Augsburg, Charles VII, thaler struck in gold to 12 ducats, 1744; Abyssinia, Menelik, 5 talari; Danzig, Stephen Bathory, ducat, 1583; Danzig, Sigismund III, 5 ducats, 1614; Russia, Peter the Great, ducat, 1723; Nurnberg, thaler, 1698, on the Peace at Ryswick, struck in gold to 5 ducats; Saxony, Johann George III, ducat, 1684; Riga, Christina, ducat, 1645; Austria, Leopold II, ducat, 1790, homage to the Emperor; Salzburg, Maximilian Gandolo, 6 ducats, 1668; Poland, Stanislaus August, 3 ducats, 1794; Brunswick-Luneberg, Charles I, 10 thalers, 1761; Augsburg, Ferdinand III, ducat, 1645; Osnabruck, Gustaf II Adolf, ducat, 1634; Hamburg Bank Portugalos, 10 ducats, 1672; Gaed, 1603; Thorn, Michael Korybut, double ducat, 1669-1673; Regensburg, Ferdinand III, 5 ducats, 1641, struck for the Convention, unique in gold; Hungary, Elizabeth, coronation, 12 ducats, 1867; Saxony, Friedrich August, ducat, 1809, homage of the city of Leipzig; Augsburg, Joseph II, ducat, 1767, the last ducat struck for Augsburg.

Mr. Howland Wood: Copy of the Elton medal described in Betts, showing that the only one known was an etched fabrication; specimen of the Boston ship Columbia medal; unique specimen of a pewter medal to Major Andre.

Mr. J. deLagerberg: Membership medal of the French Society, "La Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art"; first medal struck of the Pope and King of Italy after restoration; medal of Swedish poet, Werner Von Heidensham; coin of Charles XII, Sweden, rare.

Mr. Julius Guttag: A silver charm dated 1793; 5 kroner, of Czecho-Slovakia.

Mr. Bauman L. Belden: Photograph of an Indian Peace medal, dated 1775, this Peace medal originally being a Louis XV medal, the Louis XV buffed out and George III engraved in place of it.

Mr. George H. Blake: A brass token in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of electric light, bust of Thomas A. Edison on the obverse.

The Executive Committee suggested as the topic for the December meeting: "Medals, Store Cards and Paper Money, Excepting Colonial Pieces, Prior to 1850."

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the application of Julius H. Metzler, 111-59 123rd street, Richmond Hill S., Brooklyn, N. Y., proposed by George H. Blake and seconded by Arthur C. Wyman. Taking the usual course, Mr. Metzler's application came up for action at the Club and he was duly elected a member.

The report of the Nominating Committee was as follows: Your Nominating Committee presents the following candidates for offices in the New York Numismatic Club, election to be held at the Annual Meeting, Friday evening, Dec. 13, 1929:

President, Mr. Howland Wood.

Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Swanson.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

Executive Committee, Mr. Moritz Wormser, chairman; Mr. A. C. Wyman, Mr. Leonard Kusterer, Mr. Jacob Marx.

Membership Committee, Mr. Robert Robertson, chairman; Mr. Farran Zerbe, Mr. Dudley Butler, Mr. Ralph E. Case, Mr. Joseph Barnet.

Publication Committee, Mr. Moritz Wormser, chairman; Mr. George H. Blake, Mr. Arthur W. Deas.

Medallic Art Committee, Mr. E. T. Newell, chairman; Miss Margaret Kraus, Mr. W. Chauncey Langdon, Mr. George C. Slawson, Mr. Charles H. Hess.

It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Nominating Committee be discharged with the thanks of the Club.

The Medallic Art Committee reported that the Blake medal would be ready for distribution at the next meeting.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$50, covering the Life Membership of Arthur C. Wyman.

Following the usual procedure, our President called on Mr. Zug, Mr. Guttag and Mr. Marx, expressing our pleasure in having them with us at the

meeting after some months' absence, and also Mr. Fox, the guest of Mr. Zug. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that a rising vote of good will be extended to our member, Mr. M. Schulman, who is returning to Holland, Saturday, November 9th.

The meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 8, 1929. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. Present, President Comstock in the chair, and Messrs. Faelten, Willey, Boyle, Rowell, Lowenstam, Storer, Davis, F. O. Brown, A. Brown, Stafford, Wheeler and Pond.

The resignation from the Society of Mr. H. D. Allen was presented, accompanied by his letter explaining that he had given up collecting and had disposed of the larger part of his notable collection of paper money. Upon vote of the Society Mr. Allen's resignation was accepted with regret.

Exhibits were as follows:

Dr. Storer: Medal in silver, Admiral von Scheer, "Der Sieger vom Skagerrak," his bust facing left; reverse, battleship, bows on, firing broadside to starboard; date, "31 Mai—1 Juni, 1916." Also ivory disk with carved reproduction of obverse of previous medal. Also plaque of Von Koester, Gross-Admiral, struck on his seventieth birthday, 29 April, 1914.

Mr. Boyle: United States \$5 gold piece, 1798. Also State of Massachusetts Bay cancelled notes, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8 and \$20.

Mr. Lowenstam: Bronze medal by Ivanoff; obv., Catherine the Great of Russia. Reverse, fleet action, date, July 24, 1770.

Mr. F. O. Brown: Plaque of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Davis: Small hexagonal tile (in the style of Wedgewood) of Lincoln, showing his head in white on a bluish background. This is said to have been made in Milwaukee in 1905.

The President announced that the next meeting would be held on November 5th. The meeting was adjourned.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club November 5. Present: President Comstock in the chair; as guest, Mr. Charles T. Seltman, lecturer in classical archaeology in the University of Cambridge, England, and the following members: Messrs. Wheeler, Dewing, Lowenstam, Stearns, Willey, Tilden, Stafford, Davis, Boyle, Storer and Pond.

The secretary's report of the last meeting was read and accepted.

The President called the members' attention to a very interesting article by Dr. Malcolm Storer on "Pine Tree Shillings and Other Colonial Money" in the October, 1929, issue of "Old Time New England," a quarterly magazine published in Boston as the bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Dr. Storer presented the Society with a copy of the magazine and another copy has been sent to THE NUMISMATIST to ensure suitable national publicity for the article.

Mr. Seltman, on invitation of the president, spoke at length on the study and teaching of Greek numismatics at Cambridge and the several splendid collections in that city.

At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Seltman received a vote of thanks from those present. The meeting was then adjourned.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Seltman: A number of choice and very beautiful Greek and Roman coins, both silver and gold.

Mr. Boyle: Half scudo of Genoa, 1699.

Mr. Lowenstam: Finely struck Pine Tree shilling (Crosby 21-L).

Mr. Davis: French 20-franc gold piece, An 12, Paris mint, in beautiful condition; also Australian gold sovereign, 1867, Sydney mint.

Mr. Comstock: Large rectangular bronze-gilt medallion of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, 1930.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—Meeting of the Detroit Coin Club, October 17, 1929. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Bott, Dworkowski, Hubel, Hutchinson, Leviness, Lynn, Newcomb, Nicely, Noyes, Pietsch, Powell, Rapp, Ross, Stephest, Stewart, and Temple. Visitors, Mr. Arthur Vazquez and Mr. James Barton. Meeting called to order by the President.

Mr. Rapp read greetings from Mr. John Watson, of Northumberland, England.

Mr. Hubel gave an interesting account of his visit to New York City, where he viewed several fine collections.

Mr. Temple read an instructive paper on Mexican Revolutionary coinage.

The meeting was followed by an auction and several fine exhibits, as follows:

Mr. Barton: Chinese amulets and barter money.

Mr. Temple: Mexican Revolutionary coins, 1913-1917.

Mr. Allen: Mexico, Morelos Revolutionary coins, including $\frac{1}{2}$ real, uni-face, 1811-15.

Mr. Hubel: Very fine early Greek coins and Roman gold.

Mr. Stephest: Bronze Lincoln plaque.

Mr. Dworkowski: Saxony crown, 1613; Tigurum, half crown, 1748; George III sixpence, 1767, proof; Isle of Man, 1839, penny, halfpenny and farthing, uncirculated.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The eighteenth regular monthly meeting of the Dallas Coin Club was held Thursday, October 17th, 1929, at Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, with the following members present: Messrs. G. D. Morton, Gus Bowman, J. H. Cassidy, G. D. Harris, J. R. Hansard, G. W. Herzog, C. W. Marr, W. H. Boozer, W. A. Philpott, Jr., C. A. McGlamery and Ballard Cupp, who was elected to membership. We are glad to have Mr. Cupp with us and we know he is going to be a very enthusiastic member.

President Philpott invited the members of the club to be his guests at the Dallas Athletic Club for an informal dinner for the November gathering. The business meeting will be held after dinner in one of the club rooms of the Athletic Club.

After general business had been attended to, the exhibits were made.

Mr. Cupp: Cent with head of Lincoln on both sides. This was just a freak, as they were originally two cents with the reverse filed down and cemented together. Two small cents struck very much off center, and another cent with a good die break, all being very fine.

Mr. Cassidy: A complete set of nickel three-cent pieces, a two-cent bronze and silver three-cent piece; all coins were extra fine and uncirculated.

Mr. Bowman: A \$20 bill of an Oklahoma bank. The note was issued before Oklahoma was a State.

Mr. Harris: First, second, third, fourth and fifth issues of fractional currency, all specimens being in fine to very fine condition.

Mr. Marr: A \$2 Dallas Federal Reserve Bank note, uncirculated. This was a comparatively small issue and was discontinued after three years.

Mr. Boozer: A McKinley gold dollar and a \$2.50 Liberty head, both being extra fine. He also displayed a dozen or so small cents, some with die breaks and some struck off center, all fine or better.

Mr. Morton: A cent of 1929, uncirculated. This cent had about a fourth of it cut off at the mint, defective planchet.

Mr. McGlamery: Three specimens of Jackson cents or Hard Times tokens, all very fine.

Mr. Philpott: A very fine set of National Gold Bank notes from California banks; a die proof of the Sioux chief's head, One-a-papa, which appears on the 1896 \$5 Silver Certificate. The national gold currency displayed was on the D. O. Mills & Co. bank of Sacramento, and is a very rare set.

The meeting adjourned, asking that everyone be present at the November meeting.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The regular meeting of the California Coin Club was held in the Bank of Italy Building, October 25, 1929 at 7.30 P. M. There were present the following: Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, chairman; R. E. Ballinger, Dr. E. C. Bull, O. A. Caldwell, M. P. Carey, B. F. Dake, W. F. Dunham, Dr. Charles Harbeck, J. E. Hayden, P. H. Hubbard, H. C. Johns, H. Jorgensen, H. C. Laible, A. Larson, O. Maslenikoff, G. H. Smoots, H. G. Steele, W. G. Lauderdale, E. M. Lee, Kenneth Lee, H. J. Leland and Dr. R. H. Swift.

Mr. Kennedy spoke of the great desire on the part of the members of the club to hold an A. N. A. convention in Los Angeles. Obvious reasons presented were: In 1932 the Olympics will be held here, the fares to the coast will be reduced to an unheard-of low mark, many will be coming here for the many conventions planning to be held at that time. The large, rapidly growing and enthusiastic membership will do all in its power to make it a

long-to-be-remembered occasion. Mr. Kennedy pledged \$1,000 to entertain the members of the A. N. A. The committee for the "1932 A. N. A. Convention at Los Angeles" was authorized to begin to show the members of the A. N. A. the great advantages of a meeting in our "Sunshine City."

Mr. W. F. Dunham presented the club library with six valuable Sale Catalogues.

The program of the evening was presented by Dr. Charles Harbeck, who had arranged previously with members of the club to present talks on numismatic subjects. Dr. Harbeck, being an authority on Roman coinage, read an amusing letter received by him in reply to a complaint of misstatement as to condition of coins in a recent sale, by a well known dealer. In the letter he told Dr. Harbeck that he knew nothing about the quality of ancient coins if he did not think the dilapidated coin he sent to him was not to be classed a very good one. Seven other members then told of similar experiences with this same dealer. Dr. Bull displayed his collection of coins of Alexander the Great, and gave interesting details of the life of the third century Greeks. Mr. Lee passed about for inspection a rare Mortuary duct of Gustavus Adolphus.

Dr. Swift spoke on some coins with interest of mint details from his collection; a siglo of Persians, who learned to make coins from the Greeks early in the sixth century B. C.; a crude Gallic coin; a barbaric imitation of Macedonian coins, and the adoption of coins and symbols of the Sassanian dynasty by the Saricene conquerors.

Mr. Leland placed before the club interesting examples of "Bryan money," giving its history and philosophy of coinage.

Mr. Larson spoke in praise of the club spirit.

Mr. Carey gave interesting bits from the life of the Roman Emperor Claudius, and illustrated by coin inscriptions.

Mr. Jorgensen displayed some fine and rare Roman first bronzes and some examples of the Roman as, the finest the members of the club had ever seen, from the collection of our fellow-member, Mr. Steele.

Mr. Lauderdale, speaking for the Glendale members of the club, extended an invitation to meet in the Security Bank Building, Glendale, at the next regular meeting, November 29th. A motion was passed to accept the kind invitation of the Glendale members.

There being no further business, a motion to adjourn was passed, followed by a spirited auction of some fine coins.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 129th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 315 Plymouth Court on November 6. Members present were: Messrs. Vogel, Luttenberger, Budvitis, Mrs. Ripstra, Lawless, Wittenborn, Mrs. S. J. Brown, S. J. Brown, Visco, Ronning, Rosholm, Unseitig, Opallo, Sternberg, Miller, Lagerstrom, Strubinger, Josephson, Mielcarek, Jackson, Wilson, Lorenz, Kraleski, Powills, Frost, Baier, Ross, George Brown, C. Sarnecki, Wendt, Ginther, Ripstra, Kopicki, Stevens, Fields, Blomquist, Leon, Naerup, Davis, Ciszewski, Carlsen, Cederlund, Kelley, Cristobal, Bendle, Sheldon, Kaefer, Boyer, Mrs. Boyer and Thacker. Present as visitors were Frank Lorenz, Mrs. George Brown and Mr. R. L. Suttle. The meeting was called to order by President Davis.

A resolution drawn up by Messrs. Ripstra, Sternberg and Brown, amending Article 3, Section 1 of the by-laws, was read and laid over to be voted on at the December meeting.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Sheldon: Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great; Lysimachus, and Antiochus.

By Dr. Luttenberger: One-billion mark piece and a lot of ancient Chinese of various shapes, neatly framed.

Mr. Vogel: \$1 and \$2 notes of all the Federal Reserve banks, in crisp condition.

Mr. Budvitis: 20 broken-bank notes; 40 European bank notes of various countries.

Mr. Mielcarek: Five Edison medals, one of which was five inches in diameter, the work of Kilenyi.

By Mr. Ginther: Norse-American medals, thick and thin flan.

Mr. Kopicki: 150th Anniversary medal of Pulaski.

Dr. Rackus: Libertas Americana medal in bronze, several varieties of wampum and an original photograph of the death-bed scene of Lincoln.

Mr. Davis: 10 medals of Grant, seven medals of Seymour and Blair.

By Mr. Rosholm: Silver plaque of Nansen the explorer.

Mr. Cederlund: Newark, half crown, 1645; 12 pence, 1645; 9 pence, 1645.

By Mr. S. J. Brown: Tetradrachm of Athens, 525-430 B. C., archaic type; stater of Corinth, 400-322 B. C., head of Athena; stater of Tarentum, 300-272 B. C., obverse, Taras, son of Neptune, riding a dolphin; tetradrachm of Aradus, Phoenicia; tetradrachm of Ptolemy X, 100 B. C.; lepton of Judea, issued under Tiberius; lepton of Judea, issued under Herod; aureus of Claudius; aureus of Nero; silver medallion of Augustus, probably issued to the Legions; rev., translation, "For Service to the State. S P Q R"; denarius of Atilia Family.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned, after which an auction sale was held, Mr. Josephson acting as auctioneer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The meeting came to order at 8.00 P. M. Tuesday evening, November 5th, with President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Piper, Parker, Hoffman, Yantschik, Laughlin, Smith, Thorp, Schnurmman, Early and Gies. Mr. Hulton and Mr. Kerr were visitors.

Congratulations were extended to the new Beaver Valley Coin Club.

The following exhibitions were made:

Mr. Gaede: Twenty-eight different foreign coins; one Hard Times token and one Washington token.

Mr. Schnurmman: Silver dollars, 1795, flowing hair, and 1795, fillet head; Bryan silver piece, 16 to 1, Gorham, wheel on reverse; \$3 gold pieces of 1857 and 1860; quarter eagles of 1834 and two 1926 Sesqui-Centennial; gold dollars of 1851, '52, '58, '60 and '61, and two McKinley gold dollars, Niles, Oh'o, 1916.

Mr. Parker: Nineteen foreign copper and nickel coins; Liberia cent of 1833, 1795 Washington Grate cent, Rhode Island medal, 1738; two small and one large store card; very fine Indian spear head, and a letter with post-age stamp received on the second trip of the Graf Zeppelin.

Mr. Laughlin: Forty-nine Indian arrow heads, five foreign coins, half-dime, 1853; two silver dollars, 1928; fossil leaves; beads and bone fragments from Indian graves.

Mr. Yantschik: Nineteen pieces foreign silver and copper coins; gold piece, Hungary, 10 kronor, and a Pilgrim half dollar.

Mr. Piper: Thirteen foreign coins, two Japanese bu's, 24 Chinese coins, and three large medals.

Mr. Hoffman: \$3 gold piece of 1889, \$2.50 gold piece of 1901, gold dollar of 1855, silver quarter of 1929, 42 dimes, 1829 to 1928.

Mr. Marlier: Fifty of the smallest coins of the world, in gold, silver and copper; also a number of rare counterstamped coins in silver.

Mr. Hulton: Several fine foreign gold coins.

Mr. Gies: Silver half dollars, 1814 over 13, 1818 over 17, 1824 over 22, and fifteen different medals and tokens.

Meeting adjourned at 9.55 P. M. to meet the first Tuesday in December.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The Buffalo Numismatic Association met in a special meeting on the first Monday of October in Room 203 of the Central Y. M. C. A. Members present: President Gilroy in the chair, Messrs. Lewis, Lloyd, Morgan, Hopkins, Spaeth, Becker, Miller, Fleming, Girmann, Clark and Lange.

The secretary read another communication from Mr. Joers, of the Cleveland Club, in reference to the meeting proposed at Erie, Pa.

Mr. Spaeth spoke briefly on the Y. M. C. A. opening night, October 19th. He moved that the Club have representatives on hand for publicity purposes. Carried, with the amendment that all not attending at Erie make an effort to be on hand at the "Y."

Display cases for the Association's exhibits next February and thereafter was discussed. Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Fleming were appointed a committee to investigate prices and bring in recommendations.

Mr. Gilroy announced an invitation from the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences to aid in a display of numismatics.

Moved and carried that next Monday night, the regular meeting night, be set aside for special exhibits, inviting the press, and serving refreshments.

Mr. Spaeth promised plenty of glass for covering displays and recommended that a picture be taken.

Discussion as to the advisability of inviting reporters from all the daily papers. It was decided that all be invited for this occasion, and those papers giving the best response be invited in later exhibitions, etc.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Becker: An 1864 nickel cent on a very thick planchet with die break at the edge.

Mr. Lloyd: 1841 cent, not in Andrews, a die break running through all the stars on the obverse, fine. Another not listed, fine, with a faint die crack through the top stars.

Mr. O'Hara: Broken bank bills and Confederate currency.

An auction by Mr. Gilroy and Mr. Fleming provided entertainment before and after the meeting. As far as known, the best lot offered was strictly very poor, with condition running down to proof but holed. Mr. Fleming auctioned the proceeds of the sale, and Paul M. Lange took the lot with the closest bid, three cents over the actual figure.

All members were urged to attend and exhibit the following Monday night.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The fifty-fourth regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association held on the second Monday of October at the Central Y. M. C. A., Room 203, took on a gala atmosphere as the splendid exhibits were laid out. The following members were present: Messrs. Gilroy, Spaeth, Lloyd, Morgan, Lange, Schmahl, Becker, O'Hara, Girmann, Miller, Fleming, Klipfel, Clark and Hopkins. Visitors, R. R. Blackney and R. T. Gaskin, of the Buffalo Courier Express.

The earlier part of the evening was given over to the visitors, several hundred men attending the Dorm Dinner of the Y. M. C. A. The visitors were very appreciative and thoroughly enjoyed the display.

The Convention Committee asked more time for its report. The committee on coin cases announced that they would report in full at the next meeting.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Joers on the preparations for the Erie meeting, October 19th. Acknowledgement was made of the gift of Mr. Norton D. York, 17 Lee Place, Wellsville, N. Y. This consisted of a set of Masonic Chapter pennies neatly displayed in a coin holder, all in proof.

Mr. Spaeth reported on the binding of the set of Humphreys. The books were displayed and won general approval for the fine binding. Mr. Spaeth spoke on the fine gift of Mr. York and moved a vote of thanks. Carried.

Mr. Gilroy emphasized the necessity of A. N. A. membership to fully enjoy the convention activities and urged complete membership in the A. N. A. by local members. Mr. Gilroy read selections from the Convention minutes to interest the new members in the attractive program for next year.

Moved and carried that the Curator be empowered to buy not more than twelve copies of the photograph taken for use by the members and the club.

Mr. Spaeth announced a buffet luncheon for all at the close of the meeting, as guests of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Gilroy extended thanks from the club to Mr. Spaeth for his generosity and interest in putting over the exhibit and social meeting.

Mr. Spaeth donated the Whitehead & Hoag Light's Golden Jubilee token for the club's collection.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Becker: Four First Issue fractional currency, perforated, without initial on reverse, perfection copies; rare dimes from 1796 to 1828, including a fine 1804.

Mr. Fleming: Extensive showing of military decorations and over 200 crowns, a most fascinating display and nicely laid out.

Mr. Gilroy: United States large cents, all rare dates and all others with varieties in superb condition.

Mr. Klipfel: Commemorative halves and commemorative gold, all uncirculated, in beautiful case.

Mr. Hopkins: Medals of many varieties, Buffalo Civil War store cards, Civil War tokens, and Presidential campaign tokens.

Mr. Lange: Swedish plate money, ¼ to 4 daler pieces, and ancient coins.

Mr. Lloyd: All major varieties of U. S. \$2 bills; many varieties of broken bank bills in the \$2 denominations, all in crisp condition.

The buffet luncheon topped off a wonderful evening for all.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The regular meeting of the Buffalo Numismatic Association was called to order by President Gilroy, October 28th, at 8 o'clock. The following were present: Messrs. Fleming, Miller, Clark, Girmann, Lange, Hopkins, Spaeth, O'Hara, Lloyd, Becker and Noland. Visitors: Carl P. Kaufman, Harry E. Russell and Stuart M. Mosher.

Messrs. Hopkins and Fleming reported on the coin cases. Mr. Fleming asked to be excused because of business reasons. The committee described one case and recommended permanent displays. Mr. Hopkins was continued to further investigate costs, etc.

Mr. Spaeth presented the photo taken at the exhibit two weeks before. A decision to secure a better picture was carried and the publication of the first photo is withheld.

Mr. Spaeth spoke on the publicity that the exhibit had brought the club through the large number of inquiries that had come in to headquarters. He proposed that notice be given in advance of the exhibits in order to insure attendance and interest by visitors. Mr. Spaeth introduced the visitors who were soon busily at work examining the exhibits. Mr. Gilroy welcomed the visitors on behalf of the club and bade them be at home through the business meeting.

The secretary read a report of the joint meeting at Erie, Pa., October 19th, of representatives of the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Rochester, Buffalo and Western Pennsylvania coin clubs. This report interested those who were unable to attend this gala affair, which approached a junior convention. Some interesting sidelights on the Erie convention were also read.

Donation—By Mr. Spaeth and Mr. Lange: A Pan-American souvenir cent in an aluminum setting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Gilroy: American coins.

Mr. Lange: Some choice Roman and Greek coins.

Mr. Lloyd: Spink's publication on "The Milled Silver Coinage of England"; fractional scrip, New York, Lima, Albany, E. mira and Canandaigua.

Mr. Noland: Rare paper of Brazil and Mexico.

There was some talk of a joint meeting at Batavia, N. Y., of the Rochester and Buffalo Numismatic associations, a project which will undoubtedly materialize later.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 170th meeting of the society was called to order by President Brandon on September 25th, 1929, at 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. Wernstrom acted as secretary pro tem. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Rausch, Kraft, Smoots, Thompson, Simpson, Goodman, West, Hill, Goldsmith, Sherow, Herzberg, Landecker, Brandon, Wilson, Wernstrom and Dr. Milliken. Visitor, Mr. Groth.

The program for the evening was a paper by Mr. Kraft on the "History of the Coinage Mentioned in the Bible."

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Kraft: 3 tetradrachms of Syria, lepton of Bar Cochba, four Roman coins, shekel, 2 potin tetradrachms for Egypt.

Mr. Goodman: China, gold piece of Yuan Shi Kai, given to the Ministers of his Cabinet upon his inauguration as President; one tael gold piece 1926, one tael gold piece 1907; both are trial pieces.

Mr. Wernstrom: Widow's mite of Ancient Judea, 106-78 B. C.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 171st meeting of the society was called to order by President Brandon on October 30, 1929, 8 P. M., at the Y. M. C. A., San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Mohr, Wilson, West, Sherow, Jacobson, Goodman, Kraft, Brandon, Hansen, Fellows, Hill, Thompson, Goldsmith and Rausch.

Letters from Robert W. Lewis and James B. Field were read and ordered filed.

Current topics were read by the Secretary.

Dr. Milliken was reported sick in the hospital and the secretary was instructed to send flowers with the society's best wishes.

On motion, the meeting dates in November and December were changed to the 20th and 18th, respectively.

The President appointed the following committee to arrange for Coin Week during February, 1930: Mr. Wernstrom, chairman; Messrs. Goodman, Sherow and Simpson.

The program committee announced that the topic for November would be "Colonial Coins and Paper Money," to be presented by Mr. Wilson.

The following exhibits were made:

The Society: 1927 medal of Les Amis Medaille d'Art, Belgium.

Mr. Goodman: Twenty-four dollar-size coins of various countries.

Mr. Mohr: A series of modern German commemorative pieces.

Mr. Thompson: U. S. A. half dollars before 1815, uncirculated and proof.

Mr. Thompson called attention to the book by Mr. Beistle on United States half dollars and urged collectors to secure this fine reference work.

Mr. Jacobson read several interesting chapters from White's "Money and Banking."

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

ATLANTA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The Atlanta Numismatic Society held its semi-monthly meeting Thursday evening, Oct. 17th, in the Green Room of the Henry Grady Hotel. Those present were: Messrs. J. J. Gonzales, J. H. Hardwick, W. S. Sanders, H. W. Hucks, J. C. White, R. A. Murray, F. H. Powers, E. F. Willis and H. N. Deale.

Rare coins were exhibited. Mr. Hardwick's paper on his visit to the A. N. A. Convention, and the talk on coins and currency by Mr. Willis, head teller, Atlanta-Lowry National Bank, were both interesting.

Plans for our growth and best interests were discussed and the meeting adjourned about 10 P. M.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—The third regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, September 12, 1929, at the downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third avenue and Wood street, with President Sloan presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Sloan, Gibbs, Smith, A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich, E. Frohlich, Sallach, Redpath, Hunt and Bissel. Mr. Joseph Early, James Kerr and Dr. Malleck were present as visitors.

Applications for membership were received from Mr. Early and Dr. Malleck.

Mr. Clancy, of the Y. M. C. A., was introduced and welcomed all present. Mr. Gibbs told the club that he expected a visit from Mr. Schulman, of Amsterdam, and asked that a special meeting be held so that all could meet him. It was moved and seconded that a special meeting be held to meet Mr. Schulman when he arrives.

Mr. Sloan next gave an impromptu talk on the interesting events of the A. N. A. convention in Chicago.

Exhibits were next in order, which were as follows:

Mr. Sloan: 1794 silver dollar counterstamped script "G. D. M." during the revolution of 1821 for the Provisional Government of Mexico.

Mr. Smith: 35 uncirculated cents, 1850-1857, all different Andrews numbers.

Mr. A. Frohlich: 1879 Goloid Metric pattern dollar, large and small; 1794, 1795, 1803, 1813 and 1824 large cents, all uncirculated; also eight ancient gold and silver coins in nice condition.

Mr. Gibbs: 50 different English colonial copper coins, including Canadian side-view halfpenny; Andaman Islands, Griquatown, first issue; Gold Coast, Ionian Islands under Russia, etc.

Mr. Bissel: A set of six wooden medals of the International Centennial Exposition at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1876 in the original case.

Mr. D. Frohlich: Several choice foreign silver coins.

Mr. E. Frohlich: Nickel cents, 1856 to 1864, inclusive, in finest condition.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10.30 P. M. to meet again the second Thursday in October.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—The fourth regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Coin Club was held Thursday evening, October 10, 1929, at the downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third avenue and Wood street, with President Sloan presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Sloan, Gibbs,

Smith, A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich, E. Frohlich, Redpath, Hunt, Early, Schnurmann and Herting. Mr. A. M. Barker was present as a visitor.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Barker.

Upon motion a committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Gibbs and D. Frohlich, was appointed by the president to find a permanent meeting room. Discussion on this subject followed and suggestions were received by the committee.

The president next asked that the constitution committee submit a few minor improvements at the next meeting.

Upon the request of the members, the secretary was instructed to write the Y. M. C. A. a letter of thanks in appreciation of the kindness of that organization.

Mr. Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa, and Farran Zerbe, of New York City, were elected as honorary members and the secretary instructed to notify them after the lapse of the regular period of one month.

Communications were read from Dr. Phil. Krause, of Germany; Gustave Foch, of New York, and F. T. Joers, of Cleveland.

Discussion followed upon the invitation of Mr. Joers for the Western Reserve Numismatic Club to the club to attend a get-together of coin clubs in Erie, Pa., on October 19, 1929. The following members signified their intentions to be present if conditions were favorable: Messrs. A. Frohlich, D. Frohlich, Hunt, Gibbs and Sloan.

Upon motion it was decided that the club have an auction sale after meetings as often as conditions permit.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to arrange a subject for each meeting night, and, if possible, select some speaker for that occasion. The motion was carried and the committee appointed consisted of Dr. Schnurmann, Henry Hunt and Mr. Gibbs.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Smith: 63 large cents, 1793-1816, all in the finest condition.

Mr. A. Frohlich: U. S. large cents, 1794, 1819 over '09, 1819 over '18, all perfect; Nova Constellatio cent, 1785, uncirculated, red; Gold Coast $\frac{1}{2}$ ackey, brilliant proof; Hanover 10 thaler gold, uncirculated; Maundy set of Queen Victoria, brilliant proof.

Mr. Sloan: Gutttag's coin books.

Mr. D. Frohlich: Commemorative silver coins of U. S. and foreign coins.

Mr. E. Frohlich: U. S. minor coins in brilliant proof condition.

Mr. Gibbs: A great selection of foreign and U. S. counterstamped coins, also a Swedish four-daler plate, the most interesting exhibit of the meeting.

Mr. Hunt: The original copy of Davis' book on English nineteenth century tokens that was presented by the author, M. J. Davis, deceased, to Lyman H. Low, deceased, of New Rochelle, N. Y. This was purchased by Mr. Hunt in an old book shop in London, England.

No further business remaining, the meeting was adjourned at 10.40 P. M., to meet again the second Thursday in November.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Friday, October 11, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson School Community Center, 12th and L Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, President, presiding. Members present were President Russell, Brickert, Blake, Greenfield, Fox, Klakring, Hodge and Zug.

The meeting which was to reopen the fall season on September 27 had to be called off, as it was found that the Community Center activities did not open until October.

A letter received by the secretary from Dr. C. F. Seltman, lecturer in classical archaeology in the University of Cambridge, England, was read, advising that he was to give a lecture in Washington, D. C., November 25, 1929, before the Archaeological Society and would be pleased at that time to meet some of the members of the Washington Numismatic Society. It was moved by the President that a special meeting be called to meet Dr. Seltman while in Washington. A letter was addressed to him to this effect.

There being no further business the balance of the evening was devoted to the following exhibits:

The subject for the evening of October 11 was the Federal coins prior to 1800. There were no papers read, but there was exhibited by Mr. Brickert a dollar of 1798 and 1799; half dollar in copper, date of 1792, with portrait

of Washington, four different types of Washington cents, three dated 1783 and one dated 1785; a Fugio cent of 1787; two Nova Constellatio cents, dated 1783 and 1785; Kentucky cent, undated, but supposed to date from 1787; also cents of 1794, 1795, 1797 and 1798; half cents of 1795 and 1797.

By Mr. Russell: A LIHERTY cent, 1796, in fine condition.

By Mr. Fox: Some coins of later date, being a Stella of 1879 in proof condition, the flowing-hair type. Also a Byzantine gold coin, a gold coin of Hadrian, a Pine Tree shilling and an Alaska gold dollar.

By Mr. Blake, who was down from Jersey City: A book containing part of his collection of paper money.

The subject of the next meeting was announced as ancient coinage from 480 B. C. to 336 B. C.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Friday, October 25, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson Community Center School, 12th and L Streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, president, presiding. Members present were President Russell, Brickert, Fox, Klakring, Heid, McCauley, Deetz, Hodge and Zug.

There was no business before the meeting and the evening was devoted to an exhibit of Ancient Greek and Roman coins, by Mr. Gatta, of New York City.

The subject of the evening, which was announced at a previous meeting, was dispensed with for the present.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting of the Washington Numismatic Society was held Friday, November 11, 1929, at 7.45 P. M., at the Thomson School Community Center, 12th and L streets N. W., Washington, D. C., Mr. George H. Russell, President, presiding. Members present were President Russell, Brickert, Deetz, Hodge and Schneider.

The subject for the evening was ancient coins 480 B. C. to 335 B. C. There were no papers read, but the following coins were exhibited and studied:

By Mr. Russell: Coins of Syracuse, Philip II, Corinth, Rhodes and Neopolis.

By Mr. Brickert: Coins of Athens.

It was understood that Messrs. Fox and Zug were in New York attending the Elder sale.

The subject for the next meeting will be U. S. Coinage of the States.

The meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Ordinary meeting, Wednesday, June 26th, 1929, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., President, in the chair. Exhibitions were as follows:

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Coins of Edward III, in illustration of his paper.

By Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson: Coins of Edward III in illustration of the evening's paper.

By H. Alexander Parsons: A fine set of the first Calais coins, struck during the Treaty Period, 1360-9, comprising groat, half groat, and penny, of which the last is seldom seen.

By Major Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson: Afghanistan Medal with clasp "TUCK-TAPOOL" (? TAKHTAPOL). The clasp is not mentioned in any text-book on medals, but if a forgery, why was it so carefully struck? In exhibiting the medal, Sir Nevile said that he would value the opinion of members who are interested in War Medals.

L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Sequence of the Types of Edward III."

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Brooke emphasized the importance of the small details of broken letters and their possible connection with the quarterly privy marks. He was sure that Mr. Lawrence's work would be invaluable to students of this period and as an indication of lines of research that might be followed out in other periods.

"I understand he's the kind that holds a dollar till the eagle screams."

"No, he has too tight a grip for that—the eagle never gets a chance to scream."

CLEVELAND, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO AND PITTSBURGH IN JOINT MEETING AT ERIE, PA.

Saturday, October 19th, 1929, will long linger in the memory of some twenty-six men who came together at the Hotel Lawrence, Erie, Pa., for a veritable junior convention, consisting of representatives of the Rochester Numismatic Association, the Western Reserve Numismatic Association, the Buffalo Numismatic Association, the Pittsburgh Coin Club and the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, together with one man who represented some twelve other clubs. This meeting, long an idea in the minds of some collectors, was brought about largely by the efforts of Mr. Harley L. Freeman, president of the Western Reserve Numismatic Association, and was a success from the start.

After much visiting all sat down to a delightful banquet at 7 o'clock. President Markus, coming all the way from Davenport, Iowa, spoke a word of greeting and welcome and commented on the good prospects for future members in the new faces that are crowding into numismatics and the eagerness with which the foreign-born are taking hold in the local coin clubs. President Markus spoke words of encouragement for the Buffalo Numismatic Association, who are already at work planning the 1930 A. N. A. convention. Mr. Markus gave an interesting account of the manner in which he became involved in the work of the A. N. A. The small band of officials which apparently control all in a seemingly all-powerful manner are, after all, only those interested and good fellows who attend the conventions from year to year and are sufficiently loyal to give their time for the betterment of the A. N. A. and who welcome the coming of new men into their ranks to help in the good work. President Markus praised the occasion and urged frequent joint meetings to boost numismatics and the annual convention.

Mr. Bauer recommended a roll call, each member to introduce himself, his affiliation and his specialty. Whereupon a census showed the following to be present: Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; H. L. Freeman, Charles Mitzman, R. Reutenbach, H. W. Walker, Fred T. Joers, E. P. Lent, F. W. Snyder and George Wessely, of Cleveland and vicinity; Henry Hunt, Albert Frohlich, H. O. Gibbs, G. F. Marlier, David Frohlich and A. C. Gies of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. George J. Bauer, P. M. Lange, J. W. Horner, Gustave Lindboe and A. H. Plumb, of Rochester, N. Y.; T. J. Clarke and W. B. Sandberg, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Fleming, N. S. Hopkins, R. H. Lloyd and E. A. Gilroy, of Buffalo and vicinity.

Mr. Markus spoke on the necessity of the young men taking places in the A. N. A. to carry on the work. He emphasized the need of cooperation and stressed the need of joining other clubs, citing his own record of fourteen clubs as an example of a "joiner."

Mr. Freeman recommended the writing of the minutes and the holding of an auction if desired.

Mr. Bauer announced Mr. Charles T. Seltman's trip and his topic of "Greek Coins."

Mr. Gilroy spoke for Buffalo, promising a great convention and a large attendance.

After the dinner much visiting and trading ensued. Some very attractive exhibits were laid out. Mr. Gies showed choice early cents and early dollars in beautiful condition; Mr. Joers, fractional currency with wide margins; Mr. Hopkins, fine medals; Mr. Fleming, crowns; Mr. Clarke, proof Victorian pieces and paper money; Mr. Gilroy, cents; Mr. Frohlich, various interesting pieces, and Mr. Walker, choice ancients and representative pieces.

Much credit is due to Mr. Harley L. Freeman for the arrangements and banquet at the hotel, and to Mr. Joers for his frequent and faithful correspondence on the proposal and plan.

All in all, the meeting was a tremendous success and everyone joins in a resolution to hold another such or even to make it an annual or semi-annual affair.

R. H. LLOYD, Secretary.

Sidelights on the Erie Convention.

Enthusiasm was rampant, from the mere handful that assembled in the lobby at 3.30 to the twenty-eight that sat down to a fine dinner in Parlor C at 7 o'clock.

It was the pep and perseverance of the Cleveland crowd that put October 19th, 1929, big in numismatic history.

Charlie Markus was there, first to arrive and last to leave Sunday morning. George Bauer was there. With such as these, it began to look like a real convention. Jim Clarke was there, and commanded some attention on the display of a fine collection of early national bank notes and crisp demand notes.

From the point of view of length of time, the writer thinks that the meeting in Room 509 after 9.30 P. M. seemed more important than the dinner party. It is supposed to have ended at 3.30 A. M., after a run of six hours.

Mr. Gies, Pittsburgh, displayed some enviable early cents and a fine series of early silver dollars in the best condition.

The meeting in Room 509 had no regular order of business, but Mr. Gilroy, host; Mr. Lange, toastmaster, and Mr. Fleming, chairman of the refreshments committee, was sufficient.

At one time during this social six hours, Gus Lindboe delighted an audience of Messrs. Hopkins, Hunt, Frohlich, etc., with a fine discussion on comparative religion and some rare quotations from Stevenson while off in a corner; Messrs. Gibbs and Gilroy forgot the refreshments long enough to prod into the mysteries of round and square holes in Chinese and Javanese coins.

No one yet has been able to explain why a prominent Western New York librarian found it necessary to supplement a midnight lunch at Thompson's with a breakfast of waffles a few minutes later at the coffee shop adjoining the hotel. More information on this may be expected later, as he was well accompanied.

The early departure of the Cleveland delegation was regretted, inasmuch as their participation in the meeting of the social committee in Room 509 would have added much to the occasion.

The consensus of opinion was that we must come again sometime next spring or later.

Six principal localities and over fifteen coin clubs were represented.

As one member put it, "It was short, but it was snappy!"

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

CHANGE IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES.

A press dispatch from Washington says that the Treasury Department has decided to change the design of the new Federal Reserve Bank notes so that the large figures designating the number of the bank of issue, which appear on the face of each note, will be replaced with the letters from A to L.

The notes carry the figures of their denomination from \$5 to \$10,000, and the use of the second figures has caused some criticism. Complaints were made that the small size of the notes and the large bank numbers might cause them to be confused with currency of small denomination.

The Reserve Bank notes are now the most popular of the issues, and the total outstanding, old and new, is almost \$1,900,000,000. It was said at the Treasury that the new notes in circulation would not be recalled, but would be replaced by the later design as they were turned in when no longer fit for use.

BOOK ON THE WENCESLAS DENARIUS.

This year the Czecho-Slovakian Numismatic Society, in Prague, has celebrated the one-thousandth anniversary of the Bohemian coin tending to the so-called Wenceslas denarius, the first Bohemian coin. The well-known numismatist and coin dealer, Karel Chaura, in Praha, has issued a book, "Die Wahrheit über den St. Wenceslas-Denar," in which he insists that the Wenceslas denarius is not as old as many numismatists believe.

Mr. Gilbert S. Perez, of Manila, P. I., a member of the A. N. A., who is connected with the Bureau of Education and who has been visiting the United States for several weeks, sailed for home on November 2 from Seattle, Wash. During his stay in this country Mr. Perez attended the Chicago convention of the A. N. A. and visited a number of cities.

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PAPER CURRENCY

**\$20 Note, the Towanda Bank, Towanda,
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Signed by W. B. Storm, Cashier, and Thomas Elliott, President. Engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer.

Center, allegorical representation of Agriculture; portrait of Franklin on right, portrait of Fulton on left. Right and left, allegorical representation of Commerce and Justice.

This Bank was established in 1834-35. Thomas Elliott was the first President, and Wm. B. Storm the first Cashier. The Bank was opened in the basement of Thomas Elliott's house. Later a more suitable building was erected on the opposite side of the street, three doors north of the Post Office, and is at the present time occupied by a tailor.

In the beginning of its career the Bank did a good business, and is said to have had resources of \$700,000.00 at one time. Finally, after a number of changes, the stock passed into dishonest hands, and failed in 1843.

Price List of Paper Money, 63 Pages. Paper Cover. 50c. a copy, postpaid.

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist,

HATFIELD,

PENNSYLVANIA.

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COLONIAL CURRENCY.

New Jersey,		1763, 18 Pence. Uncirculated	\$1.25
		1763, 1 Shilling. Uncirculated	1.25
		1763, 6 Shillings. Uncirculated	1.25
Pennsylvania,		1776, 9 Pence. Fine	1.00
		1773, 15 Shillings. Ex. F., 90c. V. F. ....	.65
		1773, 20 Shillings. Ex. F. ....	.90
Delaware,		1776, 1 Shilling. Ex. Fine	1.00
		1776, 2 Shillings 6 Pence. V. F.	1.00
		1776, 4 Shillings. Uncirculated. Crisp	1.50
		1776, 5 Shillings. Uncirculated. Crisp	1.50
		1776, 6 Shillings. Uncirculated. Crisp	1.50
		1776, 10 Shillings. Uncirculated. Crisp	1.50
		1776, 20 Shillings. Unc., Crisp, \$1.50. Ex. F.	1.15
		1776, 18 Pence. Ex. F.	1.25
Maryland,		1767, 8 Dollars. Fine .....	.75
		1770, 8 Dollars. Very Fine .....	.90
		1774, ½ Dollar. Very Fine .....	.90
		1774, 2/3 Dollar. Uncirculated	1.50
		1774, 1 Dollar. Very Fine	1.00
		1774, 2 Dollars, Ex. F., \$1.25. V. F. ....	.90
		1774, 4 Dollars. Ex. F.	1.25
		1774, 6 Dollars. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. F.	1.25
		1774, 8 Dollars. Unc., \$1.50. Ex. F.	1.25
		1775, 1 1/3 Dollar. Fine .....	.75
		1776, 2 2/3 Dollars. V. G. ....	.65
		1776, 6 Dollars. Fine .....	.75
		1776, 8 Dollars. Very Fine	1.00
South Carolina,		1776, 1 Dollar. Unc. Very rare	3.50
		1776, 2 Dollars. Unc. Very rare	3.50
		1776, 3 Dollars. Unc. Very rare	3.50
		1776, 4 Dollars. Unc. Very rare	3.50
Rhode Island,		1786, 9 Pence. Very fine	1.50
		1786, 3 Shillings. Ex. F.	1.50
		1786, 5 Shillings. Ex. F.	1.35
		1786, 10 Shillings. Unc.	2.00
		1786, 20 Shillings. Ex. F.	1.50
		1786, 30 Shillings. Unc.	2.00
		1786, 40 Shillings. Unc., \$2.00. Ex. F.	1.50
		1786, 3 Pounds. Unc. Rare	3.50

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

50c.	Washington, 1st Issue, perfect edges. A. B. C. Rev., dark green. Unc., nice margin, \$1.50. Light green, Unc.	\$1.15
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5c.	Washington, 2nd Issue, gilt oval, figures on rev. Unc., 40c.; Ex.f.25
3c.	Washington, dark curtain, nice margin. Unc., \$1.00. V. F.50
3c.	Washington, block of 4 notes, dark curtain, wide margin. Unc. Has been creased. Very rare in block	5.00
3c.	Washington, light curtain, nice margin. Unc. ....	.65
5c.	Clark, red back, plate letter A. Unc., \$1.10. No A., Unc. ....	.85
10c.	Washington, red back, printed signatures. Unc.	1.65
10c.	Washington, red back, autograph sig. Colby & Spinner. Unc. Rare	2.50
10c.	Washington, red back, autograph sig. Jeffry & Spinner. Unc. V. Rare	3.75
25c.	Fessenden, green back, plate letter A. Unc. ....	.85
25c.	Fessenden, green back, no A. Unc. ....	.75
50c.	Spinner, red back, autograph signatures John Alleson and Spinner, perfect, wide margin. Unc. Very Rare	9.50
50c.	Justice, red back, printed signatures. Unc.	2.00
50c.	Dexter, nice wide margin. Unc. Gem. ....	.95
50c.	Crawford. Unc. ....	.85
15c.	Columbia, blue end. Unc.	1.25
25c.	Walker, long key. Unc.60
25c.	Walker, short key. Unc.50

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Early U. S. \$5 Gold, dated before 1813, V. G. to Fine, at only \$9.25.

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Nickel Cents, 1857 to 1864, not all dates, mixed, retail up to 15c. Price in lots of 100, only 3c. each.

Two-Cent Pieces, mixed dates, mostly 1864-'65, retail 15c. each. In lots of 100 at only 5c. each.

Silver Half Dimes, retail average about 20c. to 30c. In lots of 100 at only 7c.

1907 St. Gaudens \$20 Gold, the rare variety with high relief, once sold up to \$50. Price now, \$23.50 (only for this month).

1917 McKinley Gold Dollar (retails up to \$5.50). Special this month at only \$3.50, or five for only \$16.

AND—A Round \$50 Gold Piece in very good condition for \$375. Another, very fine, \$700.00. And an Octagonal \$50 Slug, good to V. G., \$150.00. And an uncirculated mint specimen, dated 1851, price \$750.00.

NOTICE.—The above coins will be sold ONLY in the quantity stated, and all of the "wholesale" lots sold only for cash with orders. Positively no deviations from these conditions of sale. Postage and Registration extra.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Mehl Building

Fort Worth, Texas

FIFTY-FIFTH
MAIL AUCTION SALE

Of Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money

WILL BE HELD

Tuesday, January 7th, 1930

If you did not receive a catalog of my 54th sale held Nov. 29th (a sale of 1878 lots) it will pay you to send in your name at once.

Collections and consignments sold promptly.

Satisfactory results realized, whether you buy or sell.

Write for terms. A-1 references.

M. H. BOLENDER

ORANGEVILLE, ILLINOIS.

ELDER DECEMBER SALE.
DATES—DECEMBER 13th and 14th, 1929.
THE STEINHARDT-GUTTAG
COLLECTIONS.

FEATURES: THE UNIQUE KELLOG \$49.50 Ingot, made 1849-55. MOFFAT & CO., \$16.00 Ingot. BALDWIN & CO. \$10, Vacquero, in Very Fine Condition, 1850. AUGUSTUS HUMBERT OCTAGONAL \$50, dated 1851. 887 Thous. Uncirculated.

GUTTAG BROTHERS OFFERINGS

(Continued.)

Encased Postage Stamps, Civil War Tokens, American Colonials, Voce Populi, New Jersey, Washington and Other Coins, Hard Times Tokens, Spanish Pattern Coins, Large and Varied Offering of Foreign Silver Coins, including Russian Rubles; Thalers, New Ossies, Oriental Coins, Chinese, etc., etc.; also smaller silver.

MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY OF NUMISMATIC BOOKS, About Two Hundred Lots, etc., etc.

Gun Money of Ireland.

Cufic Glass Money.

U. S. Assay Medals, Foreign Copper Coins, South and Central American Pattern Coins, Madagascar Patterns, etc., etc.

THE FASH COLLECTION

(Continued.)

Miscellaneous U. S. Coins, Foreign Coins.

THE HOPPER COLLECTION.

CHOICE FOREIGN CROWNS, Ancient Coins, Egyptian Tetradrachms, 1865 \$3 in copper, Foreign and American Gold Coins, Fine Ancient and Byzantine Gold, California Quarter Dollars in Gold.

Syracuse Deckadrachm.

FINE PAPER MONEY COLLECTION, NATIONAL BANK NOTES, BROKEN BANK NOTES, Northern Fractional Scrip of Civil War, Letters of Daniel Webster.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF RARE MINT-MARKED GOLD COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VERY FINE U. S. CENT COLLECTION. ALL DATES, INCLUDING FINE COINS OF 1793, 1799 and 1804. Proof Eagle Cent of 1856. RARE MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN GOLD.

1607 VARIED LOTS. IN TWO SESSIONS. SAVE THE DATES. ATTEND IN PERSON, IF POSSIBLE. CATALOG FREE.

ELDER COIN & CURIO CORPORATION,

8 West 37th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Fixed Price List No. 1, just published, listing a collection of Broken Bank Bills, complete Sheets of Broken Bank Bills and United States Fractional Currency will be furnished free upon request.

Colonial and Continental Currency

THE UNITED COLONIES. PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 29, 1775—Seven Dollars. Fine	\$1.00
Feb. 17, 1776—One-Sixth Dollar. Fine	1.50
Feb. 17, 1776—One-Third Dollar. Very good, 75c. Good	.50
Feb. 17, 1776—One-Half Dollar. Good	.50
Feb. 17, 1776—Two-Thirds Dollar. Fine	1.00
Feb. 17, 1776—One Dollar. Extremely Fine, \$1.50. Very Fine	1.00
Feb. 17, 1776—Two Dollars. Very Fine, \$1.50. Fine	1.00
Feb. 17, 1776—Three Dollars. Very Good	.75
Feb. 17, 1776—Four Dollars. Fine	1.00
Feb. 17, 1776—Five Dollars. Very Good	.75
Feb. 17, 1776—Six Dollars. Fine	1.50
Feb. 17, 1776—Eight Dollars. Fine	1.25
May 9, 1776—Two Dollars. Fine, \$1.25. Good	.65
May 9, 1776—Five Dollars. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good	.85
May 9, 1776—Six Dollars. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good	.80
May 9, 1776—Seven Dollars. Very Good	.90
July 22, 1776—Two Dollars. Very Good	.90
July 22, 1776—Five Dollars. Good	.50
July 22, 1776—Thirty Dollars. Fine	1.50
Nov. 2, 1776—Two Dollars. Fine	1.00
Nov. 2, 1776—Four Dollars. Fine	.80
Nov. 2, 1776—Five Dollars. Very Good	1.00
April 11, 1778—Yorktown—Four Dollars (Counterfeit). Fine	5.00
April 11, 1778—Yorktown—Five Dollars (Genuine). Very Fine	15.00

PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 26, 1778—Five Dollars. Very Fine, \$1.50. Fine, \$1.25. V. Good	1.00
Sept. 26, 1778—Seven Dollars. Fine	1.00
Sept. 26, 1778—Eight Dollars. Extremely Fine, \$1.50. Fine	1.00
Sept. 26, 1778—Twenty Dollars. Very Good, \$1.00. Good	.75
Sept. 26, 1778—Forty Dollars (Counterfeit). Fine	1.00
Sept. 26, 1778—Fifty Dollars. Fine	1.25
Sept. 26, 1778—Sixty Dollars. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good	1.00

U. S. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Jan. 14, 1779—One Dollar. Good	.60
Jan. 14, 1779—Two Dollars. Good	.60
Jan. 14, 1779—Three Dollars. Fine, 85c. Good	.65
Jan. 14, 1779—Four Dollars. Very Good, 75c. Good	.60
Jan. 14, 1779—Five Dollars. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good, \$1.00. Good	.60
Jan. 14, 1779—Thirty Dollars. Very Fine, \$2.00. Very Good, \$1.50. Good	1.00
Jan. 14, 1779—Thirty-five Dollars. Extremely Fine	4.00
Jan. 14, 1779—Forty Dollars. Extremely Fine	2.00
Jan. 14, 1779—Forty-five Dollars. Fine	2.50
Jan. 14, 1779—Fifty Dollars. Extremely Fine, \$2.00. Very Fine, \$1.75. Fine, \$1.50. Very Good	1.00
Jan. 14, 1779—Sixty Dollars. Fine, \$1.50. Very Good	1.25
Jan. 14, 1779—Sixty-five Dollars. Fine, \$2.00. Very Good	1.50
Jan. 14, 1779—Eighty Dollars. Fine	2.50

CONNECTICUT.

Oct. 10, 1771—Ten Shillings. Very Good	2.50
June 1, 1773—Twenty Shillings. Fine, \$2.50. Very Good	1.50
Jan. 2, 1775—Five Shillings. Fine	2.50
Jan. 2, 1775—Ten Shillings. Very Good	1.75
Jan. 2, 1775—Twenty Shillings. Very Fine	3.00
May 10, 1775—Ten Shillings. Fine	2.50
May 10, 1775—Twenty Shillings. Extremely Fine	3.50
May 10, 1775—Forty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$3.50. Very Good	1.75
June 1, 1775—Twenty Shillings. Fine, \$4.00. Good	2.00
June 1, 1775—Forty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$2.50. Very Fine	2.00
July 1, 1775—Twenty Shillings. Very Fine, \$2.75. Fine	2.00
July 1, 1775—Forty Shillings. Very Fine	2.50
March 1, 1780—Forty Shillings. Very Good, \$5.00. Good	3.50

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS UNDER \$5.00.

F. C. C. BOYD

237 East Twentieth Street,

New York City.

Fixed Price List No. 1, just published, listing a collection of Broken Bank Bills, complete Sheets of Broken Bank Bills and United States Fractional Currency will be furnished free upon request.

Colonial and Continental Currency

DELAWARE.

Jan. 1, 1776—Four Shillings. Uncirculated	\$1.00
Jan. 1, 1776—Five Shillings. Uncirculated	1.00
Jan. 1, 1776—Six Shillings. Uncirculated	1.00
Jan. 1, 1776—Ten Shillings. Uncirculated, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
Jan. 1, 1776—Twenty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75

MARYLAND.

April 10, 1774—Two Dollars. Very Fine, \$1.50. Fine, \$1.00. V. Good .....	.75
April 10, 1774—Four Dollars. Ex. Fine, \$1.50. V. F., \$1.25. Fine	1.00
April 10, 1774—Six Dollars. Extremely Fine, \$1.50. Very Fine	1.25
April 10, 1774—Eight Dollars. Uncirculated, \$2.00. Extremely Fine	1.50

NEW JERSEY.

April 7, 1762—Thirty Shillings (Creased). Good	2.00
Dec. 31, 1763—One Shilling. Letter A, Unc., \$1.25. Letter B, Unc., \$1.50. Letter C, Unc., \$1.25. Letter D, Fine	1.25
Dec. 31, 1763—Eighteen Pence. Uncirculated, \$2.00. Fine	1.25
Dec. 31, 1763—Three Shillings. Uncirculated, \$2.50. Fine	1.25
Dec. 31, 1763—Twelve Shillings. Uncirculated	2.50
March 25, 1776—One Shilling. Letter A, B or C Uncirculated .....	.75
March 25, 1776—Eighteen Pence. Letter A, B or C Uncirculated .....	.75
March 25, 1776—Three Shillings. Either A or B, Unc., 75c. V. Fine .....	.60
March 25, 1776—Twelve Shillings. Letter B only Unc., \$1.00. Ex. F. .....	.75
March 25, 1776—Thirty Shillings. Uncirculated	1.25
March 25, 1776—Six Pounds. Very Fine	2.00

NEW YORK.

Feb. 16, 1771—Two Pounds. Good	2.00
Feb. 16, 1771—Three Pounds. Good	2.00
Feb. 16, 1771—Five Pounds. Good	2.00
Feb. 16, 1771—Ten Pounds. Good	2.00
Sept. 2, 1775—Three Dollars. Very Fair	1.50
Sept. 2, 1775—Ten Dollars. Fine, \$3.50. Very Good	2.25
March 5, 1776—One-sixth Dollar. Very Good	2.50
March 5, 1776—One-quarter Dollar. Good	2.00
March 5, 1776—One-third Dollar. Very Fair	1.50
March 5, 1776—One-half Dollar. Good	1.50
March 5, 1776—One Dollar. Fine, \$2.50. Good	1.25
Aug. 25, 1774—One Shilling. Inscribed New York Water Works. Good	1.00
Aug. 25, 1774—Two Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Very Good	1.25
Aug. 25, 1774—Four Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Very Good, \$1.25. Good .....	.90
Aug. 25, 1774—Eight Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Good .....	.85
Aug. 2, 1775—Two Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Fine	1.25
Aug. 2, 1775—Four Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good	1.25
Aug. 2, 1775—Eight Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Extremely Fine, \$1.25. Very Fair .....	.50
Jan. 6, 1776—Two Shillings. Inscribed New York Water Works. Good, \$1.00. Very Fair .....	.60

NORTH CAROLINA.

December, 1771—Three Pounds. Uncirculated	5.00
December, 1771—Five Pounds. Extremely Fine, \$6.00. Fine	4.50
April 2, 1776—Five Dollars. Fine	3.00
Aug. 8, 1778—Ten Dollars (Persecution, etc.). Very Fine, \$2.50. Fine, \$2.00. Good	1.50
May 15, 1779—Ten Dollars (American Union Forever). Fine	3.00

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Colonial and Continental Currency

PENNSYLVANIA.

March 10, 1769—Two Shillings. Good	\$.75
April 3, 1772—Six Pence. Good .....	.50
April 3, 1772—Two Shillings. Very good, 75c. Good .....	.60
April 3, 1772—Two Shillings Six Pence. Very Good .....	.75
March 20, 1773—Sixteen Shillings. Good	1.00
Oct. 1, 1773—Two Shillings. Very Good .....	.85
Oct. 1, 1773—Two Shillings Six Pence. Very Good .....	.85
Oct. 1, 1773—Five Shillings. Very Good .....	.85
Oct. 1, 1773—Ten Shillings. Fine, \$1.00. Very Good .....	.85
Oct. 1, 1773—Fifteen Shillings. Uncirculated, \$1.25. Very Fine	1.00
Oct. 1, 1773—Twenty Shillings. Uncirculated .....	.75
Oct. 1, 1773—Fifty Shillings. Uncirculated, \$1.50. Extremely Fine .....	.85
July 20, 1775—Thirty Shillings. Very Good	2.00
Oct. 25, 1775—Six Pence. Good .....	.75
Oct. 25, 1775—One Shilling. Good	1.00
Oct. 25, 1775—Two Shillings. Very Good	1.25
Oct. 25, 1775—Two Shillings Six Pence. Very Good	1.25
Dec. 8, 1775—Twenty Shillings. Good .....	.75
Dec. 8, 1775—Thirty Shillings. Good .....	.75
Dec. 8, 1775—Forty Shillings. Good .....	.50
April 10, 1777—Three Pence. Fine, \$1.00. Very Fair .....	.75
April 10, 1777—Four Pence. Very Fine, \$1.00. Fine, 75c. V. Good .....	.50
April 10, 1777—Six Pence. Fine, \$1.25. Very Good .....	.85
April 10, 1777—Nine Pence. Very Good, 85c. Good .....	.65
April 10, 1777—Sixteen Shillings. Very Fine	1.00
March 16, 1785—Two Shillings Six Pence. Very Fair	2.00

RHODE ISLAND.

July 2, 1780—Two Dollars. Extremely Fine .....	.75
July 2, 1780—Three Dollars. Uncirculated .....	.75
July 2, 1780—Four Dollars. Uncirculated, 75c. Extremely Fine .....	.60
July 2, 1780—Five Dollars. Uncirculated .....	.75
July 2, 1780—Seven Dollars. Uncirculated, 75c. Extremely Fine .....	.65
July 2, 1780—Eight Dollars. Uncirculated, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
July 2, 1780—Clean, complete sheet containing 16 notes—One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Twenty Dollar values. Uncirculated	10.00
May, 1786—Six Pence. Extremely Fine, \$2.00. Fine	1.50
May, 1786—Nine Pence. Extremely Fine, \$2.00. Fine	1.50
May, 1786—One Shilling. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Two Shillings Six Pence. Extremely Fine, \$1.25. Fine	1.00
May, 1786—Three Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Six Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Ten Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Twenty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Thirty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Forty Shillings. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Three Pounds. Extremely Fine, \$1.00. Very Fine .....	.75
May, 1786—Clean, complete sheet containing 8 notes—Six Pence, Nine Pence, One Shilling, Two Shillings Six Pence. Uncirculated	15.00
May, 1786—Clean, complete sheet containing 8 notes—Twenty Shillings, Thirty Shillings, Forty Shillings, One Pound, One Pound Ten, Two Pounds, Three Pounds. Uncirculated	20.00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dec. 23, 1776—One Dollar. Very Fine	2.50
Feb. 14, 1777—Twenty Dollars. Very Good	2.50
Feb. 8, 1779—Seventy Dollars. Good	2.00
Feb. 8, 1779—Ninety Dollars. Unc., \$4.50. Very Fine, \$3.50. Fine ..	2.50

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XIII
JANUARY 25, 1930
AUCTION

**Of an Interesting Variety of Coins,
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U. S. 1870 \$3, uncirculated, brilliant. Rare	\$ 12.50
U. S. 1903 Jefferson Gold Dollars, uncirculated	4.50
U. S. 1922 Grant Gold Dollars, uncirculated	3.25
U. S. 1905 Lewis-Clark Gold Dollars, uncirculated	7.75
1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, wire edge. Unc.	27.00
1907 U. S. St. Gaudens \$20, concaved, round edge. Unc.	24.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific octagon \$50. Mint state	225.00
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$2.50. Mint state	12.50
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific \$1 gold. Mint state	3.75
1925 U. S. California Diamond Jubilee ½ Dollars. Mint state ..	1.65
1926 U. S. Sesqui Cent. \$2 ½ gold. Mint state	3.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific ½ Dollars. Uncirculated	13.75
1915 U. S. Panama-Pacific ½ Dollars. Ext. fine	11.50
1928 U. S. Hawaii, Capt. Cook ½ Dollars. Uncirculated ..	7.50

My collection of Medals is very extensive including Latin

American etc. I have a number of Official Panama Pacific

International Exposition bronze medals issued in

recognition for faithful service with different names in

original cases mm. 39 including postage

1.75

As above, issued to the guards with bar and ribbon, mm. 35 ..

1.50

Pan. Pac. set of 4 admission tickets incl. admittance card ..

.25

On hand. Rare C. S. A. and rare broken bank bills, also U. S. fractional currency in fine and uncirculated condition, prices on application. Let me know your wants.

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER.

Siam bullet money, 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16, 1/32 ticals, all in fine condition. The set of 8 pieces	\$15.00
China Sycee, large silver boat-shaped ingot, 1 oblong stamp with native characters, weight 11.29 ozs., fine	22.50
Spain, 1801, Doubloon, portrait of Carol. III, original lustre.	22.50
Guatemala, 1859, 2 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine	3.75
Guatemala, 1860, 1 peso, portrait of Carrera. V. fine	2.75
Guatemala, 1861, 4 reales, portrait of Carrera. V. fine	1.75
Spain, 1787, ½ Doubloon, 4 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine.	11.50
Spain, 1796, ¼ Doubloon, 1 Scudo, Carol. III portrait. Fine.	3.50
Philippines, 1868, 4 peso, portrait of Isabel. V. fine	5.50
South Africa, 1897, portrait of Oom Paul, 1 Pond. V. fine	6.00
Russia, 1851, 5 Rouble, large coin, U. S. \$5 size. Mint state	6.75
Austria, 1866, 1 Ducat, portrait of Franz Joseph. Mint state	3.75
Sweden, 1901, 10 kronor, Oscar II portrait. Mint state	3.50
Persia, Tomen. Shah's portrait. Ext. fine	3.00
China, Yuan Shi Kai in military uniform. Rev. dragon. Mint.	15.00
China, Tso Kun in military uniform, no hat. Rev. 2 flags. Mint.	17.50
China, Tso Kun, civilian clothes. Rev. 2 flags. Mint state	12.50
China, Hsu Shi Chang, civilian clothes. Rev. temple scene	12.50
China, Tuan Chi Yul, civilian clothes. Rev. Chinese characters.	12.50
China, Li Yuan, portrait Dollar, I Constl. President. Mint state.	7.50
China, Sun Yat Sen Memento Dollar. Mint state	5.00
China, Sun Yat Sen Memento Dollar. Mint state	2.75
Philippine Island, 1903, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½ Ct. Ext. fine. 7 pcs.	2.85
Rep. Panama, 1905, \$1, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 ½ Ct. Fine. 6 pcs.	1.75
Hawaii, King Kalakaua, \$1, 50, 25, 10 Ct. Fine. 4 pcs.	2.85

LOS ANGELES 1932

**The California Coin Club, Los Angeles,
Invites
The American Numismatic Association
To Hold Its 1932 Convention
in Los Angeles**

**The city of golden sunshine and unrivaled climate.
No waves of heat, no humidity and no rain to disturb
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Under a blanket every night.

**The finest automobile roads in the world lead you to
our mighty mountains, our marvelous ocean and our en-
trancing deserts. View our groves of golden oranges,
our limitless vineyards and our fields of golden poppies.**

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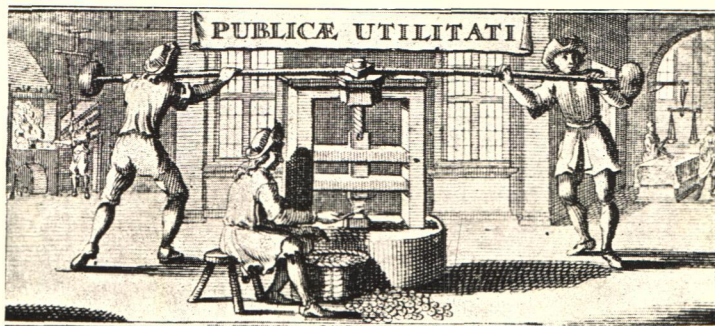
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NOTICE—Any collector not known to me is kindly requested to pay on ordering or to give references.

GOLD COINS.

1. Belgium. Leopold I, 1853. 100 francs, struck for the wedding of the Duke of Brabant. Bust of Leopold I. Rev., busts of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. Splendid. Struck in 300 specimens 70.—
2. Brabant. Marie Therese, 1749. Double sovereign, struck at Antwerp. Her bust. Splendid 20.—
3. Frankfort. 1796. Occupied by the French. Ducat struck from gold plateware from churches and private folk. View of the City. Splendid 13.—
4. Salzburg. Paris von Lodron, 1628. 6 ducats on the inauguration of the Cathedral. Two saints holding a church. Rev., Procession. Splendid 70.—
5. Spain. Philip V, 1723. Onza (8 escudos), struck at Sevilla. Crowned ecu. Rev., Cross. Extremely fine 40.—
6. Spain. Alphons XII, 1880, 1881. 25 pesetas with his bust. Splendid 10.—
7. Sweden. Gustav Adolph, 1634. Ducat struck at Augsburg. His bust. Very fine 18.—
8. Switzerland. 1873. Proof of 20 francs struck at Brussels. Splendid 14.—
9. Tabora. 1916. 15 rupies. Elephant. Splendid 13.—
10. Tournai. Albert et Isabella, 1620. Double broad sovereign. The Dukes sitting on their throne. Very fine 40.—

SILVER SIEGE COINS.

11. Kampen. 1672. Besieged by the Bishop of Munster. Daalder. Under castle, CAMPEN. Very fine 28.—
12. Cattaro. 1813. Besieged by English and Montenegrees. 5 francs. Crowned N. Rev., Sword, Gun and Cannon. Very fine 20.—
13. Curacao. (1815). English occupation. Necessity coin of 18 stivers. A part of a peso, countermarked with a flower. Fine 8.—
14. Groningen. 1577. Besieged by Spaniards. Daalder. Double eagle. Square. No reverse. Very fine 34.—
15. Groningen. 1672. Besieged by the Bishops of Munster and Cologne. Daalder of 50 stivers. Crowned ecu. Rev., engraved bust three-quarter face in ceremony dress of Carel Rabenhaupt, commander of the town. Legend: CAREL RABENHAUPT. Square. Only known specimen 140.—
16. Guadeloupe. English occupation, 1811-13. Necessity coin of 9 livres. Peso of Mexico, pierced by a ribbled square hole and countermarked on both sides by a crowned G. Fine 20.—
17. Thorn. 1629. Besieged by Gustav Adolph. Brandthaler. View of the burning city. Very fine 22.—
18. Zierikzee. 1576. Besieged by Spaniards. Velddaalder of 8 escalins. Legend. Square. No reverse. Fine 24.—

FOREIGN SILVER COINS.

19. Bale. 1741. Twice double thaler. View of City. Very fine 12.—
20. Brabant. Philip IV, 1623. Thrice double ducaton, struck at Antwerp. His bust when young. Very fine 45.—
21. Brabant. Philip IV, 1650. Thrice double ducaton, struck at Antwerp. His bust when old. Very fine 42.—

Continued on next page.

Continued from preceding page.

22. Brunswick. Wolfgang and Philip, 1594. Thaler. St. Andre holding his cross. Splendid	24.—
23. Brunswick. August, 1662. Double broad thaler. Duke on horseback. Very fine	20.—
24. Canada. Louis XIV, 1670. 5 sols. His bust. Rev., GLORIAM—REGNI—TUI—DICENT. Fine	16.—
25. Holland. 1673. Twice double ducaton. Galloping horseman. Very fine	14.—
26. Holland. Louis Napoleon, 1810. Proof of a florin. His bust. Splendid	28.—
27. Liege. Georges of Austria. 1550. Daler. St. George on horseback killing the dragon. Very fine	20.—
28. Liege. Sede Vacante, 1763. Ecu with bust of St. Lambert. Splendid	15.—
29. Liege. Sede Vacante, 1784. Ecu with bust of St. Lambert. Splendid	14.—
30. Lubeck. 1537. The third Bromsenthaler. Warrior holding the ecu of the city. Rev., bust of half body of Charles-Quint. Very fine	28.—
31. Rome. Innocent XII, 1696. Scudo. His bust. Rev., the Pope on his throne, round him Cardinals. Very fine	8.—
32. Switzerland. Argovie, 1812. Ecu of 4 francs. Swiss standing. Splendid	7.—
33. Switzerland. Bern, 1835. Thaler. Swiss standing. Splendid	7.—
34. Switzerland. Luzern, 1813. Ecu of 4 francs. Swiss standing. Splendid	7.—
35. Transylvania. Gabriel Bethlen, 1628. Thaler. His bust. Very fine	8.—
36. Transylvania. George Rawski, 1657. Thaler. His bust. Very fine	8.—
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